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THE TIMES

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Peter Jay begins a regular Thursday column on page 19

Mr Smith announces ceasefire and release of detainees

Rhodesian deadlock ended dramatically last night with tement by Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, that he was ıg all black political detainees *immediately* on an ance from the nationalists that the guerrilla war will be l off. A constitutional conference will be held " without any precondition ", he said. Accepting that many whites would feel concerned about the future. Mr Smith said there was no parallel with the situation in Mozambique. It was the firm intention of his Government not to deviate from Rhodesia's " standards of civilization ".

Constitutional conference 'without preconditions'

Frederick Cleary
ury, Dec 10

Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, nced *tonight that the war on* sia's northern border would immediately. A constitutional ence is to be held and all *ack Rhodesian nationalists and* followers are to be released liately.

dramatic radio and television ast he emphasized that this lid not mean that a settlement en achieved or that economic ons against Rhodesia were to be lifted. He believed his s would create the right phere for the holding of the tutional conference.

said the Rhodesian Government took the bold initiative of ng detained black leaders to Lusaka for discussions with ent Kaunda and his colleagues.

tacts also took place between ury and Lusaka but last week t became clear that serious lties had arisen. The nges continued this week and lties had been resolved.

Mr Smith continued: " In particular, firstly I have received assurances to the effect that terrorist activities in Rhodesia will cease immediately and, secondly, that the proposed constitutional conference will take place without any pre-condition.

" Accordingly I have agreed to release the African leaders from *detention* and restriction and their followers as well. They will be permitted to engage in normal activity in terms of the laws applicable to Rhodesians. I am taking this action on the first understanding that everyone concerned will conduct themselves peacefully and within the law. This will, I believe, create the right atmosphere for the holding of a constitutional conference."

Mr Smith said that no doubt some people would feel concerned at the implications of these developments and in the light of events in the past decade this was understandable. However, it was his Government's firm intention to maintain law and order and not to deviate from Rhodesia's standards of civilization.

It was a fallacy, he said, to think that the situation in Rhodesia today was comparable with that which existed in Mozambique before the coup in Portugal last April.

The Rhodesian leader gave a warning that although he had accepted in good faith the undertaking that acts of terrorism would cease immediately it might take some time for this to be fully effective.

Referring to sanctions, he said it was of the greatest importance that commercial secrets should continue to be safeguarded.

Later Sir Roy Welensky, former Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, commended Mr Smith's statement as " realistic ". Mr Patrick Bashford, leader of the Centre Party, described it as the best Christmas present Rhodesians of all races could have.

But Mr Len Idensohn, leader of the right-wing Rhodesia National Party, said the decision was a " complete betrayal of the white man ". Mr Smith now had just one question *to answer* : " When do the terrorists take over ? "

Our Lusaka Correspondent writes : Mr Smith's statement was broadcast live on Zambian radio and television —the first time such a thing has happened.

An announcement from President Kaunda's *office said the Rhodesian African leaders*, in Lusaka for the recent talks, would be returning home tomorrow.

Our Cape Town Correspondent writes : Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, promised to withdraw South African paramilitary police from Rhodesia as soon as it had been confirmed that terrorism had ended. The white and black people of Rhodesia, *he said, must now be left* to solve their problems without interference.

A. M. Rendel writes : A Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman said Britain would welcome any move which would contribute to a Rhode*sian settlement.*

Legally and constitutionally, Britain remains responsible for Rhodesia's future. But the official view is that there *is no need to be* involved in exchanges at this stage.

Return of the death penalty rejected by 152 on free vote

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

The demand for restoration of the death penalty for terrorist murders was defeated in the Commons last night by 369 votes to 217, a majority of 152.

Early in the debate there were signs that many MPs were still wavering and that some were having second thoughts after the early emotional reaction to the Birmingham bombings.

Not since 1969, when the sub*stantive decision was taken to* abolish the death penalty, has the House debated the issue under such pressure from out*side opinion. In* spite of that, Mr Brian Walden, Labour MP for Birmingham, Ladywood, *opened* the debate with a courageous rebuttal of the case for restoration of capital punishment.

Moving a motion declaring that the death penalty would *neither deter terrorists nor* increase the safety of the public, Mr Walden said the House *should speak out clearly and set at rest all speculation* about its intentions.

The greatest deterrent against political terrorism was the same as that against any crime ; the probability of apprehension. The *recent widespread arrests would* do more to reassure the public than any scaffold they might build, Mr Walden said.

It mattered not one jot whether one hanged the terrorist murderer, executed him by firing squad, put him *in an elec*tric chair or gave him a lethal injection ; one could not paint or varnish over a judicial execu*tion to make it appear other* than what it was, a cold-blooded act of the state to take a life.

Public opinion, Mr Walden *conceded, must be a matter* of grave concern for MPs but no member should surrender to his constituents his judgment simply because he feared that the expression of his convictions might prove unpopular outside the House.

Those who voted against the death penalty would be putting *sense and reason above passion.* They would be acting in the interests of a victory not purchased at an unacceptable price, a victory *not simply for* our policies but for our values without which policies were meaningless.

With a free vote on both sides of the House and every MP speaking for himself, Sir Keith Joseph, shadow Home Secretary, was the first to speak from either front bench. *Declaring* himself as having previously been against capital punishment for murder, he said terrorism *was a different matter.* War had been declared on us, and the alternative to winning was to lose and to expose our people to greater horrors.

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, said that far from the death penalty being a deterrent, it was in many cases a positive attraction. The IRA wanted a world audience as they staged their psychopathic theatre.

From the *Liberal benches,* Mr Hooson said restoration of the death penalty for terrorism would be doing more harm than good to the state.

An amendment urging the death penalty for acts of terrorism causing death was moved by Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston. She said that terrorists had declared war on the country and were carrying out indiscriminate murder on innocent, harmless and unarmed people. Appeasement represented surrender to those people.

Parliamentary report, page 7

Eduardo de Filippo, author

Author hits at Zeffirelli production

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Dec 11

A rueful Eduardo de Filippo ascribes the failure in New York of his play *Saturday, Sunday, Monday* to Franco Zeffirelli's failure to understand, in his production, either what the play required from the director or what American audiences *look for.*

This raises the point of why Signor de Filippo was so happy with the London production of *the play which was also direc*ted by Signor Zeffirelli and has enjoyed a solid year of success.

In an interview today he *made no secret* of the fact that he was in favour of transferring the London production, done originally for the National, to New York. But the National Theatre, he said, insisted on selling the rights to Americans and he could do nothing more than express his disagreement.

" Now the National will suffer a big financial loss because after a Broadway failure, a film of the same play is almost out of the question, and so the National will lose the 40 per cent share which they would have had from the *film rights, a substantial sum.*"

It was at first a comfort to him to know, he said, that Signor Zeffirelli would once again be directing the play and he himself settled down to producing *Don Pasquale* in Chicago while rehearsals began of his *play in New York.* He saw the dress rehearsal.

" I did not recognize this saraband of shouting, circus *gags and hysteria as mine* ", he said. " Afterwards I spoke energetically to Zeffirelli. I remember saying to him, with regard to the song by di Giacomo, which he had put at the beginning of the first act: 'You should have put a piece from *Carmen,* as this is less a play than a bullfight.' "

The New York critics echoed what he told Zeffirelli that day: " A family of madmen of no interest to anyone, shouting at each other for no reason at all, eating throughout the three acts

Continued on page 6, col 1

Franco Zeffirelli, director

o pounds' ruling by udis keeps up essure on sterling

was heavy selling of ; yesterday and the Bank tland had to give sub- *l support to the currency* it was confirmed that Arabia *did* not " desire " rther oil receipts from *Arabian*. *American* Oil any (Aramco) paid in ls.

rate against the dollar lmost three-quarters of a to $2.3170 and the fall ven heavier in many European centres. The " effective depreciation " against 10 key currencies worsened from 21.0 *to 21.4* per cent, the weakest level ever recorded.

Some estimates put official support for the pound at *between $150m and $250m.* It is believed that about 20 per cent of *Aramco's* oil payments to Saudi Arabia had previously been made in pounds, the balance being provided in dollars.

Page 17

Wilson sees 'a big step ward' in Paris summit

s return to London, Mr n said the Paris summit a *big* step forward. But e going to need more ". Cabinet would decide early in the new year ", essary before the renegos had been completed, on discover the attitude of itish people to continued nembership.

In a BBC radio interview, Mr Wilson said that he did not mind associating himself with the principle of European economic and monetary union as an ultimate aim. " We are very many years off that."

Communiqué and reactions, page 5

Ford's tax n shelved

lent Ford, who wants a cent income tax increase p to finance federal spendas accepted that Congress no mood to approve this esent and is keeping an mind on policies to fight on

Page 6

inequality

te women's many advances, quality is still a long way and men will continue to the top jobs in Britain for ast another 20 years, it gued today in the Government publication *Social Trends*

Page 3

int talks fail

the failure of last-minute between the National hical Association and the shers' association yesterkey printing workers in nal newspapers were ed to go ahead with dison of production, different rs being affected on differights

Page 2

Churches unite : In a joint statement yesterday, the four main Northern Ireland churches *launched a new peace drive and* denounced sectarian killings 2

Authors' payment : Legislation on a public lending right is *promised for the new year,* but one group of writers is not happy 3

Colour prejudice : Cases are not taken *to* the Race Relations Board because many people believe it is too weak, report says 3

Teachers' pay : Average backdated increases of about 30 per cent for Britain's 500,000 teachers are likely to be recommended by the Houghton committee next week 4

Nato talks : Brussels committee rejects *Dutch proposal for cuts* in nuclear weapons in bargain with Russians 4

Australia : Miss Juni Morosi hits back at " innuendoes " made against her in the dispute over a Government appointment 6

The oil around us : Six-page Special Report on off-shore activities and their significance for industry and *the economy*

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n Higgins talks to Christopher about his first James Bond film : Clive Barnes on Peter Ustinov's new play : Leonard Buckley on *Arthur Miller's After the Fall* (BBC2).
Sport, pages 12 and 13
Football : Derby County eliminated from Uefa Cup : Cricket : John Woodcock previews second Test match in Perth ; Rugby Union : Play-offs necessary in county championship south-east group ;
Obituary, page 16
Dame Nancy Parkinson, Mr T. R. Henn.
Business News, pages 17-24
Stock market : Equities and gilts suffered further losses yesterday as the City grew increasingly nervous ahead of today's disclosure of United Kingdom trade figures for *November. The FT* index fell 6.7 to 150.4, its lowest level since June 1954.
Financial Editor : GEC still has plenty of cash ; APCM and the Price Commission.
Business feature : OPEC aims in sorting out the oil pricing muddle.
Business Diary : Baptism of fire awaits the new director general of the Engineering Employers Federation ; the new head of the BSC's personnel policy division.

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Reynolds's Sterne offered to nation

By Philip Howard

The superb portrait of Laurence Sterne by Sir Joshua Reynolds is being offered to *the National Portrait Gallery.*

It shows the great master of English humour, on whose lips whimsy, paradox, and digression *hung as cornflakes hang on* other men's lips, sitting with sardonic head propped on hand with forefinger raised to catch a red herring.

It was painted in 1750, at the height of Sterne's sudden fame after the publication of the first *instalment* of *Tristram Shandy.* The book was the talk of London, and Sterne was three weeks deep in dinner engagements. Garrick and Hogarth befriended him, and arranged for the portrait of the man of the hour to be painted by the artist of the day.

Sterne, exhausted by being lionized, dropped his head into his hand for the sittings, and shifted his wig slightly awry, as he did when writing.

The artist took no fee for his work, which was sold for 500 guineas in 1840 to Lord Lansdowne, and was until recently part of the great Lansdowne collection. It is now being offered to the nation for £50,000.

The tired Sterne with head resting on hand.

Mr Kenneth Monkman, honorary secretary of the Laurence Sterne Trust, based in Sterne's rambling old rectory at Coxwold, Yorkshire, said yesterday: " It is a marvellous bargain. Not only is it Reynold's finest work, but it is the most vivid, living, speaking portrait of any of the great English novelists before photography was invented."

The National Portrait Gallery cannot raise the money on its own, considering it irresponsible and detrimental to the public interest to mortgage in advance future years' purchase grants. It is therefore about to launch an appeal for most of the money.

Shots fired after West End club bombing

Three taxi drivers chased two men through the *West End* of London last night, after a bomb was tossed into the Naval and Military Club in Piccadilly.

Their cabs were struck by bullets from a pistol as the bombers fled. One cab had a window smashed, and another *had its radiator punctured.*

A parked van was hit as well. But the cabbies kept up their chase until the men disappeared among the crowds.

One of the three drivers, who refused to give his name, said he saw the bomb hurled through a window of the club.

" I was going along Piccadilly when it happened, and had to stop because of the traffic." He said, " I saw one of them throw something into the club. They looked like a couple of kids messing about, and walked on a few yards and stopped. Suddenly we heard the *explosion* and we guesed what had happened."

Three cabs, one in front of him and one behind, *chased the* men into Half Moon Street, where the shots were fired, then lost them in Curzon Street.

The driver, aged about 35, went on : " I had two passengers in my cab at the time, a boy and a girl. We were about halfway up the street when the men *stopped and fired one* or *two* shots. One had a hand gun of some sort. We heard two big bangs and saw a flash."

Police sealed off Green Park and searched the area with dogs, but failed to find the men.

The explosion caused exten*sive damage to the Long Bar* at the club, where seven people were sitting. They managed to get out before the explosion, but *the barman was taken to* St George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, with shock and later released.

Scotland Yard said it was believed that only the detonator, not the charge, exploded.

One taxi driver later went to Vine Street police station with two teenage girls who are believed to have given eye-witness accounts.

Commander Robert Huntley, of the Bomb Squad, said later that the device weighed up to 2lb. It was the first time a member of the public had " had a go " in such circumstances, and showed " marvellous public spirit ".

" If members of the public do *wish to have a go, it's up to* them, but I don't advocate that ", he added. " Leave it to the professionals."

Future of social contract depends on miners

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The future of the social con*tract hangs in the balance* today. It rests on slender hopes that miners' leaders will not endorse their negotiators' militant pay ambitions.

The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers will discuss the recommendation of the negotiating team that the coal board should be asked for an increase of £30 a week across the board for 270,000 miners, payable in two stages.

Miners were warned yesterday not to count on the backing of the Labour movement if they pushed their claim outside the terms of the social contract.

Left-wing coalfield leaders will be undeterred by the appeal from Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, to sacrifice their sectional interests to save the contract. Despite the disapproval of senior members of the TUC economic committee, *if the miners take industrial* action in support of a militant *pay demand they* will get the backing of their traditional allies, the train drivers.

That became clear last night when Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), which abstained on *the critical* vote about wage restraint at the Trades Union Congress three months ago, promised that foot*platemen would not cross official* NUM picket lines in the event of a pit-pay dispute.

A deeply political clash is inevitable at *this morning's* meeting of the mineworkers' executive because the 27 members are being invited to endorse the left-wing's pay aspirations. The negotiating committee adopted it *only* by the casting vote of the substitute chairman, Mr Michael McGahey, communist *vice-president of the union and* leader of the Scottish area, which is pushing the demand for £30 a week all round.

The question of the miners' claim took up much of the discussion at yesterday's meeting of the TUC economic committee. Mr Murray argued afterwards that the NUM should stick to the voluntary wage restraint guidelines the union supported only a short while ago. If they did not, they could not count on *TUC* support.

" We expect collective bargainers to act responsibly ", he said. " That means having *regard to the guidelines in the* social contract.

" It is still for the national executive of the miners' union to consider this, and we hope they will have very much in mind the request put clearly to their negotiators that they should take full account of the possible consequences of their claim and eventual settlement on working people, trade unionists and the economy as a *whole.*

" Just as the movement rallied to the support of the miners in 1972 and 1974, it is *reasonable* to look to the miners, as historically we have always been able to do, to support the objectives which the movement as a whole has determined are proper in the circumstances."

The heart of mining trade unionism had always been loyalty, and the miners were in the lead at the congress in recognizing the need for responsibility.

Unfortunately the miners' delegation to the TUC was split over the social contract. Left-wingers who are making the running have consistently re*fused to have any truck with* wage restraint. In that view they are joined by Aslef, and that traditional bond has been a more potent factor in the miners' previous successes than the TUC's diplomatic backing.

Even if the militant coalfields resort to unofficial action, it is likely that the train drivers will refuse to cross their picket lines. The TUC's warnings have to be seen in that light.

Output talks, page 4

Three buried in house wrecked by electric storm

Three old age pensioners *were buried* in rubble as an electrical storm wrecked their home yesterday. Mr Harry Wilcock, aged 73,, suffered *shock and minor injuries* and was taken to hospital when the roof of the house in Cecelia Road, Ramsgate, Kent, caved in *after being struck* by lightning.

His wife, May, and Mrs Elizabeth Alexander, a widow, both in their seventies, escaped injury.

The storm blacked out Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs. It left a trail of damage in southern counties.

The high wind picked up a 150-ton Boeing 707 at Heathrow *airport, London,* and threw it against a 747 jumbo jet parked near by. An official said both suffered severe damage.

One-day general strike in support of jailed Basques cripples north Spain

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Dec 11

Underground trade union and other left-wing organizations in the Basque region of northern Spain showed their strength *today with a general strike in* support of a demand for amnesty for political prisoners which brought out about 200,000 *persons in three provinces.*

It was probably the biggest demonstration of Basque solidarity on a political issue in the history of the Franco regime. Not even during the Burgos trial of Basque activists in 1970 did the people of the Basque country *back so solidly a politi*cal demonstration.

For the first time the outlawed separatist organization ETA and the illegal Spanish Socialist Party joined forces in the action against the Franco regime, but according to reliable Party gave only half-hearted support to the protest.

A number of communist-influenced underground trade unions played an important role in the strike.

The " Day of Struggle ", or " Day of Basque unity " as it was called in various clandestine leaflets, also resulted in the closing of most schools in Bilbao, San Sebastian and other Basque towns, as well as of countless small businesses

Demonstrations accompanied the strike in Bilbao, San Sebastion, Hernani Estella and other places. At least one man was shot in Hernani, near San Sebastian, in a violent clash between workers and riot police. No information was immediately available about the number of injured or arrested.

While leaflets listed several motives for this one-day Basque rising cost of living, all the leaflets backed the call for amnesty for political prisoners. Some 158 Basque political prisoners in 10 Spanish jails are now on hunger strike, which began late last month in a demand for an amnesty.

Police reinforcements began moving into the Basque country days *ago* and *were still* arriving today. Police guards were posted on public transport vehicles yesterday. Round-ups of *known political activists* began a week or more ago when police apparently got wind of the general strike plans.

Shopkeepers were threatened with fines if they closed down during today's strike. Some small businessmen therefore opted for a *middle* course, staying open for business but with lights off and shutters half drawn to show their solidarity

Still the greatest French impressionist...ever

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Worth Perfumes Ltd, [illegible]

Disruption of Fleet Street papers ordered after last-minute peace talks fail

By Alan Hamilton
Labour Staff

Disruption of national newspaper publication by key printing workers is to go ahead after the failure of last-minute peace talks between the National Graphical Association and the newspaper publishers yesterday.

The NGA, which represents 5,000 skilled printers in the London and Manchester offices of national papers, and in the two London evenings, has stopped short of calling an all-out strike. Instead it has ordered a campaign of disruptive action. Different newspapers would be affected on different nights.

The union is taking the action in pursuit of an improved pay offer from the Newspaper Publishers Association. The publishers' offer of a 5 per cent increase from October, plus another 2 per cent from next April, has been accepted by the other five unions represented in newspaper printing houses. But the NGA argues that to accept the same offer would disturb traditional differentials by up to 40p a week.

Mr Joseph Wade, a deputy general secretary of the NGA, said after meeting the publishers yesterday: "We are all set now to press the button for action immediately. Instructions have already been sent out to our members; we are better organized this time than before."

Last week the NGA agreed to delay its action for a week to allow the publishers to make approaches to the TUC. Lord Goodman the publishers' chairman, had a meeting with Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, on Tuesday, at which he gave a warning of the danger to employment of other Fleet Street workers should the NGA action go ahead.

On previous occasions Lord Goodman has stated that if publication of national papers was interrupted by NGA action some papers might never reappear.

In a reply to Lord Goodman yesterday Mr Murray made clear that he could not intervene in the dispute, although he expressed the hope that the NGA would feel able to settle on the same terms as the other unions. Mr Murray's letter says:

> I am writing to confirm what I told you when you met me here with other representatives of the NPA, at your request, to inform me about the origin and possible consequences of your dispute with the National Graphical Association. I share your concern at the possibility that a stoppage of work would not only interrupt the publication of newspapers, but possibly jeopardize future employment in the industry. I have carefully examined whether the TUC could be of assistance, but have reached the conclusion that there is not in practice any way in which the TUC could intervene to help resolve the dispute with the NGA, which is not in membership of the TUC.
>
> The settlement which was very recently reached with the other five unions concerned, which are affiliated to the TUC, has of course been welcomed by the TUC as being within the social contract, and I hope that the National Graphical Association will, on reflection, feel able to accept the suggestion that it should settle on the same basis as those unions, while preserving its right to raise in future negotiations the question of differentials.
>
> As I told you at the meeting, I hope that a way can be found in the near future of restoring the NGA to affiliation to the TUC, when the Association will be able to play its full part in the TUC Printing Industry Committee, which will shortly be established.

After meeting Mr Wade and Mr John Bonfield, the NGA general secretary, yesterday, the NPA issued a statement saying that it was still unable to meet the NGA's demand for maintenance of differentials.

The statement said that the differential question affected only a minority of NGA members involved in the pay claim, but any adjustment, however small, would disturb the agreement with the other unions. It added:

> The NPA would wish the public to be aware that they regard it as wholly irresponsible for any industrial action to be taken against the national newspaper industry as a result of a dispute of this character. It is the NPA's belief that it has exhausted every channel of conciliation, having already approached the conciliation service set up by the Government.

The statement added that NGA members involved in the dispute now earn between £75 and £95 a week.

The first newspaper to be affected yesterday was the London *Evening News*. A work-to-rule by some members of the NGA there caused production delays, and van drivers stopped work to hold a meeting because they alleged that the delay was affecting overtime earnings.

Mr Howard French, editorial director of the *Evening News*, said the trouble started with an unofficial go-slow by composing room staff.

Aims of Industry criticizes unions

The Fleet Street newspaper industry is technologically backward and overstaffed with the highest-paid workers in the country, Aims of Industry says in evidence to the Royal Commission on the Press.

The main reason, the organization says, are a placatory management and militant unions willing and able to exploit their strength. It was striking that so many newspapers had managed to survive.

Aims of Industry calls for a reorganization of practices and production techniques in the industry to prevent more newspapers from closing. Newspapers should cost more, advertising rates should rise, and there should be greater encouragement for more regional daily newspapers.

A stand must be made against attacks on press freedom, primarily the threat to freedom of expression through censorship of editorial and advertising content. Cases of newspaper employees bringing pressure against cartoons, comment and advertisementn, some of them Aims of Industry's, are referred to in the evidence.

The organization says: "We believe that these instances represent a frightening attack on the press's freedom and should concern everyone."

Hospital check: Sir Morris Finer, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Press, has entered hospital for a few days for a check.

'Let paper print thalidomide article'

The Sunday Times should be allowed to publish an article on the Distillers' Company's alleged liability for thalidomide, even though to do so might be breaking the law. Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, said yesterday in a letter to the Attorney General.

"An injunction was granted preventing *The Sunday Times* from publishing, but as the Phillimore committee recommendations repudiate the basis of that judgment I hope you will take immediate action in this case", the letter said.

The Phillimore committee, which proposes clarification and liberalizing of the law of contempt, was of profound significance to the British press, Mr Ashley said. He urged Mr Silkin not to await legislation and not to oppose publication of the article.

Signalmen urged to call off unofficial strike

Mr Richard Marsh, chairman of the Railways Board, yesterday appealed to signalmen not to halt trains in Essex and Kent today.

He acknowledged that recent pay reorganization had upset the signalmen and could have altered individual pay differentials. But top signalmen were within the highest paid range and the average weekly earnings of the lowest grade, including weekend pay and overtime, had increased by 27 per cent, to £56, he said.

The signalmen say they were unfairly treated by an agreement accepted recently by the rail unions. They were due to strike unofficially for 24 hours from six o'clock this morning. Trains to Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street, and some in Kent would be affected. Mr Marsh said the men were causing unnecessary disruption and inconvenience. He added: "Both the management and the National Union of Railwaymen appeal to them to discontinue their action and honour the constitutional procedures between the board and the unions."

Hanging is bad politically and morally, criminologist says

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Reintroduction of capital punishment would be a national disaster, Sir Leon Radzinowicz, one of the world's foremost criminologists and a former member of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment, said yesterday, before the Commons vote on hanging.

He said: "It would be bad psychologically, morally and politically; bad for the international reputation of Britain; bad for the cohesiveness and traditions of society; and bad for the effective solution of the Irish question."

Sir Leon was speaking in an interview on the eve of a reception, to be held tonight, by Lord Butler of Saffron Walden in the House of Lords, to mark the publication of a volume of essays on criminology in honour of Sir Leon.

The contributors include professors from Britain, the United States, Italy, Poland, Denmark, Germany and Norway; judges from Britain, France and South Africa; and Sir Leon's former colleagues, students and visiting fellows at Cambridge. Sir Leon retired recently as Wolfson Professor Director of the Cambridge Institute of Criminology.

Lord Butler, who writes in the essays about the founding of the institute, as Home Secretary provided the impetus that helped to make it possible. The title of the volume, *Crime, Criminology and Public Policy*, reflects the impact both of the institute's studies and Sir Leon's career.

It is far from finished. Sir Leon is engaged on an extensive programme of teaching in American law schools, and is travelling the world as a consultant.

Sir Leon Radzinowicz: "Excessive punishment, excessive effect."

Sir Leon sees the growth of terrorist violence as feeding other kinds of violent crime. He said: "If you have a society passing through intense political strife, with violence connected with it, you will have violence connected with crime in unconscious articulated harmony.

"If you have an emergency system that lasts longer than necessary, if it lasts a long time, it must also affect the whole system of criminal justice. The moral tone of society affects everything, both criminal justice and the forms of violence.

"Criminal law and punishment have a limited effect. I do not say they are useless. But you cannot expect criminal law to solve the moral and political problems of society. Capital punishment cannot solve the Irish issue.

"If the criminal law goes too far in respect of capital punishment, or any kind of excessive punishment, it will produce an excessive effect." Changes in criminal procedure might well accentuate political difficulties. "In the democracies, we must look for a political solution to political problems."

But order had to be maintained, he continued. There must be a strong police force, and the police must act within the province of the law.

It was crucial to have a law that was both strong and moderate, Sir Leon said. "Get rid of a lot of the prison system and keep it for the hard core and make it a civilized affair.

"We must get accustomed to a very high level of violent crime that is part of the high level of general crime. Crime will continue to rise as far as we can see."

Crime, Criminology and Public Policy: Essays in honour of Sir Leon Radzinowicz, edited by Sir Roger Hood (Heinemann, £12.50).

IRA threat of 'two to one' repris hangings

Hamburg, Dec 11.—Mr D O'Connell, chief of staff of Provisional IRA is to be qu in a West German maga tomorrow as saying, on the of the Commons vote on ca punishment, that his orga tion would hang two Br soldiers for every IRA mer hanged in Britain.

That would continue, O'Connell says in the maga *Stern*, "until the British in".

The magazine said it i viewed Mr O'Connell at a s rendezvous outside Dublin distributed the text of the i view today to news ager saying that it would appe the magazine tomorrow.

In the interview Mr O'Co denied IRA involvement i cent bombings in Britain cluding those in Birming which killed 21.

He is quoted as saying: " IRA leadership did not re mend these attacks. In fac condemn them. At the mo we are conducting a det inquiry to seek out those ponsible.

"In England there are anarchist groups like the A Brigade or Red Hand 74. Pe blamed the IRA for last J Tower of London blast. were wrong. That was ca out by a group which I want to name yet.

"If IRA members had ried out such attacks would be court-martialled could face the death pena *Mr O'Connell* said.

"The IRA has clear g lines for waging its war. attack on non-military ins tions must be preceded by minute warning so that no cent civilians are endang Attacks like those in Bir ham are murder."

Mr O'Connell is quote saying that peace bet Britain and the IRA is pos given certain conditions.

They were "phased drawal of all British t from Northern Ireland general amnesty for pol prisoners in England. Pr tants as well as Catholics, a public declaration by Br that the Irish people wil allowed to decide their future."—Reuter.

Irish youth dre bomb circuits 'out of boredo

An Irish youth accuse conspiring to cause explo told the Central Criminal (yesterday that he had ske bomb circuits in a mome boredom. He had learnt so when in prison in the R lic of Ireland for posse ammunition.

Michael MacLochlainn, 17, of Bogside, Londonc said in a statement from dock that he came to Br after leaving prison February, but not to bombs or select targets.

He said: "I attempte conceal my identity as I di want the police to know o presence in this country, cause of my having been viously involved in the stru for the right of Irish peop self-determination."

He and John Coughlan, 27, of Tullamore, Offaly, plead not guilty to consp to cause explosions. Mr Co lan, who was jailed in Du for possessing explosives ammunition, said he cam Britain to get away from p harassment. He used a identity because his convic might make things difficult.

The trial continues today.

Life sentence

Thomas McClure, aged Belfast sheet-metal worker, jailed for life yesterday for dering two Catholic brot during the Ulster Worl Council strike in May. pleaded guilty to the murde Sean Byrne, aged 54, owne the Wayside Halt public ho near Ballymena, and his brot Brendan, aged 45.

Energy saving

A LOAN SCHEME FOR INDUSTRY

The Department of Energy has a new loan scheme for industry to encourage the more efficient use of all forms of energy.

Short term loans up to £100,000 are available.

Examples of the type of energy saving project which qualify are:

- measures to reduce heat loss in industrial buildings
- replacement or renovation of machinery, plant and equipment
- introduction of new automatic control devices
- installation of heat exchangers and pre-heaters to make use of waste heat
- installation of combined heat and power schemes

Projects must promise sufficient energy savings to cover capital and interest in four years.

The scheme is for industrial premises in Great Britain but does not apply to Northern Ireland.

If you would like full details about this new loan scheme for industry, send the coupon below to:
Department of Energy, Energy Saving Loan Scheme,
Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

Please send me details of the Energy Saving Loan Scheme for industry. T.1.
(USE BLOCK CAPITALS)

NAME ____________ FIRM ____________

ADDRESS ____________

____________ POST CODE ____________

Littlejohn brother retaken in Birmingham

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Kenneth Littlejohn, who escaped from Mountjoy prison, Dublin, nine months ago, was arrested by West Midlands police in Birmingham yesterday. I understand that detectives surrounded a house in Alum Rock and Mr Littlejohn surrendered quietly.

Detective Chief Superintendent Harry Robinson, head of the CID, said last night: "Littlejohn has now been detained following very extensive inquiries extending over a period of time. We have many other inquiries to make and we have been in touch with Dublin police."

Asked when Mr Littlejohn would be appearing before the court Mr Robinson said: "Certain formalities will have to be gone through."

It is understood that after the raid on the house two other men left with police officers and are assisting inquiries. The police are anxious to know how long Mr Littlejohn has been in the city.

Extradition warrant: The Dublin authorities said last night that several Irish policemen would go to Birmingham today with an extradition warrant for Mr Littlejohn (a Staff Reporter writes). The bank robber and self-confessed British agent escaped on March 11 after serving eight months of a 20-year sentence for his part in the robbery of £67,000 from Allied Irish Banks in Dublin in October, 1972.

Mr Littlejohn's brother, Keith, who is serving 15 years for his part in the robbery, is to appeal next year against the dismissal by the Dublin High Court of proceedings in which he sought to have his sentence quashed.

Christopher Walker writes: The recapture will reopen controversy about the exact nature of Mr Littlejohn's involvements with the British intelligence services.

The Littlejohn affair has been a continuing source of embarrassment to the British Government. There is incontrovertible evidence that he had connexions with British intelligence, but it has never been satisfactorily established that he was paid to act as an agent provocateur in the Republic of Ireland.

Lucan nursemaid inquest

The inquest on Mrs Sandra Rivett, nursemaid to the children of Lord and Lady Lucan, was adjourned until next March yesterday by Dr Gavin Thurston, the Westminster coroner. No witnesses were called.

At the previous hearing Mrs Rivett, who was 29, was said to have died from head injuries in an incident at Lady Lucan's home in Lower Belgrave Street, Westminster. Two warrants have been issued against Lord Lucan, alleging that he murdered Mrs Rivett and attempted to murder his wife.

Church leaders in Ulster plead for end to killings

From Robert Fisk
Belfast

Leaders of the four main churches in both parts of Ireland are today launching what they describe as a joint peace campaign, directed at moderates and at "every gunman and bomber and all who advocate or indulge in violence".

Apparently prompted by the sectarian murders, the political vacuum and potential war weariness in both communities, the churches are advertising in newspapers and holding special services to emphasize their unity of opposition to violence.

A letter to all churches in the province appealing for prayers for peace has been signed by Cardinal Conway, Archbishop of Armagh, Dr Temple Lundie, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Rev Desmond Morris, President of the Methodist Church in Ireland, and the Church of Ireland Primate, Dr Simms.

The churches say they do not see their function as negotiators and are not trying to replace political representatives. A joint statement says the campaign is aimed at the entire population, and that it is the churches' duty to speak now, and in unison.

The psychological moment to take this initiative is now "when the appalling realities of the situation are more widely recognized than ever before".

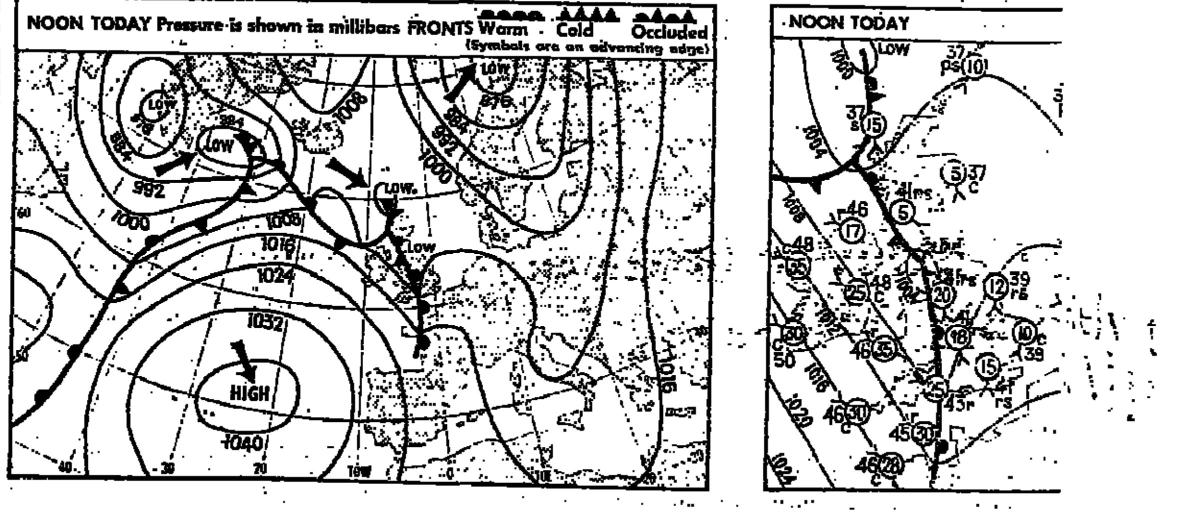
That is an obvious reference to the Birmingham bombings, which may have helped to prompt the religious campaign. Sources close to one of the churches involved, however, suggested yesterday that the somewhat non-assertive policies adopted by Mr Rees, the Northern Ireland Secretary of State, may also have concerned the religious leaders.

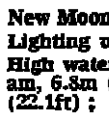
The church statement says the four "feel there is such a sickening revulsion everywhere against violence, such a sense of unutterable shame on Ireland's name, and such a grim foreboding of a drift into something much worse still, that the campaign is essential and urgently compelling".

Flights cut: The Army has been forced to cut the number of flights undertaken by almost half its helicopter fleet in Northern Ireland because of a shortage of spare parts. The 15 or so Scout helicopters, many of which are used for patrols along the border, are being maintained with equipment from aircraft in other parts of the United Kingdom. All units in the province have been told not to fly Scouts unnecessarily.

The instruction says that only essential operational tasks should be undertaken. It was sent from headquarters at Lisburn over a month ago, and is also believed to contain a warning that if the shortage worsens, restrictions may be imposed on flying time. The restriction might be put at a maximum of 60 hours a month for each machine.

Weather forecast and recordings


NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
(Symbols are on advancing edge)
LOW
HIGH
992
1000
1008
1016
1024
1032
1040
NOON TODAY



Sun rises: 7.57 am
Sun sets: 3.52 pm
Moon rises: 6.42 am
Moon sets: 2.59 pm

New Moon: Tomorow.

Lighting up: 4.22 pm to 7.28 am.

High water: London Bridge, 12.24 am, 6.8m (22.3ft); 12.46 pm, 6.7m (22.1ft); Avonmouth, 5.57 am, 12.5m (41.0ft); 6.20 pm, 12.6m (41.3ft); Dover, 9.52 am, 6.3m (20.7ft); 10.21 pm, 6.3m (20.8ft); Hull, 4.45 am, 6.9m (22.6ft); 5.10 pm, 7.0m (23.0ft); Liverpool, 10.2 am, 8.4m (27.5ft); 10.26 pm, 8.3m (27.1ft).

A depression will move SE towards Scotland and an associated trough of low pressure will move very slowly E over the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, E England, E Anglia: Mainly dry at first, becoming generally cloudy with periods of sleet or snow, probably turning to rain later, moderate falls of snow in places; wind S or SW, moderate; max temp 3 or 4°C (37 to 39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Rain or drizzle at times with possibly further snow in E at first; brighter, showery weather spreading to most parts du Saturday: becoming less cold.

Sea passages: S North Sea, W to S, fresh or strong: moderate or rough.

Strait of Dover, English Ch nel (E): Wind SW, fresh strong, becoming NW, strong gale; sea rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp.: max, 6 am t pm, 7°C, (45°F); min, 6 pm t am, 3°C, (37°F). Humidity 6 71 per cent. Rain, 24hr to to 6 .09in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 5.5 Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm 101 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars=29.53in

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	c	16	61	Cologne	r	4	39	Lisbon	s	14	57	New York	s	5	41
Amsterdm	f	3	37	Copenhgn	c	4	39	London	s	5	41	Nice	f	13	55
Athens	f	13	55	Dublin	s	3	37	Luxembrg	c	0	32	Oslo	s	-3	27
Barcelona	s	10	50	Edinburgh	f	3	37	Madrid	s	7	45	Paris	f	3	37
Belfast	f	2	36	Florence	r	10	50	Majorca	c	14	57	Reykjvk	sn	-6	21
Berlin	c	4	39	Geneva	r	4	39	Malaga	s	16	61	Rome	c	12	54
Biarritz	c	10	50	Gibraltar	f	16	61	Malta	f	17	63	Ronaldsy	c	5	41
Birmingham	s	4	39	Guernsey	c	6	43	Manchestr	s	4	39	Stockholm	c	2	36
Bristol	s	5	41	Innsbruck	f	-1	30	Moscow	c	-1	30	Venice	fog	7	45
Brussels	s	3	37	Jersey	c	7	45	Munich	c	5	41	Vienna	fog	4	39
Cardiff	s	6	45	L Palmas	c	19	66	Naples	r	12	54	Zurich	c	4	39

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Men will go on getting the top jobs n Britain for at least another wenty years, statisticians say

Pat Healy
ial Services Correspondent
len will continue to com-
id the top jobs in Britain
at least the next twenty
's on present trends, a
ernment publication implies
y.

spite of changes that had
ified the position of men
women in the home and at
k, their respective roles had
changed fundamentally.

ie point is made in an article
he new edition of *Social*
ıds, which amounts to an
uent case for the Govern-
t's proposed anti-discrimina-
legislation. The article,
piled by the Central Statis-
Office, points out that many
lative advances have been
e towards real equality be-
n men and women.

ıt it adds: "Many differ-
s, however, still remain in
and administrative rights
in traditional attitudes
h keep women in a subordi-
role and which lead to
rent patterns of life only
ectly related to biological
rence."

e attitudes began to be
ed in the home, were rein-
d in schools, and left most
ill equipped to find jobs
de a narrow range. Most
ren went to mixed schools,
still had different sub-
for boys and girls for
ns only partially reflected in school structures and organization.

Boys and girls took different subjects and examinations at school because of complex and subtle social pressures and expectations. Thus, although girls generally achieved better examination results than boys, fewer stayed on beyond the minimum leaving age and markedly fewer girls went on to university.

The result, in spite of the advances in opening up educational advantages for girls in recent years, was that for every young woman with a degree there were nearly four men. Without positive discrimination towards women, therefore, most top jobs would continue to go to men for the predictable future.

"In the 25-34 age group, who towards the end of the century will be assuming many of the most responsible positions in our society, only a little over 2 per cent of the women as against 7½ per cent of men have university degrees or equivalent degrees."

Another factor determining how many women would be in top jobs in 20 years' time was how long they interrupted their jobs to look after their children. Women in professional jobs who stopped working for a short time to have children might not suffer greatly. But the longer the gap, the more difficult it would be to pick up the threads later and to adjust to a situation where many male colleagues of the same age had been promoted to senior jobs.

Many of the gaps between men and women were narrowing, but the time that process took meant that men would remain dominant for many years yet. For example, the Equal Pay Act had succeeded in boosting women's wages at a faster rate than men's over the past three or four years. But women's rates started at such a low proportion of men's that their actual pay still lagged behind.

Differences in education and training, combined with women's special role as child-bearers, and at least under present social conditions as home-makers, tended to direct women to the less skilled, less responsible and hence lower-paid jobs.

Attempts to relate state pensions to earnings would simply perpetuate into retirement the financial disadvantages of women. Nearly ninety years after women were first given the legal right to own property, only 34 per cent of women, compared with 59 per cent of men owner wealth. The gap between the two amounted to £24,500m.

Social Trends No 5, 1974 (Stationery Office, £3.30).

Saltmarsh is one of three new reserves

By a Staff Reporter

One of the best surviving examples of saltmarsh in the Thames estuary, which until recently was threatened by commercial development, is to be preserved as one of three new national nature reserves.

The reserve at Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, covers more than 600 acres of Two Tree Island, adjoining saltmarshes, and a large area of mudflats. The mudflats provide an important feeding ground for brent geese together with more important sites at Foulness and Maplin Sands.

The second new reserve is on the Lizard peninsula, Cornwall. The conservancy council has bought 103 acres of heathland on Goonhilly Down. The emphasis in the Lizard reserve will be less on the preservation of wildlife and more on the area's plants.

The importance of the natural history of the Lizard has been recognized since John Ray, the botanist, visited it in the late seventeenth century. The heathland is the home of many rare plants and vegetation is of an almost Mediterranean variety.

The Lizard contains a large area of unenclosed land where the soil has been left almost undisturbed and burial mounds and hut circles are evidence of the 6,000 years of human occupation.

The third new reserve is at Swanton Novers, near Fakenham, Norfolk. It is an area of 147 acres of deciduous woodland, which will remain the private property of Lord Hastings and not be open to the public.

The council has announced extensions to two existing nature reserves. Two small areas of 58 and 23 acres have been added to the Derbyshire Dales reserve, bringing the total acreage to almost 300.

The second extension is to Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve, Northumberland. An additional 382 acres of rough grazing, saltmarsh, sandy foreshore and mudflats has been leased extending it to 8,000 acres.

Writers' group gives cold welcome to proposed legislation to pay authors for books in libraries

Choice of schemes available in new year

By Our Arts Reporter

Legislation on public lending rights will be introduced in the new year, Mr Jenkins, Under Secretary of State, with responsibility for the arts, said yesterday.

The method of operation is being discussed with authors' organizations, public libraries and local authorities, and will be provided for in supplementary legislation to be enacted in the summer. Details of schemes for paying authors were sent in a letter by Mr Jenkins last week to those concerned.

Tony Geraghty writes: Mr Jenkins agreed at a press conference yesterday that public lending right scheme might not become effective for months, or even years. He said: "This thing has been progressing for about 25 years."

The proposed legislation would contain two possible schemes, he said. Which one was used would be decided later through statutory instrument. A combination of both schemes would also be possible.

The two systems are:

To monitor the turnover of authors' works through samples at 72 library counters, enabling a calculation to be made of probable total turnover;

Miss Brigid Brophy: challenging Mr Jenkins.

To make a single payment to writers of new books as they are purchased by libraries.

Authors represented in the Writers' Action Group, led by Miss Brigid Brophy and Miss Maureen Duffy, argue that the second system is less accurate and contains the obvious anomaly that writers would not be rewarded for work already in use. They also resent the minister's suggestion that if the purchase-based scheme were introduced, "a life's work of 800 pages justifies a higher payment than an essay of 50 pages and I propose therefore to base payments on the published price."

The Writers' Action Group has invited Mr Jenkins to justify his belief that *Gone With the Wind* (1,042 pages) is 23 times more of "a life's work" than T. S. Eliot's *Four Quartets* (44 pages).

The real objection to the author-favoured sampling scheme, it seems, is the factor of error it contains based upon a mer 72 sampling points. The Department of Education cannot reduce the error by increasing the sample, since that would cost too much. The factor of error would vary from plus or minus 26 per cent on a payment of £1, to plus or minus 4 per cent on a payment of £1,000.

Mr Jenkins said after his press conference: "We can not really expect Parliament to carry legislation if the degree of inaccuracy is a high one. Therefore I think we have to show Parliament the degree of inaccuracy involved if we are to introduce a loan-sampling rate. There is no inaccuracy in a purchase-based right."

Leading article, page 15

House five years empty upsets judge

A judge in the High Court yesterday criticized the Crown Estate commissioners for leaving a property in the London borough of Camden empty for nearly five years while there were so many homeless. "It is a positive scandal, something ought to be done about it", Mr Justice Templeman said in a squatters' case.

The judge said he had no discretion except to make an order in favour of the commissioners for possession of the property in Albany Street, Regent's Park, which is occupied by six young squatters and a child. It is a shop and basement with living accommodation, part of the Regent's Park Estate, owned by the Crown since the seventeenth century, which is to be redeveloped.

Mr Charles Aldous, counsel for the commissioners, said the property had been empty since tenants left in March, 1970. Development negotiations had fallen through for financial reasons and the commissioners learnt in October that the property was being illegally occupied.

A big building company was now trying to get planning permission.

The judge said: "I am concerned that no one has had the benefit of this property for nearly five years

Mr Aldous said the commissioners would not enforce the order before Christmas.

Guillotine man for Broadmoor

Peter Wilson, aged 51, of Witherington Farm, Downton, near Salisbury, who held two men prisoner for almost 24 hours, one with his head under a home-made guillotine, was committed to Broadmoor by Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

At a previous hearing the prosecution said that Mr Wilson, a former riding instructor, had a long history of mental trouble.

Some approved heaters are unsafe, says 'Which?'

By a Staff Reporter

Cheap electric fires on the market may still be dangerous despite recent legislation in the Consumer Protection Act designed to improve safety, according to *Which?*, the Consumers' Association magazine, today.

Just over half the 21 new fires tested might have caused a fire because they were too easy to knock over, and almost half were regarded as dangerous because of the chances of shock.

The magazine says that some fires with the British Electrical Approvals Board label are unsafe. They have passed earlier BEAB tests but not newer and more stringent ones. The older standards are allowed to persist because manufacturers are allowed a changeover time.

"Consumers have no way of knowing from the BEAB approval mark that they are less safe than fires approved to the latest standards", the magazine states. It calls for tighter procedures to encourage makers to meet new safety standards more quickly.

Oxford college dances must make less noise

Oxford college commemoration balls must be quieter next year or they may be banned, Dr Dermot Roaf, senior proctor has said in a letter to all college deans and junior common room presidents.

Mr Stanley Garrod, chief environmental health officer for Oxford, had asked Dr Roaf for cooperation in keeping down noise and "general annoyance" from late-night firework displays.

Weak image' of race oard deters cases

Trevor Fishlock
ff
ny people are not taking
of racial discrimination to
Race Relations Board be-
they believe it is too weak
effectively. The board's
and South-west concilia-
committee says in its
l report that for that
the number of cases it
es is not a true reflection
amount of discrimination
sed.

report criticizes licencees
ub owners for discriminat-
gainst black people, and
s some solicitors for the
les they adopt when deal-
th cases of discrimination.
report calls for a declara-
f rights "for every citizen
is multiracial society",
d by strong penalties for
who contravene it.
committee heard 37 cases
e year and found discrimi-
g proved in nine. A third
e complaints concerned re-
of service, or less favour-
service, to black people in
c houses in Bristol, and
in Cardiff.

/e are most concerned
this because social ex-
es between different com-
ies are an important
in creating a multiracial
y. An increasing number
ensees appear to be seek-
xcuses to exclude coloured
ners.

sians have been told they
not be served unless they
English among them-
, and Sikhs have been told they cannot be served while wearing turbans. In other cases publicans do not object to serving non-whites in the public bar, but will not serve them in the lounge."

The committee says it is disturbed by non-cooperation by solicitors advising respondents in some cases. "Some have failed to study race relations legislation, and we were dismayed to read correspondence from one solicitor who instructed his client to ignore us, although we have a statutory duty to investigate."

The committee says it is convinced that many cases are not reported because people are reluctant to use the board; they think its effectiveness is limited by the scope of race relations legislation, and that its sanctions are weak.

The report says that in Cardiff and Bristol there are black people who cannot be regarded as immigrants. Born and educated in Britain, as most of their parents were, "they are entitled to have comparable expectations, to regard equality of opportunity as a right and reality and not a distant mirage".

The first step towards that equality would be for the Government to make a positive declaration of the rights of every citizen and demonstrate the sincerity of such a declaration by bringing in strengthened legislation containing powerful sanctions for those who contravene it.

In brief

Liberal policy committee

Mr John Pardoe, Liberal MP for Cornwall, North, and party spokesman on Treasury questions, is to serve for another year as chairman of the Liberal standing committee on policy. Mr Desmond Banks, appointed a life peer last week, is vice-chairman and the following have been elected committee members:

Mr R. Moore, Dr W. Wallace, Professor M. Fogarty, Mr D. Austick, Mrs P. Jessel, Mr E. Robinson, Mr A. Ellis, Mr C. Fox, Mr B. Greaves, Mr C. Tallack, and Mr P. Billanness. Mr G. Tordoff is the new chairman of the party's assembly committee.

£25 IRA echo

Paul Raven, aged 27, of The Chace, Guildhouse, Coventry, was fined £25 at Coventry yesterday, and bound over for 12 months for using threatening words and behaviour when the body of James McDade, the IRA bomber, was removed from Coventry mortuary.

York Minster

Floodlighting at York Minster will be switched off for three months from January in response to the Government's call to save energy.

£13,000 for burns

Mr Ronald Richard Crow, aged 30, of Queen's Drive, Finsbury Park, London, a gas man who was severly burnt in a blast while investigating a house leak, was awarded £13,000 agreed damages in the High Court yesterday against the British Gas Corporation, which denied liability.

asgow to embark on £100m programme rehabilitation for tenement homes

John Young
ing Reporter
ow
rk on the largest housing
ilitation programme
taken in Britain is due
egin in Glasgow next
. The Housing Corpora-
nd Glasgow City Council
rtnership are planning to
ate and modernize some
tenement flats between
and 1981.

project is the first fruit
s year's Housing Act and
ottish counterpart which
into effect two weeks ago
hich greatly increased the
ration's powers and finan-
esources.

a visit to Glasgow last
Lord Goodman, chairman
Housing Corporation, let
fficials know that funds
be available if wanted.
then the council's hous-
rogramme had been pre-
ied with slum-clearance
construction of tower
s of flats which ring the
suburbs.

spite of the city's declin-
opulation, it has been cal-
d that without radical
res Glasgow would still be badly housed in 1990. Moreover the pressure of public opinion has put a stop to further high-rise building and officials are encountering increasing resistance to the idea of moving out to new estates.

Housing associations have made relatively little headway in Scotland, and the cities present particular difficulties in the preponderance of tenement blocks in multiple ownership. Owner-occupiers frequently become so by necessity rather than choice. Despairing of council waiting lists, and unable to qualify for mortgages they buy their two-room flats on what amounts to hire purchase terms.

But the system has advantages. The purchase price for a typical unimproved flat averages about £500 and the cost of renovating and providing a kitchen and bathroom may not amount to more than £3,000. Owner-occupiers are usually only too ready to sell, and the agents who manage the rented flats find it less invidious to become local managers for housing associations.

The characteristic stone blocks of 12 homes, built in the late nineteenth century to accommodate immigrants from the Highlands and from Ireland, are still structurally sound. Unlike the back-to-backs of English industrial cities they lend themselves readily to rehabilitation.

The Housing Corporation's Glasgow office is run by Mr Raymond Young who undertook a successful pilot project as a postgraduate research student at Strathclyde University. He emphasizes the need to form community-based associations and to eschew compulsory purchase orders in favour of rehabilitation by agreement.

The council is to begin listing suitable areas in Tollcross, Govanhill, and Linthouse next month. The average rent for a rehabilitated flat is expected to rise from about £40 a year to between £100 and £150.

Owner-occupiers will be asked to pay up to £250 for improvements, for which they will get both grants and council loans. Both tenants and owner-occupiers will be heavily subsidized by the Housing Corporation, which expects to spend £1,000m over the next eight years.

EC likely to break up itain, MP says

r Political Staff
t of the price of entry into
EC "is likely to be the
up of the United King-
as we know it", Mr Jim
s, Labour MP for Ayrshire,
, told London Fabians last
when he spoke on the
shape of Scottish govern-

all calculations about the
and consequences of
ning in the EEC", he said,
Government and others
completely overlooked the
tance of the decision in
on to the unity of the
d Kingdom. They seem
to the possibility that,
n the context of the Com-
Market, Scotland might
t necessary to determine a
e of independence well in
nce of even the most radi-
orm of devolution."
stminster would become
and less relevant to Scot-
Then Scots would have to
ine the validity of the
nt union, and might con-
that direct representation at Brussels would be of greater value than direct representation at Westminster.

Mr Sillars added: "It is inconceivable that we shall rest content with continued membership at a weaker Westminster while other small nations, such as Belgium, Denmark, Southern Ireland, and the tiny state of Luxembourg, take their place as of right at the top policy table of the EEC."

Those nations had their national interest built into the Brussels policy-making machinery. "If by some mischance we remain in the EEC, Scotland could settle for no less a position than those other small nations". The Prime Minister should understand that the arguments for retaining union "would melt under the pressures created by Britain's own union with the EEC".

The Labour Government might find next autumn that the devolution Bill would not match Scottish needs when measured against the European scale.

Roman Catholic Creed altered

The change from "I believe . . ." to "We believe . . . ." in the opening words of the Creed in the English version of the Mass has been ordered by the Roman Catholic bishops of England, Wales, and Scotland from next April.

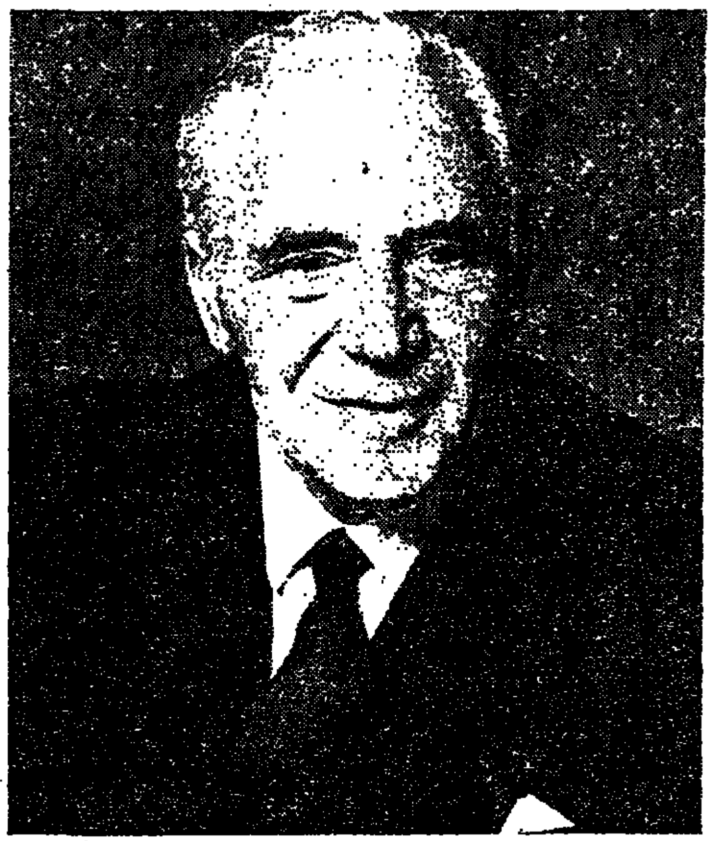
That change, they say, makes the Creed more faithful to the original prayer, which was a communal rather than an individual affirmation of belief.

Those and other changes, affecting the Creed, the Gloria and the Sanctus prayers of the Mass, are being introduced to bring custom in Britain into line with that in other English-speaking countries. Hitherto a number of varying English-language versions of the Mass have been in use in different parts of the world.

Decree for Mrs Tate

Mrs Sheila Tate, wife of Mr Henry Saxon Tate, executive committee chairman of Tate and Lyle, was granted a decree nisi in the Divorce Court yesterday in an *uncontested case because* of his adultery.

"Our relationship with Midland Bank is not simple–their services are integrated into the whole structure of our business"



-Paul Hodder-Williams,
Chairman of Hodder and Stoughton

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Hodder & Stoughton's trademark

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Offices of The Lancet

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"This company has banked with the Midland from the beginning," Mr Hodder-Williams continued, "and that's more than a century ago. In fact, most of our senior staff also bank there privately.

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International operations

"In recent years," he continued, "we have expanded considerably on an international scale and we have a big export market in Europe, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and the United States.

"Our biggest single growth area is the paperback market and we are having to increase our warehouse capacity in order to handle our distribution more quickly and cheaply.

"We're building a new warehouse at Dunton Green in Kent, due for completion in 1975. This will have a two million cubic feet storage capacity. In the future there will be startling developments in publishing and we intend to be in the forefront of them."

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HOME NEWS

Houghton committee likely to recommend 30 per cent pay increases for teachers

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The Houghton committee of inquiry into teachers' pay and their professional structure is likely to recommend very large increases for teachers who make teaching their career and for head teachers.

The average increase for Britain's 500,000 teachers is likely to be about 30 per cent; the same as that awarded last September to the nurses. It will be backdated to May 24 and will cost about £400m. It will be paid for out of a special interim order on the rate-support grant.

The committee of 10 is meeting almost every day to put the final touches to the report, which the members expect to sign on Sunday night. It is likely to be presented to Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science and Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, on Tuesday.

The Department of Education and Science will publish the report as quickly as possible, probably on Thursday or Friday next week.

The Houghton recommendations will be subject to negotiation within the global sum of £400m by the Burnham committee, which negotiates teachers' salaries in England and Wales, and by the Scottish Teachers Salaries Committee.

The Houghton committee is likely to recommend fairly modest increases for junior teachers, and a thorough overhaul of the structure of the teaching profession, the teachers' salary structure, and graded posts. The effect will be to widen the salary gap between teachers at different stages of their career, and to induce them to stay in the profession.

The pay of lecturers in polytechnics would be increased to bring them more into line with rates for university dons. Head teachers could expect increases above 30 per cent.

The Houghton committee is likely to recommend that head teachers of the largest schools earning £6,000 a year should have their salaries raised to as much as £9,000.

Teachers earning about £1,650 would be brought up to about £1,800 a year. There will be no separate report for Scottish teachers, who were hoping for preferential treatment because they say that they are paid less than those south of the border.

All teachers can expect further increases to be negotiated by their appropriate salary committees. The Houghton committee was asked only to examine teachers' pay as at May 24, 1974. Teachers' unions will no doubt base higher claims on cost-of-living increases since then.

Tory campaign: The Conservative Party launched a campaign for research and action on education policy yesterday. Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Opposition spokesman on education, said in London: "By losing the election in October, Conservatives have lost a battle but not the educational war."

Mr William Shelton, vice-chairman of the Conservatives' parliamentary education committee, will introduce a parents' charter Bill in Parliament on April 25.

It seeks to change the Education Act of 1944, placing the onus on local education authorities to take account of parents' wishes when assigning children to schools. It will also seek an appellate tribunal for parents who think they have been hardly treated.

It would give parents and teachers the right to be represented on school boards and managements and seeks to encourage schools to set up parent-teacher associations.

The party has also formed a legal committee under Mr Leon Brittan, MP for Cleveland and Whitby, a barrister, to advise local authorities and parents' associations that wish to preserve grammar schools. Miss Janet Fookes, MP for Plymouth, Drake, is chairing a group investigating standards of education and conduct at state schools.

Dr Keith Hampson, MP for Ripon, is chairing a study group into higher education to consider the future of students' grants and numbers, and the different functions of universities and polytechnics.

Dr Rhodes Boyson, MP for Brent, North, is to lead a study into the system pioneered in America of giving parents educational vouchers to cover the amount of money needed to educate their children. That would give them more freedom to choose schools.

Dr Boyson will consider whether it would be practical to pioneer such a scheme in England.

Rise in baby battering 'is linked to illegitimacy'

By Our Medical Correspondent

The change in society's attitude to extramarital sexual activity may be more important than poverty or poor housing in causing the present frequency of assaults on babies by their parents, a psychiatrist reports.

The assaults are closely associated with both illegitimacy and teenage parenthood and the rise in those conditions in the past two decades has probably led to an increase in child abuse, according to Dr Selwyn Smith, lecturer in psychiatry at Birmingham University.

Dr Smith has been studying the causes of assaults on babies for several years and his latest report, in the *British Journal of Psychiatry*, is based on interviews with the parents of 134 battered children under the age of five.

Compared with the parents of other children admitted to hospital as emergency cases, the parents of battered children were less often married. More than two-thirds of the mothers had become pregnant while single, and a third of the children were illegitimate. More than half those mothers had given birth to their first child while still teenagers, compared with the national average of 10 per cent.

He rejects suggestions that better training for motherhood, ready availability of contraceptives, and abortion on demand could be useful in preventing child abuse.

What is needed, he suggests, is a reversal of those attitudes to sex and the family which are responsible for increasing rates of illegitimacy.

No bar on child-killer caring for family

John Auckland, who killed two of his baby daughters in six years, could take custody of his remaining two children on release from prison, Mr Derek Clephan, legal adviser to Bransley council, Yorkshire, said yesterday.

Mr Auckland was jailed for 18 months in 1968 for killing one daughter aged nine weeks. Last May, after his wife had left him, social workers allowed him custody of his three other children. In July he battered another daughter, aged 16 months, to death and was jailed recently for five years for manslaughter.

Mr Geoffrey Dunn social services director for Barnsley, said yesterday that there were no legal grounds to have prevented Mr Auckland from looking after his children.

A report of the council's inquiry into the case said: "The decision not to apply for care proceedings was a correct one having regard to the facts available to the social worker and the area officer at the time." The report blamed a legal loophole which hampered attempts to prevent such cases from occurring.

Mr Clephan commented: "As the law stands now Auckland could take custody of his children after his release from prison. But the council's plan to call for parental control to be withdrawn in the event of an offence against children could have wide-reaching effects," he added.

"If this was done it would be little short of saying that anyone convicted of murder or manslaughter of their children would have to be sterilized. In the case of John Auckland there was no medical evidence which would be required legally to suggest that he would kill again."

The report said that Mr Auckland's record as a father had been good and in 1972 he had approached a medical social worker complaining about his wife's inadequacies after his son had been severely scalded by a kettle

Medicine 'ignoring elderly'

From John Chartres
Manchester

The increasing trend for doctors to establish group practices was quoted in Manchester yesterday as an example of how modern "efficiency" militates against the genuine welfare of old people.

At a conference on the practical care of geriatric patients called by the Royal Society of Health, Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern, stated in a paper: "The concept of group practice, with centralized premises and appointment systems, represents a logical development in increasing efficiency, maximizing resources and making sophisticated technological equipment available.

"But to use the system at least two basic requirements are involved: the ability to get to a telephone before a certain time in the morning and the capacity to travel considerable distances to surgeries."

Fewer than a quarter of pensioners had access to a telephone. Among the over-85s the proportion was less than one in 10.

Group practices were effective only if certain assumptions were made. Apart from those relating to access to telephones and transport, there was also an assumption that an elderly person could describe all his symptoms in "five breathless minutes" to a duty doctor he had never seen before.

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Teaching nurses leave for better prospects

By Our Medical Reporter

Because nurse tutors are leaving to take other jobs, the 77,000 pupil nurses in Britain are getting only the bare bones of training, Dr Eve Bendall, registrar of the General Nursing Council, said in London yesterday.

Although £2.5m was spent on training for tutorial staff the number of tutors was still only just over two thousand.

The Royal College of Nursing said last night that in the past six years the number of nurse tutors has increased by only 21.

In the last pay award to nurses the tutors had not done very well. With that, and waiting for implementation of the Briggs report on nursing services, many had "voted with their feet" by leaving for better prospects in service and administrative nursing.

Television news film awards

Lord Harris, Minister of State, Home Office, responsible for broadcasting, last night presented the Royal Television Society's British Television News Film of the Year awards for 1974 in London.

Winners were: Regional, BBC Wales (David Jones, Ralph Bowden); hard news (sound), ITN (Alan Downes, Robert Hammond); hard news (team), BBC Leeds (Harold Caine, Walter Garton, Barry Wilkinson, Paul Berriff, Ron Hurrell, Keith Massey); news feature, Thames TV (Mike Dodds, Ron Thomas); portfolio, BBC TV News (Peter Beggin, R. Benford).

Correction

The wine Domaine de Vivaggio, mentioned in a Special Report, "Wines and Spirits", on December 2, comes from Figari, Corsica, not Cyprus.

Snow in the Cleveland Hills, Yorkshire, yesterday.

Hint of new incentive plan after coal talks

From Ronald Kershaw
Newcastle upon Tyne

Strong indications that the National Coal Board is preparing another productivity incentive scheme emerged after a meeting between Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the board, and representatives of the unions in the mining industry at Gateshead, Tyneside, yesterday.

Sir Derek would not commit himself on the board's future pay attitudes or comment on proposals for a new pay claim to be placed before the national executive of the National Union of Mineworkers today.

The meeting, a joint productivity conference, was the first of a series in the coalfields called on the initiative of the Coal Industry National Consultative Council to discuss ways of increasing production and productivity. Sir Derek said: "There has to be a re-examination of productivity to see if some alternative scheme can be devised, and it must be done quickly." He would not say whether such a scheme would be prepared in time to meet the next miners' claim.

Mr Gormley's appeal: Mr Gormley, president of the NUM, yesterday appealed to miners to keep their side of their bargain with the Government by meeting this year's production target (the Press Association reports). The target of 120 million tons was set as much by the union as by the NCB, he said.

"Your union fought for this figure as being realistic and an indication to the people of Britain that the coal industry and the men working in it can deliver the goods", he said in this month's union journal, *The Miner*.

Test of contract: The main test for the social contract was still to come, Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, declared in a party political broadcast last night (our Political Staff writes). Its future would depend, he said, on what happened in particular negotiations in the next six to eight months.

The great majority of workers covered by agreements had kept within the guidelines since pay controls were lifted in July. But the National Union of Mineworkers' approach to its settlement would be of the first importance.

By next June or July the Government would have had time to carry out more of its part of the social contract, but the immediate task was how to overcome the perils of this winter. There the guidelines of the contract were crucial.

Cash for hill farms to move cattle to shelter

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

The Government yesterday offered to pay upland farmers who move livestock off the hills this winter to protect them from malnutrition through shortage of feed. It also said it would meet debts of farmers who defaulted on loans of up to three years incurred in meeting the costs of winter keep. Diagnoses from government livestock experts will be available free.

That was the essence of the long-awaited plan from Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, to meet the combination of a shortage of fodder and increase in the livestock population.

The Government is ready to pay hill farmers £15 a head towards the cost of wintering animals in lowland areas for not less than two months. Loans will be underwritten to a level equivalent to the present hill farm subsidy.

Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, said the plan would do little to help upland farmers

Change of mind on oil tax

By Our Political Staff

Opposition frontbenchers believe the Government is changing its mind and considering a variable rate for the prior-charge tax in the Oil Taxation Bill. That is their interpretation of an amendment tabled for the committee stage governing the order in which parts of the Bill will be considered. The new tax will not be debated until January, thus allowing time for second thoughts.

The prior-charge tax will be the Government's main means of raising revenue from offshore oilfields, and the Opposition argued on second reading that it would not take enough from the rich prolific fields while destroying the incentive to explore and develop marginal fields.

Conservative oil specialists say there has been a serious loss of momentum in the extraction programme since the Government's flat-rate tax was announced.

Government to help housing cooperatives

The Government has set up a working party to examine the development of housing cooperatives and tenant participation in housing management, Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, announced yesterday in a parliamentary written reply.

The group, under the chairmanship of Mr Harold Campbell, chairman of the Sutton Housing Trust, will report on ways in which central and local government can foster the cooperatives and greater tenant participation.

Complaints 'failing to reach airlines'

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Although about thirty million air passengers passed through Britain during 1973-74, only 181 complaints were made to the Airline Users' Committee, according to the committee's first report, published yesterday.

The committee, set up by the Civil Aviation Authority in the summer of 1973, regretted that its existence was not widely known, and blamed airlines and the British Airports Authority for non-cooperation in drawing attention to its work.

Of the 181 complaints, 44 concerned claims for refunds or compensation, 36 changes in flight arrangements, 13 overbooking, 13 flight cancellation or delay, and 11 the non-receipt of air tickets.

Annual Report of the Airline Users' Committee 1973-74 (Civil Aviation Authority, PO Box 41, Cheltenham. 45p).

Danger of powerful forces escaping from rule of law

By Our Legal Correspondent

Unless industrial relations were governed within a legal framework there would be "a real risk of forces of great power in our society escaping from the rule of law altogether", Lord Justice Scarman said last night.

Giving the third of four Hamlyn lectures in London, he said that if that happened there would be a weakening of the capacity of law to impose restraint on the exercise of power in society.

Despite the failure of the Industrial Relations Act, the need for control according to law would remain "so long as men believed that uncontrolled power is an evil to be eradicated from civilized society".

Referring to the "chaos and confusion" endemic in industrial relations, he said that the law's failures to solve it pointed to the need for a reappraisal of the legal system but not for its rejection.

"Only if the reappraisal fails to produce an acceptable answer should we embark on the unknown but deeply suspect waters of a vital human activity developing outside the control of the general law."

Lord Justice Scarman criticized the Kilbrandon report on devolution for Scotland and Wales for having failed to take sufficient account of the legal difficulties that would follow its implementation. "I will go as far as to submit that it would be irresponsible to initiate constitutional change without legislating for its legal implications", he said.

Former solicitor jailed for fraud

Richard Adrian Lester, a former solicitor, was jailed for three and a half years yesterday for obtaining £103,000 in loans for bogus land deals and selling two cars and a yacht while they were still being paid for.

Mr Lester, aged 36, of Fletching Common, Newick, Sussex, admitted nine fraud charges. Canterbury Crown Court was told that the money gained by fraud had been repaid

Busmen's pay deal

Delegates representing 90,000 provincial company busmen yesterday accepted a pay settlement giving them a basic weekly wage of at least £30.60. The transport union will now urge its 4,000 members in Scotland to end their four-week unofficial strike.

Sterling's struggle helps sale rooms shine

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

There is nothing like a fall in the sterling exchange rate to cheer the sale room along; both Sotheby's and Christie's recorded exceptional trading days yesterday. Sotheby's big autumn sale of Old Master paintings totalled £1,070,400, with 16 per cent unsold; nearly all the major paintings found buyers. Sotheby's small but distinguished sale of Venetian drawings and prints did not record a single unsold lot.

At Christie's an Assyrian marble relief carving of about 879 BC went for £57,750 compared with an estimate of £10,000-£15,000. The carving came from the North-west Palace at Nimrud and was sent for sale by Lord Gage. The buyer, surprisingly enough, was a Japanese collector. Christie's also held an outstandingly successful jewel sale in which only nine lots failed to find buyers.

Sotheby's Old Master sale was the main event of the day. The top price was £195,000 (estimate £200,000) for a large oil sketch by Tiepolo for his ceiling fresco in the church of the Scalzi in Venice. It depicts the "Miraculous translation of the holy house of Loreto" and was sent for sale by Lady Rosebery. It was bought by an anonymous English collector. He also paid £40,000 (estimate £40,000-£60,000) for a pair of large Roman landscapes by Panini.

A large painting by Rubens, "St Ignatius of Loyola", was sold over the telephone to the Norton Simon Museum in the United States. The painting came from Warwick Castle and until recently was considered a version of a painting in Romania.

A large and highly decorative Venetian scene, "The reception of the French Ambassador at the Doge's Palace", also from Warwick Castle, was catalogued firmly as an early work by Canaletto, although it had been doubted. It went to David Koetser for £125,000 (estimate £100,000-£150,000), a price that is modest should the work now be universally accepted as Canaletto's.

Among the more important failures was a Boucher, "Boreas abducting Orythea", unsold at £60,000) (estimate £60,000-£80,000), and a Flemish triptych attributed to Vrancke van der Stockt, unsold at £38,000 (estimate £50,000-£60,000). There were a good many unsold lots but prices even for minor pictures were generally better than at recent sales.

WEST EUROPE

Nato rejects Dutch plan to cut back on tactical nuclear arms

From Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
Brussels, Dec 11

A Dutch suggestion to reduce the role of tactical nuclear weapons in the defence of Western Europe received no support at the meeting today of the Nato Defence Planning Committee.

The allies seem to object not so much to the idea of reducing any "undue dependence" upon tactical weapons as to the timing of the Dutch suggestion and the way it has been put forward.

There seems to have been a general feeling at the meeting that some day the whole subject of tactical nuclear weapons might well have to be introduced into the talks on mutual balanced force reductions in Vienna. But the time is not now.

Both Mr Mason, the British Defence Secretary, and Dr Schlesinger, his American counterpart, emphasized the importance of maintaining Nato's triad of forces. This consists of strategic nuclear weapons, conventional forces, and the 7,000 allied tactical nuclear weapons, most of them American, in Europe.

All three had to be strong and well balanced, Mr Mason told the meeting, and each had to be buttressed by the other two. By lowering the emphasis on tactical weapons at this stage, they would risk upsetting the balance of the three.

On the one hand it might expose Nato to the use of nuclear weapons by the other side and on the other hand it might bring closer the po
use of the strategic deter

Mr Mason also referred
United States examination
tactical nuclear stockpile c
continent which has to be
pleted by April.

This might mean reducti
the numbers of such we
But if so, they should take
multilaterally, not as par
unilateral decision in Wa
ton. And they should n
made in advance of any
ment at the Vienna negoti.

Dr Schlesinger, at a
conference in Brussels
was questioned about
can attitudes to the subje
spoke cautiously of the
bility that improvemer
Nato's conventional capa
might one day provide the
with the opportunity to
any "over dependence
tactical nuclear weapons

But he again emphasiz
importance of maintaini
triad. The Soviet Unio
said, possessed tactical w
and Nato would have to
a position to deal wit
threat.

He pointed out tha
Dutch suggestion was no
a formal proposal, but j
idea to be discussed int
by the allies.

Mr Mason, speaking
committee, apparently r
ted Britain's pledge r
reduce its forces in Ge
without agreement at the
talks. He welcomed an
announcement of a prog
to modernize and stre
that country's fleet, an
Turkish proposals fo
increase in defence spe

Damages of one franc in 'Jesus trial'

Troyes, Dec 11.—A French district court today convicted the Abbé Georges de Nantes, an ultra-conservative priest, of libelling Maitre Jacques Isorni a famous member of the French bar, in a dispute over the alleged guilt of the Jews in the crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

The Abbé de Nantes, was ordered to pay Me Isorni damages of one "symbolic franc". However, the court avoided passing a new judgment in the ancient legal argument over the trial of Jesus, and recognized the Abbé de Nantes's "sincerity and good faith" in insisting on the strict literal interpretation of the accounts contained in the New Testament.

The case arose out of a book published by Me Isorni in 1967, entitled *The Real Trial of Jesus*,

Switzerland is prepared to ration food

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Dec 11

The Swiss Governme
cently reminded the
housewives to make sur
had sufficient stocks of
foodstuffs in reserve
two months.

At the same time th
ernment confirmed that
ordered ration cards to
pared so that rationing
be introduced speedily
smoothly if necessary
added that there was no
diate prospect of a
crisis.

These indications of
preparedness for a food
gency were published at
of last October. Howe
serve domestic food sto
no innovation and hav
maintained in Swiss ho
good times and bad fo
years.

French Government to ai Communist newspaper

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Dec 11

The French Government has decided to come financially to the aid of *L'Humanité*, the Communist Party newspaper, which constantly has it under attack.

M André Rossi, the Government's chief spokesman, told the Senate last night that it would be one of three newspapers "of opinion" due to receive a total of 3.2m francs (£304.2
exceptional aid next yea

The others to benefit
Roman Catholic evening
paper, *La Croix*, and *Le*
dien de Paris, a quality
ing newspaper launch
April. It often criticizes
dent Giscard d'Estaing.

La Croix, in a recent
article, said that it migh
to close as a result of th
Office strike which sever
deliveries to subscribers.

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French press sceptical of achievements at summit meeting

om Charles Hargrove
is, Dec 11

So much cold water was ured on the Paris summit fore it was held that the ench press and public inion find it difficult to ieve it really accomplished ything substantial. This im- ss.on is reinforced by the teric diplomatic language d in the long final com- nique dealing with the more ntroversial issues discussed. When President Giscard staing read out to a crowd journalists late last night convoluted text on the eed formula to revise Bri- 's budgetary contribution if "unacceptable situation" se, he was greeted with a ple of laughter.

he emphasis in the French ss on the "modest" or nited" results of the sum- betrays nostalgia for the spectacular summits of the t, with promises of a Euro- n economic and monetary on tomorrow, and a polit- union the day after, the thlessness of which became arent as weeks and months t by.

his was precisely what sident Giscard d'Estaing set to avoid. In his opinion it a very useful summit. The e fact that it took place important in view of the railing scepticism; that it set in train the machinery egular, unspectacular work- meetings of heads of gov- nent was a great asset for future of the European munity.

t the absence of anything tacular, the clash between Giscard d'Estaing and Mr on was played up out of ortion in the press. There was a sharp exchange of words and the Prime Minister said what he had to say in the way he did, mainly, it is felt here, for domestic consumption.

It was not by accident, the suggestion is, that his Churchillian sortie was in time to catch the evening newspapers in Britain. But after that, both sides moved towards a compromise solution.

It was a genuine compromise, with no victor or vanquished. The French Government moved from its position of principle that there could be no revision of the budgetary contributions laid down in the Treaty of Accession.

The British Government abandoned its insistence on a direct link between the contribution and the gross domestic product, while repeating that it respected the Community principle of "*own resources*", and did not wish to renegotiate either the Treaty of Rome or the Treaty of Accession.

This it had done before, but it was useful to say it in black and white in the agreed communiqu.

The formula agreed is a procedural one. It does not solve the problem. But it does say one or two things which were important to Britain, like the recognition that there is a case and that it should be dealt with now, not later, when it had occurred. So much so that *Le Monde*, for instance, considers that the French Government made a major concession to Mr Wilson on this point on the regional fund, based on a model it had opposed a year ago giving Britain a greater share than France obtains.

Diary, page 14

ope that budget accord ill keep Britain in Nine

ı Roger Berthoud
sels, Dec 11

Brussels today the Paris nit was widely seen as a est success. Diplomats and ials thought the most posi- aspects were the agree- on Britain's budgetary ibution, which should help stay in the Community; establishment of the nal development fund, though it is; and some eptual breakthroughs (as Kissinger would say) in oving the EEC's decision- ing machinery.

ie regional fund was the operational decision and warmly welcomed by the opean Commission.

everal participants, includ- Mr Wilson, Herr Schmidt, West German Chancellor, Tindemans, the Belgian ie Minister, and Dr Garret gerald, the Irish Republic's ign Minister, were im- sed by the level of dis- ons on the serious omic situation. The switch mphasis, even by the Ger- s, from inflation to ssion as the main enemy seen as a major develop- t.

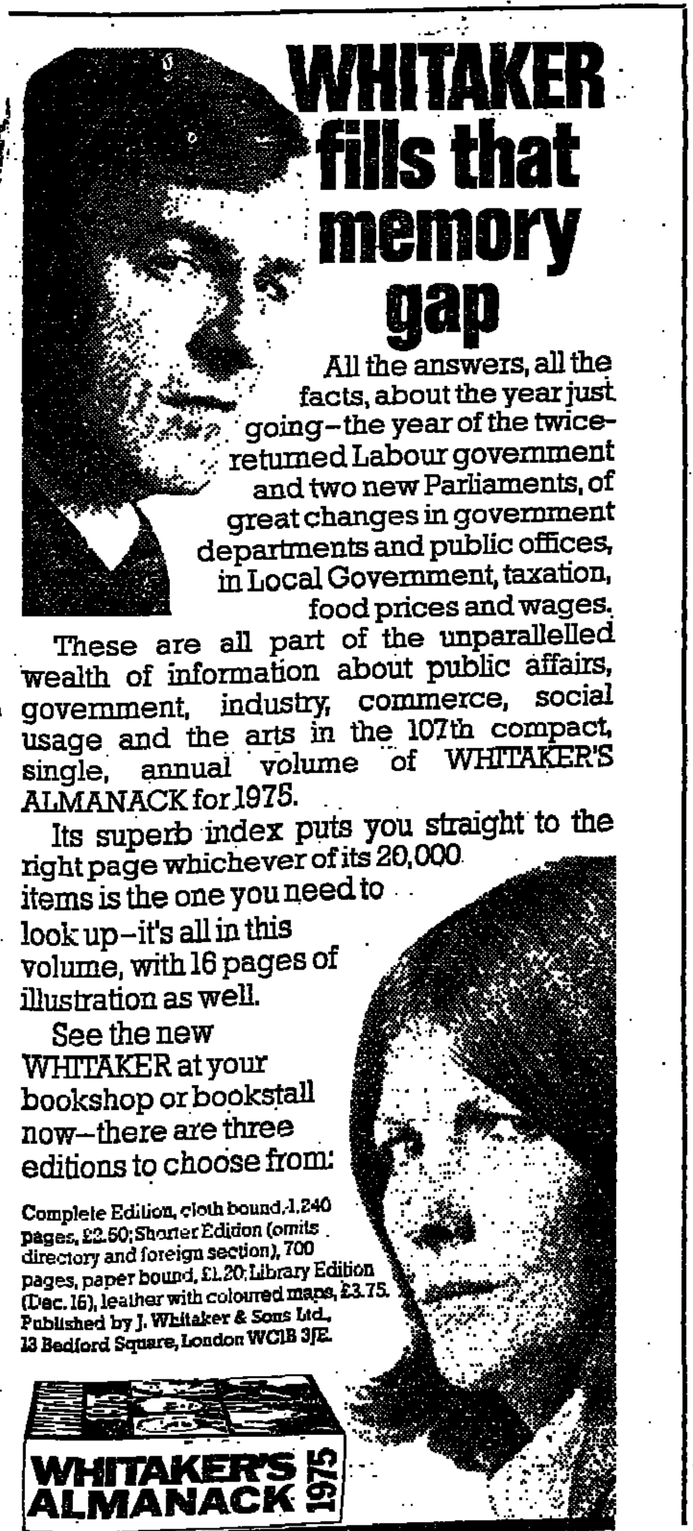
eptics suspected, however, the surplus countries— Germany, Holland and ium—would have been d by rising unemploy- to stimulate domestic and even without a summit give them a bouquet for so.

e agreement to "re- ce" the search for unanimity on all council decisions is viewed here as a welcome change of attitude by the French, on paper at least. President Giscard's backing for direct elections to the European Parliament was also very welcome. Mr Tindemans in particular thought it gave the summit a longer-term element; but Mr Gaston Thorn, his Luxembourg colleague, feared the agreement on thrice-yearly meetings of heads of government could paralyse the already modest powers of decision of the EEC's ministerial councils.

The most obvious failure was in the field of energy policy, where nothing seemed to be achieved. According to some participants, President Giscard seemed reluctant to discuss it in any depth, and kept changing the subject. The suspicion was that on this subject his hands were tied by the Gaullist majority at home, making an early end to France's boycott of the International Energy Agency impossible.

One of the mysteries of the conference was the sharp exchange alleged by British officials to have taken place between Mr Wilson and President Giscard on Britain's budgetary contribution. The Belgians and Germans were among those who could not recall a single clash in the course of a very civilized meeting.

Mr Wilson must have delivered his carefully leaked remark about "seeing no hope of successful negotiations" with deceptive geniality.



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Text of communiqué issued after EEC summit conference in Paris

Paris, Dec 11.—The full text of the communiqué, issued after the EEC summit meeting here yesterday, reads:

1. The Heads of government of nine states of the Community, the ministers of foreign affairs and the President of the Commission, meeting in Paris at the invitation of the French President, examined the various problems confronting Europe. They took note of the reports drawn up by the ministers of foreign affairs and recorded the agreement reached by these ministers on various points raised in the reports.

2. Recognizing the need for an overall approach to the internal problems involved in achieving European unity and the external problems facing Europe, the heads of government consider it essential to ensure progress and overall consistency in the activities of the Communities and in the work on political cooperation.

3. The heads of government have therefore decided to meet, accompanied by the ministers of foreign affairs, three times a year and, whenever necessary, in the Council of the Communities and in the context of political cooperation. The administrative secretariat will be provided for in an appropriate manner with due regard for existing practices and procedures.

In order to ensure consistency in Community activities and continuity of work, the ministers of foreign affairs, meeting in the Council of the Community, will act as initiators and coordinators. They may hold political cooperation meetings at the same time.

These arrangements do not in any way affect the rules and procedures laid down in the treaties or the provisions on political cooperation in the Luxembourg and Copenhagen reports. At the various meetings referred to in the preceding paragraphs the Commission will exercise the powers vested in it and play the part assigned to it by the above texts.

4. With a view to progress towards European unity, the heads of government reaffirm their determination gradually to adopt common positions and coordinate their diplomatic action in all areas of international affairs which affect the interests of the European Community. The President in office will be the spokesman for the Nine and will set out their views in international diplomacy. He will ensure that the necessary concertation always takes place in good time.

In view of the increasing role of political cooperation in the construction of Europe, the European Assembly must be more closely associated with the work of the Presidency, for example through replies to questions on political cooperation put to him by its members.

5. The Heads of government consider it necessary to increase the solidarity of the Nine both by improving Community procedures and by developing new common policies in areas to be decided on and granting the necessary powers to the institutions.

6. In order to improve functioning of the Council of the Community, they consider that it is necessary to renounce the practice which consists of making agreement on all questions conditional on the unanimous consent of the member states, whatever their respective positions may be regarding the conclusions reached in Luxembourg on January 28, 1966.

7. Greater latitude will be given to the permanent representatives so that only the most important political problems need be discussed in the Council. To this end, each member state will take the measures it considers necessary to strengthen the role of the permanent representatives and involve them in preparing the national positions on European affairs.

8. Moreover, they agree on the advantage of making use of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome whereby the powers of implementation and management arising out of Community rules may be conferred on the Commission.

9. Cooperation between the Nine in areas outside the scope of the treaty will be continued where it has already begun. It should be extended to other areas by bringing together the representatives of the governments, meeting within the Council whenever possible.

10. A working party will be set up to study the possibility of establishing a passport union and, in anticipation of this, the introduction of a uniform passport.

If possible, this draft should be submitted to the governments of the member states before December 31, 1976. It will, in particular, provide for stage-by-stage harmonization of legislation affecting aliens and for the abolition of passport control within the Community.

11. Another working party will be instructed to study the conditions and the timing under which the citizens of the nine member states could be given special rights as members of the Community.

12. The heads of government note that the election of the European Assembly by universal suffrage, one of the objectives laid down in the treaty, should be achieved as soon as possible. In this connexion, they await with interest the proposals of the European Assembly, on which they wish the Council to act in 1976. On this assumption, elections by direct universal suffrage could take place at any time in or after 1978.

Since the European Assembly is composed of representatives of the peoples of the states united within the Community, each people must be represented in an appropriate manner.

The European Assembly will be associated with the achievement of European unity. The heads of government will not fail to take into consideration the points of view which, in October, 1972, they asked it to express on this subject.

The competence of the European Assembly will be extended, in particular by granting it certain powers in the Communities' legislative process.

Statement by the United Kingdom Delegation

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom explained that Her Majesty's Government did not wish to prevent the governments of the other eight member states from making progress with the election of the European Assembly by universal suffrage.

Her Majesty's Government could not themselves take up a position on the proposal before the process of renegotiation had been completed and the results of renegotiation submitted to the British people.

Statement by the Danish Delegation

The Danish delegation is unable at this stage to commit itself to introducing elections by universal suffrage by 1978.

13. The heads of government note that the process of transforming the whole complex of relations between the member states, in accordance with the decision taken in Paris in October 1972, has already started. They are determined to make further progress in this direction.

In this connexion, they consider that the time has come for the Nine to agree as soon as possible on an overall concept of European union. Consequently, in accordance with the requests made by the Paris meeting of heads of state and of government in October 1972, they confirm the importance which they attach to the reports to be made by the Community institutions.

They request the European Assembly, the Commission and the Court of Justice to bring the submission of their reports forward to before the end of June 1975. They agreed to invite Mr Tindemans, the Prime Minister of the kingdom of Belgium, to submit a comprehensive report to the heads of government before the end of 1975, on the basis of the reports received from the institutions and of consultations which he is to have with the governments and with a wide range of public opinion in the Community.

Economic and monetary union

14. The heads of government, having noted that internal and international difficulties have prevented in 1973 and 1974 the accomplishment of expected progress on the road to EMU, affirm that in this field their will has not weakened and that their objective has not changed since the Paris conference.

Convergence of economic policies

15. The heads of government discussed the economic situation in the world and in the Community.

16. They noted that the increase in energy prices is leading to inflationary tendencies and balance of payments deficits and intensifying the threat of general recession. The resulting alterations in the terms of trade are forcing the member states to redirect their production structures.

17. The heads of government reaffirm that the aim of their economic policy continues to be to combat inflation and maintain employment. The cooperation of both sides of industry will be essential if this policy is to succeed. They emphasize that, in the present circumstances, high priority must be given to economic revival in conditions of stability, i.e., action aimed both at preventing a general economic recession and restoring stability. This must not involve any recourse to protectionist measures which, by setting up a chain reaction, could jeopardize economic revival.

Member states which have a balance of payments surplus must implement an economic policy of stimulating domestic demand and maintaining a high level of employment, without creating new inflationary conditions. Such an attitude would make it easier for countries which have considerable balance of payments deficits to follow a policy which will ensure a satisfactory level of employment, stabilization of costs and an improvement in their external trade balance without resorting to protectionist measures.

Mr Wilson arriving back at No 10 yesterday after the EEC summit talks in Paris.

18. In the context of the effort to be made by countries having a surplus, the heads of government greet the economic policy measures already adopted by the Netherlands Government as a step in the right direction. They also note with satisfaction the short-term economic programme which the government of the Federal Republic of Germany intends to follow, particularly as regards stimulating public and private investment, and the fact that the Belgian Government intends to follow suit.

They all express satisfaction at the efforts made by the countries having a balance of payments deficit to maintain their competitive position so as to achieve a more satisfactory balance of payments and to improve the level of employment.

19. While acknowledging the special situation of each of the member states of the Community—which makes a uniform policy inappropriate—the heads of government stress that it is absolutely necessary to agree on the policies to be adopted. This convergence will be meaningful only if it works towards Community solidarity and is based on effective permanent consultation machinery. The ministers for economic affairs and finance will be responsible, within the framework of Community procedures, for implementing these guidelines.

20. It is obvious that all these policies will be really effective only in so far as the world's major industrialized countries succeed in arresting incipient recessionary tendencies. In this connexion, they note with satisfaction the account given by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany of his talks with the President of the United States.

They desire that, at his forthcoming meeting with President Ford, the President of the French Republic should, on behalf of the Community, stress the importance of convergence between the economic policies of all industrialized countries along the lines indicated above.

They also wish the Community and its member states to do the same during the forthcoming international consultations and in the appropriate international bodies.

21. The Community will continue to contribute to the harmonious expansion of world trade, especially in relation to developing countries, and in order to do so will take a constructive part in the GATT trade negotiations which it hopes to see actively continued in the near future.

Regional Policy

22. The heads of government decided that the European regional development fund, designed to correct the principal regional imbalances in the Community resulting notably from agricultural predominance, industrial change and structural under-employment, will be put into operation by the institutions of the Community with effect from 1 January 1975.

23. The fund will be endowed with 300 mua in 1975, with 500 mua for each of the years 1976 and 1977, i.e. 1300 mua.

24. This total sum of 1300 mua will be financed up to a level of 150 mua by credits not presently utilized from EAGGF (guidance section).

The resources of the fund will be divided along the lines envisaged by the Commission:

Belgium: 1.5%; Denmark: 1.3%; France: 15%; Ireland: 6%; Italy: 40%; Luxembourg: 0.1%; Netherlands: 1.7%; Federal Republic of Germany: 6.4%; United Kingdom: 28%.

Ireland will in addition be given another 6 mua which will come from a reduction in the shares of the other member states with the exception of Italy.

Employment problems:

25. The effort needed to combat inflation and the risks of recession and unemployment as described above must accord with the imperatives of a progressive and equitable social policy if it is to receive support and cooperation from both sides of industry, both at national and Community level.

In this respect, the heads of government emphasize that the economic and social committee can play an important role in associating both sides of industry in the definition of the Community's economic and social aims.

Above all, vigorous and coordinated action must be taken at Community level to deal with the problem of employment. This will require the member states, in conjunction with the organizations concerned, to coordinate their employment policies in an appropriate manner and to set priority targets.

26. When the time is ripe, the Council of the Community will consider, in the light of experience and with due regard to the problem of the regions and categories of workers most affected by employment difficulties, whether and to what extent it will be necessary to increase the resources of the social fund.

27. Being convinced that in this period of economic difficulty special emphasis should be placed on social measures, the heads of government reaffirm the importance which they attach to implementation of the measures listed in the social action programme approved by the Council in its resolution of 21 January 1974.

28. The heads of government make it their objective to harmonize the degree of social security afforded by the various member states, while maintaining progress but without requiring that the social systems obtaining in all member states should be identical.

Energy

29. The heads of government discussed the energy problem and, in this connexion, the related major financial problems created for the community and for the wider world.

30. They further noted that the ministers of energy of the Community countries are due to meet on 17 December.

31. The heads of government, aware of the paramount importance which the energy problem has in world economy, have discussed the possibilities for cooperation between oil exporting and oil importing countries, on which subject they heard a report from the Federal Chancellor.

32. The heads of government attach very great importance to the forthcoming meeting between the President of the United States and the President of the French Republic.

33. The heads of government, referring to the Council resolution of 17 September 1974, have invited the Community institutions to work out and to implement a common energy policy in the shortest possible time.

Britain's membership of the Community

34. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom indicated the basis on which Her Majesty's Government approached the negotiations regarding Britain's continued membership of the Community and set out the particular issues to which the Government attached the highest importance.

35. The heads of government recall the statement made during the accession negotiations by the Community to the effect that "if unacceptable situations were to arise, the very life of the Community would make it imperative for the institutions to find equitable solutions".

36 They confirm that the system of "own resources" represents one of the fundamental elements of the economic integration of the Community.

37. They invite the institutions of the Community (the Council and the Commission) to set up as soon as possible a correcting mechanism of a general application which, in the framework of the system of "own resources" and in harmony with its normal functioning, based on objective criteria and taking into consideration in particular the suggestions made to this effect by the British Government, could prevent during the period of convergence of the economies of the member states, the possible development of situations unacceptable for a member state and incompatible with the smooth working of the Community.—Reuter.

Mr Wilson's attitude is praised by Herr Schmidt

From Dan van der Vat

Bonn, Dec 11

Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, went out of his way in the Bundestag today to record his appreciation of Mr Wilson's "cooperative attitude" at the EEC summit in Paris.

Opening a special foreign affairs debate, Herr Schmidt said that he wanted to make special mention of two participants in the Paris meeting. One was President Giscard d'Estaing for his preparatory work and his "fair and constructive" chairmanship.

"Prime Minister Wilson, supported by Foreign Minister Callaghan, also adopted a cooperative attitude. Prime Minister Wilson took part in all decisions, notwithstanding the still unresolved questions of principle in Britain.

"He declared unequivocably that England is not conducting what he calls the 'renegotiation' with the aim of changing the treaties, but far more within the treaty texts in force.

"The remaining heads of government in response declared themselves ready to bring the problem of Great Britain's financial burden to a satisfactory solution on the basis of objective criteria.

"I regard both these things as an important step forward, and I do not believe I am exaggerating if I claim a part of the credit for this for the Federal Government." Herr Schmidt was referring to his talks with Mr Wilson at Chequers less than a fortnight ago.

The Chancellor announced that President Ford would be coming to West Germany in the foreseeable future, and would also visit West Berlin.

Herr Schmidt repeatedly sounded warnings of the danger that the present economic recession could turn into a depression, unless joint action were taken by the EEC and the United States.

The Chancellor always says that there is no place for optimism or pessimism in politics. An observer can therefore record only a change of tone in his assessment of the Western world's chances of coping with the consequences of the oil crisis.

His speeches and comments on the economic crisis before the past fortnight of hectic travels and talks were full of gloom. While today's statement is a long way short of euphoric, its tone suggests that the Chancellor may now see a glimmer of light. But he took care to point out that there was a long way to go yet.

Herr Schmidt said that after his visits to Washington and the Paris summit, "I am now more optimistic about the success of the (forthcoming) meeting between President Ford and President Giscard d'Estaing".

If this crucial meeting, largely concerned with a common front on energy problems, does work out well the Chancellor will again be able to claim much of the credit. Herr Schmidt has suddenly turned into a considerable mediator.

Europe 'stronger with British participation'

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Dec 11

M Jean Monnet, the president of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, has given the following exclusive statement to *The Times* on the morrow of the Paris EEC summit conference, about Britain in Europe:

I have no doubt that the majority of citizens in Europe, be they French, German, Dutch, Belgian or Luxembourgers, ardently wish Britain should join them to create what is now overabundantly obvious and necessary, that is to say a united Europe.

We can only exercise the influence to which our European civilization entitles us and protect the interests of all our peoples if the older nations come together to form a new Community on the scale of the needs of the Europe in which we live.

Sixty years ago the British had an empire, the French had an empire, and the Germans had an empire; and all that really mattered in the world took place in Europe, among the countries of Europe, or because of the countries of Europe.

Now all that has changed. The British no longer have an empire, nor do the French or the Germans. And the big events in the world occur mostly outside Europe, between the superpowers, or the Middle East.

So we have to think in terms of a completely new world, such as we have never known before, in which no European country alone can exercise influence or even protect its people's interests.

For 25 years, first in the name of the French Government, and then in the name of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, I have made every effort for Britain to become part of the Community, on the same terms as the other member countries. Political circumstances in Britain have influenced the progress of British participation. Everyone knows its vicissitudes.

I think that Europe will be stronger with Britain in it, and better able to preserve what we all think is important. I also believe it is better in Britain's interest to take part in this organization of Europe.

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Mr Ford accepts that Congress will not pass tax increase plan but rejects idea of wage controls

From Frank Vogl
United States Economic Correspondent
Washington, Dec 11

President Ford has given up hope that the Congress will pass his proposed 5 per cent income tax increase. He told congressional leaders today that he is open-minded on new policies to fight inflation and recession, but sees no need for wage and price controls.

Mr Ron Nessen, the chief White House spokesman, stated that the President fully accepted that there was no chance of the Congress acting on his tax increase plan this session and no firm decision had yet been taken whether to reintroduce the proposal next year.

The spokesman said the President was constantly reviewing economic policies, but he did not plan to announce new policies in a speech tonight to the Business Council, a group of some 150 chairmen of America's largest companies.

Mr Nessen emphasized that the President had not changed his mind on the point that increased federal spending must be financed through increased taxation, but he appreciated that Congress was in no mood to accept a tax increase at this time. The spokesman stated that the President told congressional leaders this morning that he still firmly believed that his economic programme of October 8 is finely tuned to meet the dual problems of inflation and recession.

The surtax was a key element in this programme, as were substantial budget cuts, which the Congress now seems likely to largely reject.

Democrats in Congress have come out strongly for controls on wages, prices, profits and rents, but Mr Nessen stated that the President told the congressional leaders that there was no need for stand-by authority or mandatory controls.

Senior Administration officials now admit that even if the Congress accepts all of the President's budget-cutting plans the present year's budget will show a deficit of more than $13,000m (about £4,700m). Savings of some $4,700m were hoped for through tax increases.

The President strongly urged the congressional leaders to ensure immediate passage for his proposals to increase unemployment benefits and expand public service jobs programmes. Mr Nessen said. Senator Robert Griffin, a Republican from Michigan, noted that the President was "seriously concerned" about the extent of the downturn in the economy in the last couple of months.

Forceful arguments for much greater reflationary efforts were made earlier today by three academic economists at a meeting of the Senate budget committee. Dr Arthur Okun, of the Brooking Institution, recommended tax cuts and gave a warning that unemployment, now at 6.5 per cent, might well reach 8 per cent by next summer.

Dr Otto Eckstein, head of Data Resources Incorporated, told the committee that the economy would sink still lower if present Government policies were pursued, but that a significant recovery could develop, with an inflation rate of about 8 per cent, in the second half of 1975, if fiscal and monetary policies were eased now.

Professor Murray Weidenbaum, of Washington University, urged expanded public works programmes and suggested that this having been done, the built-in strength of the United States economy would generate much of its own recovery.

Mr Nessen stated that Mr Frank Zarb, who has been nominated to head the Federal Energy Administration, supported an idea to leave energy conservation programmes to a private contractor at a meeting held in New York yesterday, which President Ford attended, with seven members of Mr Nelson Rockefeller's Commission on Critical Choices for America.

President Ford is encountering increasing criticism in the newspapers and from many Congressmen for enjoying himself too much and in consequence spending too little time dealing with economic and energy problems.

Mr Murphy refuses to discuss his wife's business during Australian Senate questions

Miss Morosi hits back at innuendoes

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Dec 11

Miss Juni Morosi, who earlier this week declined an offer to join the staff of Dr Cairns, the Deputy Prime Minister, as his private secretary, gave a press conference in Sydney today.

Facing the television and press cameras, she calmly answered question after question and undoubtedly made a favourable impression by her candour and composure.

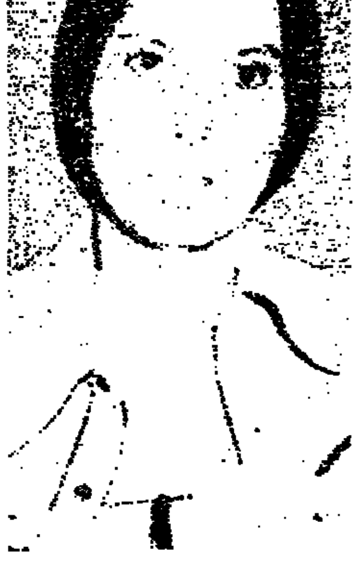
She told the reporters: "I feel I have been used by certain interests in an effort to embarrass the Labour Government. I regard the stories which have been circulating about my sexual relations with Cabinet ministers as baseless innuendoes.

"There is absolutely no truth in them at all. What I have found as particularly hurtful is the effect all this controversy has had upon my family. That has been most distressing.

"As for the statements being circulated about the failure of companies with which I have been associated, it is a fact that 90 per cent of companies registered in Australia fail. I cheated no one. No public moneys were involved. The only moneys involved were moneys belonging to me. I find it strange that the New South Wales Corporate Affairs Commission should suddenly start investigations at this particular time when it all happened three years ago and was public property then."

She was asked: "How do you think you will come out of all this?"

She reflected for a moment and then replied quietly: "I will survive."



Miss Juni Morosi: centre of a political storm.

In the Senate in Canberra today Senator Lionel Murphy, the Attorney General, was questioned about alleged association between Ethiopian Airways, Miss Morosi, her husband, Mr David Ditchburn, and the senator's wife, Mrs Ingrid Murphy.

Asked whether he considered himself under any obligation to Ethiopian Airways, he replied "No". He was also asked if he would reveal any benefits he or his wife received from the airline by way of free or concessional world travel or in other ways.

Senator Murphy was asked what business Ethiopian Airways carried on in Australia and if this was a front for other activities. He was unable to tell the Senate about the activities of Ethiopian Airways in Australia, he replied "Even if I were, it is not within by ministerial portfolio".

He added: "I do not intend to enter into the business affairs of my wife in this Chamber. I do not think the Senate would expect me to and I do not intend to." He was cheered by Labour senators.

Mrs Murphy has worked as a public relations consultant for Ethiopian Airways. The airline's representative in Australia is Mr Ditchburn.

Sir John Kerr, the Governor General, today swore in Dr Cairns as Federal Treasurer and Mr Frank Crean, the former Treasurer, as Minister for Overseas Trade, the post previously held by Dr Cairns.

Dr Cairns was later interviewed by the press. He said that although difficult times were ahead, Australia had turned the corner and was now moving in the correct direction. An improvement was definitely noticeable.

"No matter who had been the Government in recent months, our economic experience would have been no better, because what has happened is built into the system. Admittedly we have made mistakes, the worse being our belief we could check inflation by permitting an increased inflow of goods from overseas through tariff adjustments.

"Perhaps we went too far in that direction. Nevertheless it was a justifiable decision in the circumstances. It was a risk worth taking. To think you can check inflation without cost, is being stupidly unrealistic."

Tough Nixon adviser weeps at trial

From Fred Emery
Washington, Dec 11

Mr John Ehrlichman, the most defiant of Mr Nixon's associates, has surprised the hard men of Washington by weeping at the Watergate trial.

An even greater surprise was that he did not live up to his defence counsel's promise of blaming all the cover-up on the former President.

Mr Ehrlichman was far more gentle, suggesting only his regret that Mr Nixon had not followed his advice to expose the cover-up. Mr Nixon, he suggested, regretted it, too.

The break in this resilient man's composure came not in any confession or expression of remorse, but when he spoke of what he had asked Mr Nixon to tell his five children.

Mr Ehrlichman, giving evidence yesterday in his own defence was taken by his counsel through the emotional story of his parting from the President in April, 1973, when he, along with Mr H. R. Haldeman, was asked to resign over Watergate.

At the end, he said, Mr Nixon had offered again to help with legal fees. Mr Ehrlichman said he refused. Mr Nixon, also weeping at that time, had asked if there were anything he could do. Mr Ehrlichman continued: "I said that sometime I'd like him to explain to our children . . ."

The witness sobbed at this. His wife who was in court also had tears on her cheeks. Judge Sirica called a recess to allow Mr Ehrlichman to compose himself.

When he returned Mr Ehrlichman insisted on finishing briefly: "I said he could explain to our children why he was asking me to leave. That basically was the end of our mee ing."

Mr Ehrlichman, whose ma defence to the charges of co spiracy to obstruct justice that he was deceived by Nixon into being an unwitti accomplice in a cover-up whi he was trying to expose, plac the parting on April 29 at Asp Lodge at Camp David.

Hitherto he has affected appear untroubled by his earli trial and Senate ordeals. demeanour has been that of tough chief presidential advi on domestic affairs, a post occupied for four years.

Now he recalled that President had been "very e tionally upset". Mr Nixon s he regretted having to ask closest advisers to resign. " felt I had tried to be his c science . . . He said in refl tion my judgment had been c rect and that he would like help me with attorney fees needed them. He said he ha large sum of money that could share."

This was presumed to be another reference to a fund some $200,000 to $300,000 wh Mr Nixon said his friend Bebe Rebozo had available fi contributors. The existence the fund was disclosed by a recording played at the trial week.

The fact that Mr Nixon, the taped conversation with Haldeman and Mr Ehrlichm said the contributors were t "favoured and so forth" raised many new quest about a "slush fund"

On the tape Mr Ehrlich and Mr Haldeman refuse offer of financial assista Giving his evidence yester Mr Ehrlichman emphasized the offer had indeed refused.

Zeffirelli realism made author 'shudder'

Continued from page 1

an dthose of them not mad were idiots. . . ."

His explanation of what went wrong between one production and another was: "In London, Zeffirelli was dealing with an organic group of actors who had worked together and knew each other over a long period, actors who work with passion and with competence and who, if told to do something by the producer, want to know why.

"I have been told that Olivier, Plowright, and Finlay, as well as the others, continually went back to the text to understand ideas and actions which they did not find convincing, and they rehearsed at length.

"In New York there were only four weeks of rehearsal with a cast containing some excellent actors but who did not form a real company, but above all I believe that Zeffirelli respected the British public but not the American public."

Signor de Filippo, who is 74, argues that, in his plays, it was never possible to be successful by concentrating on the Neapolitanness of the characters or of the plot because he had insisted constantly on doing away with all local colour and folklore on the stage. Attempts at realism, such as that of Signor Zeffirelli, made him shudder.

"Putting the first act song with mandolins in the play is like—this is by way of explanation not to make a comparison—putting 'The Volga Boatmen' in *The Cherry Orchard* to show that it is happening in Russia.

"Certainly I am sorry about how things went in America, but on the other hand, in London, which I regard as the theatrical centre of the world today, the play is going splendidly: Joan Plowright is better still every evening and Frank Finlay moves me every time I see him

"All I would cut out would be the music and the taking of bows around the table. This is attractive but pointless, and when you have 70 years in the theatre behind you, you reach the point of wanting to cut out everything that is not essential. . ."

Martial law imposed after Rangoon riots

Rangoon, Dec 11.—The Burmese Government today declared martial law in Rangoon and placed the city under curfew after widespread destruction and looting

One person was killed and three others were wounded when police opened fire as thousands of rioters set fire to vehicles and Government buildings.

A statement by the State Council said emergency measures were prompted by "mob rule which had become widespread"

"Lawless mobs", it added, "roamed all over the city, attacking or destroying Government offices, markets, police stations and road and railway transports."

The radio said there were no incidents when riot police raided Rangoon University campus. The body of U Thant, the former United Nations Secretary-General was removed this morning to his new burial ground, despite incitement by lawless elements against the security forces.

The students seized U Thant's body last Thursday saying that they wanted a more fitting funeral and a special mausoleum for him.

U Thant's body was reinterred today at the family-built mausoleum near the Shwedagon pagoda, Burma's most sacred shrine.—Reuter.

Declaration for International Women's Year

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Dec 11

International Women's Year, which is due to start on January 1, was given a send-off in a ceremony at the United Nations yesterday. Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, of Iran, presented Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General, with a declaration on women's rights which had been endorsed by 55 governments, including Britain.

The declaration said that peace could not be maintained nor economic and social progress be assured without the "full participation of women alongside men".

African guerrilla movements to join in U N work

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Dec 11

The United Nations has decided to allow a number of African liberation movements to take part in its committee work

The decision covers all the movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, and will allow them to take part in all relevant work in the main committees of the General Assembly, as well as conferences concerning their countries.

This is the outcome of a deal between the Arabs and the Africans, by which the Palestine Liberation Organization was also given observer rights.

Dr Shtern's trial opens in Ukrainian town

Moscow, Dec 11.—Dr Mikhail Shtern, a Jew, went on trial in the Ukrainian town of Vinnitsa today on charges of bribery and swindling, dissident Jews present at the trial's opening said.

In a telephone call to correspondents from Vinnitsa, Mr Alexander Goldfarb, an activist, said he and two fellow observers who travelled specially from Moscow, and several relatives and friends of Dr Shtern, were among about 50 people allowed to attend today's session.

Dr Shtern, who has been in prison since May awaiting trial, was formally charged with accepting bribes totalling 775 roubles (about £478)

Mr Goldfarb said the doctor pleaded not guilty.

Physicist can leave: Mr Alexander Voronel, aged 43, a physicist and outspoken Jewish activist, has received permission to emigrate, and says he will go to Israel.—Reuter and AP.

Police seize S. African churchmen's passports

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, Dec 11

The South African Government publicly exercised its authoritarian muscle yesterday by staging simultaneous police swoops in Cape Town and Johannesburg to seize the passports of dissident churchmen.

The victims were six leading members of the anti-apartheid Christian Institute, including Dr C. F. Beyers Naudé, the institute's director.

A squad of 10 policemen took part in the raid on the institute's office in Johannesburg, entering the offices of five officials. In Cape Town two policemen were waiting at the home of the Rev Theo Kotze, the institute's Cape director, when he returned from a meeting in Johannesburg. They refused to allow him to use his telephone until he parted with his passport.

There is no obvious reason for the dramatic manner in which the passport confiscations have been carried out, other than to provide a deliberately overt display of Government toughness, presumably in the belief that it will send intimidatory ripples further afield. It seems that the Government does not intend its efforts to reach a black-white détente in southern Africa to give any impression of a relaxation of authority at home.

Four of the victims had had their passports restored by Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of the Interior, last March after a previous confiscation. The return of his passport had allowed Dr Beyers Naudé to visit the United States where he received the Rheinhold Niebuhr award for theological scholarship and political involvement and an honorary doctorate in law from the Chicago Theological Seminary.

During his trip overseas Dr Beyers Naudé incurred the wrath of Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, for reportedly saying in a speech in Holland that in the seemingly inevitable event of revolution in South Africa, the Christian Institute would support the African freedom fighters. Dr Beyers Naudé has strongly denied the inferences placed upon his words and produced a tape recording of his speech to substantiate his denial.

The other officials whose passports have been seized are the Rev Brian Brown, Mr Horst Kleinschmidt and Mr Peter Randall. The Rev Roelf Meyer, editor of *Pro Veritate*, the institute's journal, resisted demands for his passport saying that freedom of movement was a basic human right.

Dr Beyers Naudé described the Government action as "petty and vindictive".

Bernard Levin, page 14

Wages up 30.9%

Canberra, Dec 11.—The average weekly wage in Australia rose by 30.9 per cent to $A99.43 (£56.50) for males and by 44.3 per cent to $A87.27 (£49.50) for women, in the 12 months to September 30

Grenades kill three in Tel Aviv cinema

Tel Aviv, Dec 11.—A man hurled hand grenades into a Tel Aviv cinema tonight and killed three people, including himself, Israeli Radio reported. At least 44 people were wounded.

Five grenades were thrown during the evening's second show, three of them from the balcony to the seating area on the ground floor and two of them in the balcony itself.

It was not clear if all the grenades went off. Some eyewitnesses said there were five loud, brilliant explosions. But police reportedly found and defused some unexploded grenades.

Teams of troops, police and ambulances raced to the Chen cinema at Dizengoff Circle, at the heart of Tel Aviv, and sealed off the district.

Mr Ilan Mehler, who was in the cinema, said: "There were about 200 people downstairs but most of them were sitting in the back section. The man tossed five grenades downstairs towards the front. They exploded. The bangs were horrible. Everyone threw themselves to the floor.—Reuter.

Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv:

Israelis today assumed that the attacks with rockets mounted on cars against the offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut yesterday had been the work of Israel agents, but officially there was no comment.

People expressed pride over the sophistication of the methods and the precision in the selection of targets in contrast to the indiscriminate killings by Arab terrorists.

The newspaper *Maariv* said in a leading article that it accepted the PLO spokesman's claim that Israel agents had a hand in the operation. "If so, blessed be those hands and blessed be those who sent them."

Another writer noted that the raid was the first attack on PLO and Al Fatah targets in the heart of Beirut since three terrorist leaders were killed in their homes in April, 1973. Israel had then officially acknowledged the operation, the writer said.

The *Maariv* article said that the precision in locating targets should worry Arab terrorists.

Scali speech on 'tyranny' denounced at UN

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Dec 11

The United States and other Western countries came under heavy fire in the United Nations today when the developing countries mounted a counterattack on their criticism of this year's General Assembly.

Speaker after speaker answered Friday's speech by Mr John Scali, the American representative, in which he spoke of the "tyranny of the majority". It was simply that times had changed, they said, and that the Americans no longer had the majority they had in the past.

Mr Abdellatif Rahal, the Algerian representative, pointed out that in the past Palestine had been partitioned by a majority vote, in spite of the opposition of a considerable minority. The same was true of the United Nations decision to intervene in Korea, and of the 20 years in which the General Assembly had refused to recognize the Peking Government.

Mr Rahal denied that South Africa had been expelled illegally from the United Nations. The decision not to allow it to take part in this year's General Assembly was completely legal. So was the decision to limit speeches in the Palestine debate, among them those by Israel.

The fact that the assembly's majority was now made up largely of the less developed, less populated and less powerful members, should add to its moral authority. It was the minority, not the majority, which was unreasonable and irrational.

Mr Scali's remarks on Friday had reflected the concern of many of the Western countries over decisions taken in this year's General Assembly, particularly over South Africa and Israel. Other countries, such as Britain, France and West Germany, made similar points, but with much less force.

The main complaint was that the developing countries were using their majority to force through decisions without consideration of the views of the minority. This left out of account the views of countries which had a certain influence in the areas considered, and weakened the authority of the United Nations, it was argued.

Mounted police charge crowd at Boston school

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Dec 11

Violence flared up again in South Boston today after a white pupil of 17 had been stabbed in the abdomen at the high school. About 600 angry whites converged on the school to prevent the black pupils from leaving. They dispersed only after being charged by mounted police.

Bricks, stones, tins and eggs were thrown at the six mounted policemen as they led the charge. Several policemen were reported to have been injured and some members of the crowd were arrested.

Officials ordered the closing of the school for the rest of the week, in the hope that a cooling-off period would relieve the tensions.

Most of the white parents in South Boston have been boycotting the school since pupils began being brough from Roxbury, a neighbou area, at the beginning of school year in September. have also been intermitten cidents between black and pupils in several of the other schools, and these tinued today.

At Hyde Park High Sc extra police were called in teachers detected a particu tense atmosphere. At Rosli High School, a number of pupils walked out after a between blacks and yesterday. Elsewhere a carrying black pupils was s by whites.

In South Boston, a youth of 18 was charged assault and battery in conn with the stabbing at the school. The victim was sa he on the danger list.

House affirms ban on arms aid for Turkey

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Dec 11

The suspension of American military assistance to Turkey was affirmed overwhelmingly in the House of Representatives today. The suspension went into effect at midnight last night under the terms of a continuing resolution.

In a technically separate move, the house rejected, as part of the passage of the new Foreign Aid Bill, a Senate extension of the deadline until mid-February.

Instead, by a vote of 297 to 98, it adopted an amendment by Mr Benjamin Rosenthal making the suspension mandatory until Turkey withdrew its troops from Cyprus.

Ex-White House man guilty

Washington, Dec 11.—Another sometime power at the Nixon White House was convicted today in federal court of an election fund offence. Mr Harry Dent, of South Carolina, who managed Mr Nixon's discredited and racially divisive "southern strategy", pleaded guilty of concealment of contributions.

The judge placed him on unsupervised probation for a month.

Greece begins Nato withdrawal

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Dec 11

Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, informed Parliament today that he had set in motion the technical procedures for Greece's military withdrawal from Nato, as well as for the revision of the status of American bases in Greece.

"This does not mean that Greece proposes to break off political, cultural, or other relations with the West," he stated.

The Prime Minister was outlining his Government's policy before the newly-elected Parliament. He described today's session as historical because it ratified, in a sense, the death of tyranny and the rebirth of a working democracy in Greece.

Greece decided to withdraw from Nato's military arm last August because the alliance, as Mr Karamanlis put it today, "failed to avert and tolerated" the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

In practice, little has been done to implement this decision and hardly any Greek military personnel serving in Nato headquarters, except Izmir, have been withdrawn so far. But the Prime Minister revealed today that Greece had sent recently Notes to the parties concerned and was taking practical measures to implement the withdrawal.

He also requested the revision of the agreements concerning American bases in Greece.

Mr Karamanlis said his Government would table in Parliament next week the draft of a new constitution suitable for Greek conditions. It is understood that this will be a mixture of the Gaullist prototype for a republic with a presidential rule, counter-balanced by the substantial powers granted to the Government in order to ease its legislative work. "It will bolster the executive, without diminishing the Government's responsibility towards Parliament", Mr Karamanlis explained.

It is now clear that when the charter is approved within three or four months, Mr Karamanlis will be elected by Parliament as the new President of the Republic. This has naturally increased the reluctance of Mr Panayotis Kanellopoulos, the respected former Prime Minister, to accept the office of interim President.

Mr Karamanlis, outlining his government's foreign policy, said this was based on national independence, security and dignity. He had reassured the leaders of Cyprus that Greece would continue to give full support to the islanders in their plight.

He had also pledged that his Government would not submit to *faits accomplis* in Cyprus nor agree to solutions that the nation considered unacceptable.

There were serious problems with Turkey affecting vital Greek interests which the Government would not leave unprotected. Turkey's aggressiveness, he said, was ruining Greek-Turkish friendship.

"Greece prefers consultation to confrontation, but knows how to defend her national interest. The Greek Government always hopes Turkey will revise her provocative behaviour and cease being a threat to peace in this sensitive region of the world", he added.

The Prime Minister saw Greece integrated in the European Community and playing a role in Europe's unification efforts. However, in order to support an independent foreign policy, Greece needed a strong Army.

In brief

622 go free in Philippines

Manila, Dec 11.—Pres Marcos of the Philippines announced the release o martial law prisoners bu jected amnesty for people in an alleged right-wing p assassinate him, including ing members of the Oppos

In a nationwide broadca said that "assassins" wer covered by presidential am because they were "co criminals moved by pr personal motives.

British safety officer Bahrain electrocute

Bahrain, Dec 11.—Mr Garner, aged 55, the B chief safety officer of the rain Petroleum Company. electrocuted today while to fight a fire on a power mission pole damaged by winds.—Reuter.

Tanker blast deaths

Yokohama, Dec 11.- people died and seven were hurt today in expl on board a 261-ton oil t identified as Shell No 6, Tokyo bay berth.

Sun mission goes we

Cape Canaveral, Dec. The West German-built spacecraft has streaked the Moon at 21,000 mil hour on its way to its around the sun to colle formation about the sun's on Earth and space.

Perón trip delayed

Buenos Aires, Dec 1 snow storm today prev President Isabel Peró Argentina from landin Antarctica where she will a claim for Argentine eignty over an area be 25° and 74° W longitude. aircraft had to return t Gallegos in southern tina.

Cyprus initiative

Brussels, Dec 11.—Dr singer, the United States tary of State, who is in gium, today launched a diplomatic initiative wit settlement of the Cyprus lem in view. He held a of separate meetings wit Demetrios Bitsios, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Esenbel, his Turkish colle

Marijuana swoop

Sydney, Dec 11.—Police the biggest drug haul in tralian history when they a marijuana crop with a market value of million dollars on a five-acre farm of Sydney early today. E men have been arrest Agence France-Presse.

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PARLIAMENT, December 11, 1974

Arrests not scaffold will reassure public

use of Commons

IR WALDEN (Birmingham, ywood, Lab), opening a debate apital punishment, moved:— That this House, while recog- ng that political terrorism tires a reappraisal of estab- ed attitudes, is of the opinion a reintroduction of the death alty would neither deter ter- sts nor increase the safety of public."

e said he was one of those who ht an early debate on this ect. The House should speak clearly today and set at rest all ulation as to its intentions. He ted to set against the outrages ie terrorists and the justifiable r of the people the reasoned ment of the House. He pted that those who sincerely greed with him did so out of ern for the safety of the pub-

he was asked what was the est deterrent that one could against political terrorism he d answer—the same deterrent one had against any crime, the ability of apprehension. The e welcomed the arrests that been made in Birmingham. e widespread arrests would do to reassure the public than scaffold they might build. our cheers.)

mattered not one jot whether you hanged the terrorist murderer, executed him by firing squad, put him in an electric chair or gave him a lethal injection. You could not paint or varnish over a judicial execution to make it appear other than what it was, a cold blooded act of the state to take a life. (Labour cheers.)

He conceded that the majority of the public demanded the reintroduction of the death penalty for this crime. Any expression of public opinion must be a matter of concern to the House and must form part of its judgment. No MP should surrender to his constituents his judgment simply because he feared that the expression of his convictions might prove unpopular outside the House.

Our duty (he said) is to use our reason and to use it well.

A second argument was that retribution was called for and that the only retribution for this crime could be death. Retribution was no different from revenge and the House had had no business with revenge.

The business of the House was justice. Justice was that punishment for the guilty that best preserved the life and the values of the innocent.

A woman who handed explosives to a man knowing that they were to be used to commit an act of murder might hang, but a man who committed multiple murders in furtherance of rape would not hang. How long would the public conscience be at ease with the moral standards involved in that?

As to the claim that it would deter terrorist murderers, the whole of human history disproved that contention. Did anybody suppose that the self-appointed chiefs of staff of the IRA, men careful never to expose themselves to apprehension, would be deterred by the possibility that their convicted followers might be executed?

Death was their business. It was from the ghastly images of death that they drew their inspiration. It was the abiding characteristic of the fanatic mind. Destruction did not perturb them.

The British executed some of the leaders of the Easter Rebellion and much good it did them. It saved not a life and cost thousands. (Labour cheers.)

The House could not afford to overlook the hostage issue. In a disgraceful interview given by O'Connell he had threatened that for every convicted IRA terrorist hanged they would hang two British soldiers. He (Mr Walden) would release no murderer to save any hostages.

There was no reason to think the IRA would not take hostages anyway. Better people than this scum had done it.

Ritual murder played into the hands of terrorists. It was a game they could understand and they would always up the ante. It gave them everything they desired—martyrs, publicity, and a greater degree of approval in their community, without which they could not effectively work. That was his answer to the case for restoring capital punishment.

The price that would be paid for its reintroduction was unacceptable. It would even destroy the royal prerogative of mercy because the Home Secretary would be under compulsion to allow executions to go through.

We must (he continued) face hard reality. We must brace ourselves to defeat the Provisional Irish Republican Army and there is no short cut to so doing.

MPs who voted with him would be putting sense and reason above passion. (Labour cheers and Conservative protests.) They will be acting (he went on) in the interests that we all seek to serve—the interests of victory not purchased at an unacceptable price, victory not simply for our policies, but victory for our values, without which those policies are meaningless. (Loud Labour cheers.)

No wish to kill but duty to protect people

S JILL KNIGHT (Birming- Edgbaston, C), moved as an dment: "That this House is opinion that death should be enalty for acts of terrorism g death and calls upon the nment to introduce at an date legislation to enable ment to give effect to that n."

said that they were discuss- he death penalty and not g for terrorists and not for murders. There was a crucial ence between murder by indi- s against individuals for pri- motives and murder by an ed and organized army t the state in the person of ckless civilian or civilians appened by chance to be in ven spot at any given time.

e were not ordinary killers, IPs could not treat them as They declared war on the y and planned and carried discriminate murder on inno- armless, law-abiding and un- people. Everyone in the as a possible target solely e they stood on British soil.

e were not ordinary killers y could not be dealt with in inary way. To them, appea- represented surrender. To them, only fools and the vanquished used kid gloves. Their aim was to defeat Britain and unless everyone else stiffened their resolve, they would succeed.

She was not interested in vengeance. (Conservative cheers.) She and other MPs were asking the House to enact the death penalty for terrorist murders because they were convinced that it would deter and save the lives of innocent people.

She had no wish to kill anyone, but she had a duty to act in such a way as would protect people. It was the first duty of any Government to protect any citizens, but when teenagers were blown to bits over an evening pint, the fact must be faced that Parliament was failing in its duty.

There were some terrorists who were prepared to die for their cause, but the bully and the unstable who were being taken into the IRA to act as killers would be deterred. The paranoid fanatic who would not be deterred was a rare bird. Perhaps the man who was the hard core of the local or national organization was not often the one who went on the streets to kill. He sent others to do that job.

The threat of imprisonment did not deter. To be a guest of her Majesty was not altogether unpleasant these days. (Labour protests.)

Was Mr Walden suggesting that they should give in to threats by an IRA spokesman? When that was done everyone would be conceding that the IRA would win, and she would not do that.

If a referendum was taken in Britain now, or in six months, on this issue, the overwhelming number of people would want capital punishment restored. (Labour shouts of "So what".)

Labour MPs (she said) say "so what". They are from the party which says there ought to be a referendum on the question of the Common Market. (Conservative cheers.)

She had received more than 8,000 letters and signatures from people demanding the death penalty for terrorist killings. She had received 115 letters expressing the opposite view. The 8,000 people did not want vengeance, they wanted justice.

There had not been one word from Mr Walden of a further deterrent.

This was supposed to be a democracy, and MPs were supposed to care about what people said. If people lost faith, they were likely to take the law into their own hands. Irish people were already well aware that they would be the first to suffer if there was a backlash. She was not being alarmist, it happened after the Birmingham massacre.

People wanted to know why the Birmingham bombers were not charged with treason, for which the punishment was death.

It seems probable (she said) that these men were guilty of treason. (Labour protests.) They have been apprehended and it seems likely. (Renewed protests.) It is astonishing that Labour MPs have so little faith in the police; they believe they have the wrong men. (Renewed protests.)

Why was the charge of treason not made? Was it because the Home Secretary knew the prescribed punishment would be death? If so, he was rewriting the laws of England to suit his own views.

The SPEAKER—I would ask Mrs Knight not to refer to a particular case before the courts. (Loud cheers.)

eath penalty would demonstrate will to win

BATES (Bebington and ere Port, Lab) said there evidence capital punish- as a deterrent, and it was kely to be so in the case of ts. Its use would lead to a use of violence and strengthen the IRA. If an errorist was hanged, there be a wave of bombings the which they had not seen.

KEITH JOSEPH, Opposition man on home affairs (Leeds, East, C), said he had been t capital punishment for r because most murders npremeditated, and that was is position. Terrorism was nt: there was no question of e, every action was preme- . Terrorists equipped them- to kill.

efore for today his aboli- views did not apply. Nor was there any question of e execution should be car- out—whether by hanging, g or whatever. It was r capital punishment for t murders was in the public

vill has now to be exercised l) in the new circumstances or in England. The legit- eaction to murder by ter- is that the life of the ter- should be forfeit. Only then state assert its resolve to l protect its citizens.

e the death penalty would er all, but it would deter d it would demonstrate the l determination to win in a ich could not, under the nts which operated now, be d otherwise. The deterrent essary and the assertion of nation was necessary.

should not shrink from the onceivable deterrent (he n the grounds that it might the terrorists to reprisals. n tell which process will the larger number of vic- They had to consider the ity of reprisals due to capi- unishment or possible s due to their demonstra- flinching from deciding on punishment.

MPs thought he underesti- the strength of possible s. He thought they underes- the repercussions of ng to be intimidated. vative cheers.)

s their duty to warn the that there probably would ages whether or not there pital punishment and per- ecial turbulence if capital nent was used, but the pub- d be convinced that there be fewer horrors if they s step than if they did not. ould listen to the Home y before carrying his views ote. At this moment he was ur of bringing it back for m in Great Britain.

ver, the amendment did fine capital punishment to ritain. There was no way in anyone who was of his could tonight vote for e thought was right—the ction of legislation for Britain. But because the f his conclusions led him the amendment, he would r it, subject to what the Secretary said, but would e for a Bill which included

MICHAEL STEWART ersmith, Fulham, Lab) said on could turn a disgusting act into something which e years would be regarded ce of heroism. There were of examples in history of which were disgusting and rible, but had become us because the criminal licially put to death. That ticularly the case where it errorist crime.

experienced in combating m said a valuable weapon ormers.

e introduce the death specifically for terrorism l) are we likely to get more tion or less? It is on this ractical level that we have oach this problem.

death penalty was an invitation for those who terrorism to get the acts out by people who were ge.

rgument said if you hanged rist you stopped him committing more acts of terrorism. But terrorism was a hydra-headed monster. Do not imagine (he said) that because we have caught a terrorist and killed him that that will reduce the number of people coming forward to commit such acts.

It is equally probable that the fact that you have killed him will exalt the dread profession of terrorism from the disgusting thing it is into an occupation that men might feel it was honourable to perform.

MR HOOSON (Montgomeryshire, L) said none of them in the weekend following the Birmingham bombings could easily resist the feeling that justice ought to be meted out to those who had caused death. It was a deep seated human feeling that there ought to be retribution—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. This was a perfectly valid argument, an argument which at different stages of history many people had felt compelled to accept. But it was an argument which must be rejected in the modern state.

Many people who supported the death penalty did so not only in this debate but had done so in all the debates he had heard, dressing up the argument and calling it "deterrent" or "justice" when really they were giving vent to a deep seated human feeling which was understandable and which they all felt to a greater or lesser degree.

What reason had they for thinking that the death penalty would be a deterrent to terrorists? Most terrorists were young; they had been brainwashed in a variety of ways and if they were captured the transformation in their minds whereby they became ready for martyrdom was one that was easily made.

In the course of his legal career he had appeared for people, admittedly very few, who actually felt themselves to be deprived when the death penalty was no longer there, who actually loved the macabre side of it, and who wanted to continue to be the centre of a drama.

MR ABSE (Pontypool, Lab) said if the House accepted the amendment they could be creating the conditions where the young of Northern Ireland embraced the gallows with the same passion as their grandparents more happily embraced the Crucifixion. (Conservative protests.) A return to state strangulation would be a victory not a defeat for the IRA.

The IRA wanted a world audience as they staged their psychopathic theatre. Voting for a hanging resolution would be booking a reserved ticket for these obscene dramas. The answer to the IRA was not hanging, but policies that would make them irrelevant.

LORD JAMES DOUGLAS-HAMILTON (Edinburgh, West, C), in a maiden speech, said that victory over the IRA and vengeance might not necessarily be the same thing. It might be possible that the two were in conflict. However natural it might be to demand a return to the old law of an eye for an eye, surely those instincts should not be allowed to make a victory over the terrorists harder.

Grave consequences

I fear (he said) that the psychopaths who form the present terrorist squads judge that their own unaided talents will not provide a place for them in history, so why should we rush to provide them with the notoriety that they want by means of a public execution or firing squad?

The alternative was that a terrorist convicted of murder should serve a sentence of imprisonment for much of the rest of his life without favours as a so-called political prisoner, and without amnesty. That alternative must also mean very, very long sentences.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS (Kettering, Lab) said if there was any evidence that capital punishment was a deterrent then it would be the duty of MPs to put that in the balance against the danger of creating martyrs, but there was no such evidence.

SIR PETER RAWLINSON (Epsom and Ewell, C) said people were prepared to kill innocent people in the furtherance of their political opinion and were prepared to murder to destroy the state. In such circumstances the state was entitled to say: "If you did this, you too will die".

He accepted that in the short term the re-introduction of the death penalty would have grave consequences. There would be hostages and assassinations but if they held face they would not often be repeated.

This was war. Unless and until this country and other countries proved they had the will to defend themselves to the death, terrible as it might be, their state and their people would remain at the mercy of international terrorism.

MR CARTER (Birmingham, Northfield, Lab) said today's question was about how they as a society reacted to what could be a mere prelude to a period of great trauma. If they were to over-react with a policy of violence to meet violence they would for the duration of their troubles set themselves on a course from which there was no turning.

MR CHARLES IRVING (Cheltenham, C) said if total retribution was to be the policy against the IRA, had they really got the guts to go through with it? Such a decision would bring appalling perils for the community and for law and order itself. Carrying out executions might prove politically impossible, even for the most determined government.

Social rejects

MR RAYMOND FLETCHER (Ilkeston, Lab) said the acts of terrorism they were talking about had no political objective. What could be the objective of the IRA except to stick a flag on the ruins of Belfast and Dublin?

There was no ideology, there was no strategy. It was terrorism for terrorism's sake by degraded individuals who had found a satisfying way of taking their revenge on a society in which they had not been able to make their way. Most of them were social rejects.

Hanging a terrorists could have little effect in deterring other fellow terrorists. The most recent equivalent of this type of person was the Kamikaze pilot in the closing weeks of the last war.

SIR DEREK WALKER-SMITH (East Hertfordshire, C) said it was possible to distinguish terrorist murders from the generality.

The circumstances attending the abolition of the death penalty in the 1960s were not paralleled in the circumstances of today. Society must equip itself with the defences at its command in the hope that the need for them would be limited and in the knowledge that their application would be in the spirit of the rule of law carried out not in the spirit of vengeance but in the defence and for the protection and survival of a free and fair society. (Cheers.)

MR CRAIG (Belfast, East, UUUC) said there was a good case for a special code of law dealing with crimes arising out of terrorism and a central court for dealing with them.

Those from Ulster could not support the death penalty in the absence of trial by jury, and he would find it difficult to accept a majority decision for capital punishment. But despite all his reservations he must vote for the amendment.

MR HOYLE (Nelson and Colne, Lab) said that hanging would not deter terrorists. They risked their lives when they planted their bombs.

MR BANKS (Harrogate, C) said there was a growing anxiety about what was happening in England as well as Northern Ireland. For the first time, ordinary people were fearing for their safety.

Life imprisonment often meant only 10 to 15 years imprisonment and this was not a deterrent to many people. They needed to combat terrorist activity by restoring the death penalty.

MR WHITEHEAD (Derby, North, Lab) said that with capital punishment the spotlight went to the murderer and away from the victims. When a person was in the death cell, other factors started to apply and public opinion was fickle. Such people should be given the anonimity of a real life sentence and not the glory of the gallows.

MR EYRE (Birmingham, Hall Green, C) said people in Birmingham felt that acts of war deserved the extreme penalty. It was necessary to support the introduction of capital punishment as proof of the state's right and determination to defend itself and its people against acts of war.

MR STODDART (Swindon, Lab) said acts of terrorism were not acts of war. To say that was to glorify the Birmingham bombings.

If these are acts of war (he said) we are saying that the people who have pepetrated them are soldiers. They are not; they are louts—they are scum. Furthermore, we do not execute prisoners of war.

MR MATHER (Esher, C) said the only way to win this battle of wills was to persuade the terrorists that their defeat was inevitable. Parliament stood before the court of the country. If there was another outrage the backlash which the Home Secretary feared might become a reality. People might begin to take the law into their own hands. How long could Parliament continue to fly in the face of public opinion?

MR LITTERICK (Birmingham, Selly Oak, Lab) said that a proclamation which he had in his hands said that the Roman Catholic Church must be declared an illegal organization and all Roman Catholic centres of education must be closed. This was issued by a religious organization in Ireland. He found this kind of document shocking to the point at which his insides heaved.

MR FITT (Belfast, West, SDLP) said at the moment the IRA were on the run. Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland were standing back and defeating them. This would be a continuing process.

If the House were to support the restoration of capital punishment (he said) this would be the biggest disaster not only in this House, but in the United Kingdom.

In Northern Ireland there was a great emotional value of IRA funerals. Martyrdom was coming to an end in Northern Ireland and restoring the death penalty would be giving the IRA armoury they did not have at present.

SIR FREDERIC BENNETT (Torbay, C) said as there was no possibility that the Government would invoke the law of treason, he would support the amendment.

MR SPRIGGS (St Helens, Lab) said few people wanted revenge. Commonsense was needed to end the attitude of those who would hold on to a part of Ireland as a colony rather than give the Irish a political settlement and the right to govern themselves.

SIR NIGEL FISHER (Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, C) said that those who advocated capital punishment were over-reacting to the horrifying bombs in Birmingham and Guildford. They had not demanded the death penalty for the bombs in Belfast week after week for the past five years.

MR PERCIVAL (Southport, C) said they were engaged in a war of wills. They were dealing with attacks on their integrity of an indescribably cowardly, evil and cruel nature.

The purpose was to break their spirit and impose upon them obligations for fear of the consequences. That would degrade them individually and collectively and made them a great deal less than the free men they had been for so long.

Anything they did to resist these people was likely to result in the loss of life in the short run. The one way to combat terrorists was to convince them that the House would not be intimidated.

They only began to do that when, with the full acceptance of the risk to people, they made the IRA believe that MPs and the people had the spirit, the will, and the determination to beat them.

Parliamentary Notices

House of Lords

Today at 3.0: Debate on capital punishment.

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: General Rate Bill, remaining stages. Motions on Rate Support Grant Orders. Motions on Northern Ireland Orders on Appropriation (No. 2), Financial Provisions, and Youth Employment Service.

Mr Jenkins rules out any amnesty for cold-blooded bombers

MR ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary (Birmingham, Stechford, Lab), said since the Tower of London explosion in July he had tried to reappraise his attitude to capital punishment. To do that he had tried to set aside the main arguments which influenced him in pre-terrorist days.

I believe, after the most careful reflection, that the reintroduction of the death penalty, whether for acts of terrorism alone, whether for the United Kingdom, as a whole or in Great Britain alone, would not merely secure no improvement, but would in all likelihood make matters worse.

It would lead to a still greater threat of violence that would otherwise exist. It would mean warrants of death and no warrants of safety for innocent and, as yet, unidentified persons.

I believe (he said) that of all classes of killers, dedicated terrorists are the least likely to be deterred by the threat of execution. They have not been deterred by the killing and counter-killing in Northern Ireland.

It might be argued that Northern Ireland was [illegible] from [illegible] Britain, and a hot death in the streets was different from a cold death on the scaffold.

Is it suggested (he said) that we should restore capital punishment for Great Britain and not for Northern Ireland? That would seem to be an extraordinary proposition. (Cheers.)

I am (he said) totally without a shred of sympathy for those who perpetrate outrages such as we have seen. I suppose I have seen them more than almost any member of this House. I have no desire to preserve the lives of those who perpetrate such horrible acts but I have a desire when dealing with an enemy not to play into his hands. (Labour cheers.)

I am as convinced as I can be that were this House to vote for the amendment it would be regarded not as a defeat or a deterrent by the IRA but as a victory. (Labour cheers and Conservative interruptions.) Let us play no part in giving them such a victory.

You cannot (he said) hang landladies, mothers who shelter their sons, or women who shelter their husbands. (Conservative interruptions.) You would have a total revulsion of feeling.

One of the essential battles in this fight against terrorism, in which the police are doing very well, is to prevent any significant part of the Irish community wishing to give cover to terrorists and, indeed, to encourage them to help flush them out. That battle is going well at the moment. It would go less well if the death penalty were returned. There would be more temptation to cover up.

The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Mr Merlyn Rees) was in no doubt that there was no place, either in principle or in practice, for capital punishment in Northern Ireland.

There was also the statement made by Mr William Whitelaw, the former Secretary of State. A former retentionist he had moved the abolition of the death penalty in Northern Ireland.

MR WHITELAW (Penrith and The Border, C) said it would be wrong if he did not tell the House what his position was at present. To leave anyone in any doubt would be entirely wrong. He, like other MPs, had considered carefully the new position. He had thought deeply about public opinion and had concluded that he would wish to stand by the views he had expressed then. (Labour cheers.)

In that he knew the then Prime Minister (Mr Heath) concurred. Having worried very much about his position, he would vote for the motion and against the amendment. (Loud Labour cheers.)

MR JENKINS said he saluted Mr Whitelaw's courage and forthrightness.

The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis had rightly and cautiously said that there was no collective police view on capital punishment and that no one could properly purport to express one. But he had also said that of the six most senior officers of the Metropolitan Police, five were opposed to the return of capital punishment. The five included the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners (Crime and Operations). All were long serving professional policemen with extensive practical experience. The senior operational detective was of the same view.

The Commissioner had been greatly influenced by his own view on effective deterrents. Those he regarded as the likelihood of detection followed by, for the guilty, the certainty of conviction. The Commissioner thought that that process would be weakened by capital punishment.

The Commissioner thought the majority verdicts would have to go. As the authority of majority verdicts which were carried through the House with considerable opposition, He (Mr Jenkins) agreed. Once they began to say a verdict was not good enough for one form of offence and punishment, it became difficult to defend it for others as well.

The Commissioner also believed, majority verdicts apart, that juries would in general be more hesitant to convict for the capital sentence. He agreed with the Commissioner.

Let no one be in any doubt of the deterrent effect of a long undramatic prison sentence.

SIR K. JOSEPH—The IRA do not believe they will be left in prison for long. There is no effective deterrence in the present system at the moment because of the believe in a political bargain.

MR JENKINS—Let no one believe there is no real deterrence in a long undramatic prison sentence. Some Opposition MPs, by pressing the view, which I believe to be wholly false, that terrorists will get out of prison in a short time, have done great damage. Let no one be in any doubt that in my view, and no Home Secretary can bind his successor, there is no prospect of amnesties for those who have committed cold-blooded and indiscriminate murder or maimings in this country.

He did not discount the doubts and fears of those who hesitated against going against what appeared to be the wishes of their constituents. He did not dismiss that as cowardice or mere popularity seeking. Nonetheless it would be wrong to take a decision on that basis.

For those convinced of the value of the death penalty there was no problem. For others it might be reasonable to vote in accordance with outside views if they were convinced that hanging, even if it did not do any good, could at least do no harm. But that was not the position.

It is my view (he said) and nearly everybody who has had high responsibility in dealing with this new and horrible challenge that the potentiality for greater violence is formidable. Nothing we can do will guarantee us complete safety whatever course we take. It is likely there will be some further outrages.

The amendment was rejected by 369 votes to 217—majority against the amendment, 152. The motion was agreed to.

Summit outcome should make it easier for UK to remain in Community

European Parliament

Luxembourg

DR GARRET FITZGERALD, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Republic of Ireland, giving his report on the summit conference, spoke of his hopes that there would be a positive response when the results of the renegotiations were put to the British people.

There was a positive approach (he said) to the questions posed by the British Government. The atmosphere, discussion and the outcome have given encouragement to all of us who are concerned that we should remain a Community of Nine, and that the United Kingdom will find it easy to maintain its membership.

It was not a bad package to have emerged from a meeting which many of the ministers felt might turn out to be a damp squib.

One of the important decisions was that the heads of Government would meet three times a year, and, whenever necessary, in the Council of the Communities and in the context of political cooperation. This would secure a stronger momentum to the work of the Community and bring the countries into closer cooperation on economic affairs.

He was glad that the first of these meetings would take place in Dublin early next year when there would be a review of the economic situation. Although there had been divergent diagnoses of the problems facing the Community, he was deeply encouraged by the unanimity shown at the summit.

For the first time for many months, he felt there was hope of avoiding a serious economic crisis and he was encouraged by the undertakings given by The Netherlands and Germany that these governments would take the necessary reflationary action to stimulate public and private investment which at the moment was so badly needed.

With two reservations, there was a decision that elections by universal suffrage to the European Parliament should be achieved as soon as possible. (Cheers.) The heads of Government had in mind that the Parliament would be debating proposals for this, framed by Mr Patijn, in the new year but it was intimated that the Council of Ministers would wish to act in 1976. Mr Patijn proposed that direct elections should be held by 1980.

The Council of Ministers (he went on) in one of its rare moments of moving ahead of the Parliament in these matters have in fact said that these elections by direct suffrage should take place at any time in or after 1978. (Cheers.)

MR PATIJN (Netherlands, Soc) —I will change my report. (Cheers.)

MR FITZGERALD—I am glad that has been offered by the author of the report. (Laughter.)

In connexion with the question of increasing the powers of Parliament, in our discussions there was a clear recognition by the heads of Government of the undesirability, even the impracticability, of having direct elections for a Parliament which had inadequate powers. (Cheers.) The relationship between the powers of Parliament and direct elections was recognized.

If our problems are to be overcome (he said) both must be done at once.

On the question of Britain's continued membership, the meeting had a clear statement of the basis on which the British Prime Minister approached the negotiations and it was pointed out to him that in the accession negotiations it was made clear that "if inequitable situations were to arise, the very life of the Community would make it imperative for the institutions to find equitable solutions". It was agreed that the Commission should set up a mechanism which would have general application setting out the objective criteria which would be taken into account when such occasions arose, noting the particular suggestions made by the British Government.

We believe (he said) this could provide the basis for an important development which could help considerably to resolve soon the problems posed for the rest of us by the uncertainty of Britain's membership of the community.

M SPENALE (France, Soc) said that his group hoped the summit had set things moving.

M DURIEUX (France, L) said the summit had at last given a fresh impetus to the Community.

MR PETER KIRK (UK, Saffron Walden, C) said that there was a vicious circle concerning the powers of Parliament and direct elections to it.

We are told that you cannot have powers unless you have representative functions (he said) and that we cannot have representative powers unless we have those functions.

MR LENIHAN (Ireland, DEP) welcomed the communiqué on the summit as evidence of a will for political union.

M ANSART (France, Comm) asked how the problem of general unemployment was to be solved.

MR RADOUX (Belgium, Soc) said that there could be no Community without the United Kingdom. The socialists had never wanted a Community without the United Kingdom, and if his interpretation of the words of the communiqué on this, that they seemed to have been making a few steps towards each other, was correct, then the socialists were satisfied with what had happened at the summit.

DR FITZGERALD, replying, said that the contrast between Paris and the previous summit at Copenhagen left him in a relatively optimistic humour.

We have made modest but significant progress (he said) in a wider area than many anticipated. We are in a position to build on that and we have a lot of building to do before we create Europe.

There had been a clear consciousness at the summit on the viciousness of the circle to which Mr Kirk had referred. Both powers and election would have to be instituted at the same time.

M FRANCOIS-XAVIER ORTOLI, President of the Commission, said that for the first time there had been serious discussion at the summit on election of MPs by direct universal suffrage.

It is obvious to me as it must be to you (he said) that we want Great Britain with us in the interests of the Community.

LORD GLADWYN (United Kingdom, L) said that he would congratulate Mr Wilson on what he had achieved, as shown in the communiqué. He had gathered that in London Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan had expressed disappointment but they could not have expected much more than the agreement to set up a correcting mechanism and if that was on the basis set out in the communiqué, he could not think what a British Government would have to worry about in 1980.

M ORTOLI said that when Parliament was elected it must be able to express its authority more strongly. They could not, however, act to link these two matters formally.

The debate concluded, but it was decided to debate the results of the summit again at the next meeting, in January.

Desperate need for transplant kidneys

MR DALYELL (West Lothian, Lab) was given leave to bring in a Bill to allow hospitals to take the organs, such as kidneys, of any patient, once clinical death had been established, other than those of a deceased person who had contracted out during his lifetime by registering, on a central computer, his desire not to donate organs.

He said it was the fifth time since 1971 that he had sought leave to introduce the Bill. The Bill was prompted by the fact that 450 kidneys were being transplanted each year in the United Kingdom whereas 2,000 people or more needed transplants. For want of matching tissue several transplantation centres had virtually ceased work and there was not a single unit in the United Kingdom working to full capacity or anything like it. The most important factor was the attitude of most of the medical profession but it was all too easy to start blaming the doctors.

The argument behind the Bill was that if the doctors saw the law in a different light and it was altered in the direction of contracting out, they would be less uneasy about making organs available.

As things stood, the doctor or surgeon had to contact the next of kin at the time of maximum grief and put the awful question: "Can we have the organs of your loved one?" But if the question was delayed the organ deteriorated and became less useful to someone in need and after an hour a kidney became useless.

In a contracting out situation as envisaged by the Bill, a telephone call to the computer in Bristol could determine whether a victim during his lifetime had contracted out. Delay and deterioration of organs could be cut to a minimum.

All transplant surgeons could cite cases where relatives at first refused and then changed their minds when it was too late. The present system discouraged even the most public spirited. It was distressing for the relatives, difficult for the doctors, and stopped life being saved.

Despite the issue of donor cards, few kidneys had been taken from donors or potential donors carrying cards. He had never had any great hope of the donor card system in the first place.

The Bill, if acceptable to the House, would make clear that before any organ could be removed either clinical death or brain damage would have to be certified by two doctors neither of whom would be a member of the transplant team.

Let us (he said) put ourselves in the position of having a child or teenager who is going to die in the absence of matching tissue. Would not every one of us as a parent be desperate to find matching tissue for a child of ours?

The Bill was read a first time.

Constraints on spending by British Rail

House of Lords

The Bishops of Worcester and Oxford were introduced.

LORD SOMERS (Ind), opening a debate on the future of the railways, said they were the best means of transport and by far the safest. The public must be encouraged to use them. Passengers mostly wanted comfort and a sense of being looked after, but the two London termini he used, Waterloo and Victoria, were woefully lacking in this respect. Neither had a waiting room.

He had been foolish enough the other night to ask for a cup of coffee in a cafeteria by Platform Nine at Victoria. He did not know what it was made of, but it tasted like yesterday's washing up water. And it had cost 11p—2s 2d in old money.

LORD CHAMPION (Lab) said that as a former signalman he deplored the action of a small group of signalmen which was causing so much difficulty and distress to so many people who had to rely on rail transport to get to and from work.

LADY BIRK, Under Secretary for the Environment, said that to try at a time of severe economic difficulties to remedy all the neglect of years would be wrong and would have unacceptable effects on other public expenditure programmes equally or more desirable.

We shall be discussing plans with British Rail (she said) in the light of the forthcoming expenditure and their corporate plan but British Rail cannot expect to be exempt from the constraints which apply to all other public expenditure.

Only rail could handle the heaviest commuter traffic so a continuing programme of improvements on Southern Region was needed. So were new schemes in other major urban areas.

There were no firm proposals for new electrification schemes but they knew the board had plans for more electrification. These would be considered when submitted in the context of current economic circumstances.

It was true that many stations were grim and grubby. On the other hand, there were some extremely clean and good stations. There had been new buildings in many areas and the service was not always as bad and the punctuality did not descend uniformly to examples picked out.

Floodlight ban would be austere

The EARL of PERTH (C) asked what was the annual cost of floodlighting the Houses of Parliament and the GLC building.

LORD MELCHETT, a Lord in Waiting—The annual cost in respect of the Palace of Westminster is estimated to be £2,270. I am unable to supply the information in respect of the Greater London Council for which the Government are not responsible.

The EARL of PERTH—While thanking him for a partially illuminating reply—(laughter)—assuming that the GLC cost is at least as much the total cost of floodlighting in London alone must be of the order of £250,000 or more. Unless the Government and GLC set an example it is hardly likely that the ordinary citizen will heed the request to "put out that light".

LORD MELCHETT—The Government do all they can to conserve electricity. Measures have already been taken by using high pressure sodium lamps in lighting the Palace of Westminster which have dramatically cut the cost and the amount of power consumed.

The Government have decided not to ban the floodlighting of buildings and statues at this time because in their view this would make life unnecessarily austere. The whole energy situation will be watched closely. If more severe measures are required the Government will not hesitate to take them.

Dr Kissinger best hope in Middle East

LORD CHELWOOD (C), opening a debate on the growing need for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, said the European Community could have much more influence than was realized if an initiative were taken. Both sides in the Middle East could have security and national identity. That was the only basis for peace, and the Government, with the United States and the Community, should try to ensure this.

LORD SAINSBURY (Lab) said there could be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East without appreciation of the fears of the Israelis that they were being sacrificed on the altar of oil.

The EARL of GOWRIE (C) said he feared most the Middle East money weapon. Britain needed long-term investment. The Government must try to help to forge a common European policy towards the energy producers.

LORD FISHER of CAMDEN, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews in Britain, in a maiden speech, said it was for the side engaging in terrorism to give it up. In the eyes of impartial observers, Jerusalem had never been so well cared for.

LORD GORONWY-ROBERTS, Under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said while there might be room and opportunity for an initiative by the EEC, it should not cut across the continuing American attempt. The best hope was Dr Kissinger's tireless and skilful diplomacy.

We are still ready (he said) to lend a hand if the parties wish it but it would not help to move into an area where one or other of the parties might resent what they considered to be an intrusion.

Britain had not acquiesed in the granting of observer status to the PLO. She had voted against observer status for the organization.

House adjourned, 9.54 pm.

Problems of a vote late in the night

LADY LLEWELYN-DAVIES of HASTOE, Captain, Gentleman-at-Arms, and Government Chief Whip, announced that tomorrow (Thursday) in the debate on Lord Hunt's motion on capital punishment and terrorism, the list of speakers had grown long, and if there should be a vote it would take place probably in the early hours of the morning. It had been suggested that this would not be in the best interests of the House or of this important subject.

There had been talks about the difficulties involved and Lord Hunt had agreed that the best solution might be to move his motion in a different form. He now proposed to introduce a motion calling for papers in these words: "To call attention to capital punishment as a means of combating terrorism".

LORD PLATT—Does that mean no vote will be taken?

LADY LLEWELYN-DAVIES—Yes.

LORD PLATT—We will not know the view of the House.

LADY LLEWELYN-DAVIES—Some 37 or 40 peers will be making their views well known. The country will be well aware of the views of the House.

LORD PANNELL (Lab)—The position of the House will be derisory if the Commons has taken a vote and we do not.

LADY LLEWELYN-DAVIES—I do not accept that. What might be derisory would be if a small and unrepresentative vote should be taken in the early hours of the morning.

LORD CARRINGTON (C)—If any peer wishes a division it is proper and right that he could put down an amendment on which a division could take place. It is also true that peers can divide whether a debate has ended or not, if the House so wishes.

LADY LLEWELYN-DAVIES—That is true.

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Beside tree-lined green, 5 miles N. Cambridge. 3 bedrooms and study/fourth bedroom. Large beamed sitting room with inglenook kitchen with gallery above dining area open to raftered roof. bathroom. 2 w.c.'s. 2 garages. Interesting enclosed garden. brick paved yard and pond.

OFFERS OVER £14,000

Phone Cottenham (0954) 50453 for full details

DEAL, KENT.—Fisherman's Cottage 200 yrs. old. Fully modernized near sea and shops. Yet quiet position. 3 beds. 2 living. Ideal for retirement. £13,000.—Ring Brentwood (0277) 211491.

EDINBURGH NEW TOWN. Georgian house on three floors and basement, with open outlook over private gardens. Upper floors—drawing room, dining room (both 30ft by 18ft), 6 beds, kitchen, 2 pantries, 2 baths, cloakroom, box room. Basement—3 rooms, kitchen, scullery, cellars, wash house, small garden and back-green. RV £234, seen by card only. Particulars from A. G. Cairns and Simpson W.S., 11 Alva St., Edinburgh EH2 4PN. Tel. 031 226 7436.

SOUTH NORFOLK

near main road. Excellent detached Canadian colonial style house of 2,164 sq. ft., with double entrance sweep drive. Comprising 16ft hall, lounge, 22 by 15, with open fireplace, twin arches to dining room, fully fitted kitchen with double oven cooker, study-family room, utility room, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms with wardrobes, luxury fitted bathroom with shower, double garage, c.h., carpets, double glazed, some light fittings, 30ft veranda. Bereavement forces sale of this 1973 house.

£24,750

Bressingham 525

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Immaculate Tudor Cottage (circa 1550) has been fully remodernized, 4 bedrooms, ornamental thatched roof, 25 windows all double-glazed. This delightful residence is genuine and detached—nr. Buckingham in beautiful village.

Offers in region of £30,000.
Details from Buckingham 2501.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE FAMILY HOUSE. Thatched, spacious row of sixteenth-century cottages for sale, a wealth of beams, fully modernised and furnished, one acre of garden. Four bedrooms, four living rooms, two bathrooms. Option to buy adjacent cottage. Fast communications to London. £40,000 o.n.o.—Box 0174 M, The Times.

£12,950 SEDLESCOMBE (nr. Battle), Sx. Home and income—interesting detached village house arranged as two *self-contained* flats (one let and producing approx. £250 p.a.). Each has spacious accommodation and the vacant one, gas central heating, garage and garden.—David G. Braxton & Co., Battle (Tel. 3351), Sx.

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SUPERB MODERN RESIDENCE IN SOUGHT AFTER AREA, CLOSE TO PRINCIPAL YACHT CLUBS. *L-shape* Lounge/Diner, 4 bed., 2 bath., luxury kit., family Living Room, oil c.h. Landscaped garden with 32ft. swimpool Double garage. £36,000 Freehold.

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Horsham 7 miles
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A SPACIOUS GEORGIAN FARM HOUSE WITH SUPERB VIEWS TO THE SOUTH DOWNS

5 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, 2 Bathrooms (1 en suite), Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Modern Kitchen, Cloakroom, Oil Fired Central Heating, 2 Garages, Outbuildings, Garden and Grounds about 3 acres.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

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Tel.: Horsham 64441

£17,950—BATTLE, SX. Interesting period cottage, XIIth century connections, in this historic abbey town. Equally suitable private occupation or sale of antiques, coffee shop, etc. 3/4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc. Pretty garden.—David G. Braxton & Co., Battle (Tel. 3351), Sx.

WARE, HERTS.—Country Cottage to let. 45 mins. Liverpool St. Fully furnished 3 beds., 2 recept.; tel., gas c.h., garage. £35 p.w.—Ware (0920) 3675.

OLD RECTORY, near Sandringham, Norfolk. Coach house for conversion. £7,900 freehold. old Bentley included; also ground floor flat, mortgages.—048 55645/Box 0346 M, The Times.

COUNTRY COTTAGE. S/d. in quiet N. Essex village with rural views. Fully modernised, large lounge; 3 beds., k. & b., easy access London. £10,250.—01-405 4161. Ext. 28 (day). Halstead 2576.

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£33,500

CLOSE BAKER STREET AND REGENT'S PARK
Spacious 3 bedroom fourth-floor flat, modernised to luxury standard.

2 reception rooms, well-equipped *kitchen, bathroom, cloakroom.* C.H., C.H.W. Lift. Porterage.
Lease 26½ years.

Hampton & Sons
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Ring Calne 813191

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Of Interest to International Organisations

TO LET

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SUNBURY-ON-THAMES. 3 bedroom Georgian Period fully furnished house. River frontage, washer, dryer. Long let. £58 p.w. neg. Pilgrims Ltd., Byfleet (91) 48620.

FULHAM, S.W.6.—5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large lounge; suit family or sharers: minimum 6 mth. lease. £400 p.m.—736 3448.

CRANLEIGH, SURREY. Period house to let furnished, rural position but only 1½ miles Cranleigh 8 miles Guildford. 5 bedrooms, 2 lounges, dining room, kitchen, cloakroom, bathroom and w.c.; double garage; part central heating; excellent garden, partly maintained. Six months letting approx. £25 per week. Usual references required. Perry & Barnes, 115, High Street, Godalming, Surrey. Tel. 6123 (STD 04868).

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WILTS. *Furnished cottage, 3-6 mths* let from 11 Jan. 75. £15 pw. March onwards £20 pw. Amesbury 2141.

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Impeccable tenant looking for really attractive house or apartment to rent, in central London, furnished or unfurnished. At least 3 years, preferably longer. Ideally 3-5 bedrooms, minimum 2 bathrooms.

Please telephone 01-359 7075 during office hours.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO RENT

Impeccable tenant, looking for really attractive house to rent within 45 miles of London, furnished or unfurnished. At least 2 years, preferably longer. Ideally 3-5 bedrooms, *minimum 2 bathrooms. Please* telephone: 01-359 7075, during office hours.

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PROFESSIONAL COUPLE require London flat to rent immediately. *At least 1 bedroom and self. con.* pref. unfurn. Ring 005 15 5035.

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15 Flats with 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, double reception. Central Heating, balconies, garage/parking.

One Flat with 2 rooms, kit. bath. £18,000 & 3 fabulous penthouses with vast terraces, from £35,000.

Come along and see what we mean this Sunday, 15th December to:

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In luxury block W2. 2 mins Hyde Park and Marble Arch: double bedroom, sitting room, bathroom/w.c., fully-fitted kitchen, full central heating, constant hot water; 24-hour porterage, lifts; nominal ground rent and low outgoings; parking space 2 cars; underground garage nearby can be arranged.

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£27,000 to include carpets, curtains and all kitchen equipment.

'Phone Mrs White, Rickmansworth 72415 (office hours).

MONTROSE COURT, S.W.7
£39,950

CLOSE HARRODS AND BY HYDE PARK, SUPERB 2-BEDROOM FLAT IN THIS MODERN LUXURY BLOCK. INTERIOR DESIGNED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

Magnificent open reception room, cloakroom, bathroom, kitchen. Garage and box room available. Lease 98 years.

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Lease: 18 years approx.
G.R. £353 p.a. exclusive.
Price £34,000 to incl. certain carpets, curtains, fixtures and fittings.

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An extremely attractive second-floor flat which has been *modernized and redecorated* throughout in this much sought-after position: 2 bedrooms, bathroom, reception room, kitchen: electric night storage heaters: domestic hot water: Entryphone system.

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Generously fitted Maisonette with

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SPIRAL STAIRCASE

between floors leading to studio bedroom and paved roof garden. Second bedroom, fully fitted kitchen with hand made units and Scholtes split level cooker, reception room, tiled bathroom with shower unit and toilet, full central heating, C.H.W. 99 year lease. £50 G.R. p.a.

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Fourth floor pied à terre in small block. "L" shaped bedsitting room, kitchen and bathroom, c.h., c.h.w., lift: *lease 60 yrs. £13,250.*

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G.R.: £35 p.a. exclusive
Price: £18,500

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£37,500

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S.W.1 (Victoria area). To let, in *mansion block,* spacious well maintained family flat. 5 large rooms, 2 bath., lg. mod. kit., utility room, c.h.w., lift, porter, incl. c.h. Car parking. Present registered rent £1,100 p.a. ex. rates. Reasonable price for c.c., and many f. and f. Full details from George Belbin and Co., (01) 584 8846.

BLACKHEATH. Luxury bachelor flat, £8,850 inc. c. & c. 584 3638 (10-5).

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Kensington, S.W.5. A spacious 2nd floor flat overlooking gardens, 2 beds., 1 recept., kit. breakfast room. C.H. Lease 25 years. £14,500.

Campden Hill, Kensington, W.8

Offers in Excess of £25,000

SUPERB 3 BEDROOM FLAT IN LUXURY BLOCK

Spacious reception room, modern bathroom and kitchen. Full C.H. and services.

Long Lease for Sale.

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Furnished and fully equipped flat ready to live in. This comfortable flat comprises large lounge, double bedroom, fitted kitchen bathroom, gas C.H. Modernised lower ground but light and attractive 65 year lease. £16,000.

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Superbly converted flat on Fulham Road.

A self-contained bachelor flat with fully fitted kitchen with Scholtes cooker and hand crafted units. 1 bedroom, tiled bathroom with shower unit and toilet, pleasant lounge, full central heating and C.H.W. 99 years lease. £50 G.R. p.a.

£11,950 o.n.o.

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Make us an Offer

We have 2 penthouse flats, and 5 luxury flats in S.W.5 near completion. Decoration to choice.

Viewing every day.

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FROM £12,200-£15,250

Spacious 2 or 3 roomed flats, k. and b., purpose built block, c.h., porterage, 99-year lease. Mortgage facilities available, subject to status. Other central London flats also available.

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LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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GET ON our mailing list and receive our weekly lists of flats and houses for sale.—Stephen Melville & Co., 01-404 9307.

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£27,500

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Lease: 2 Years unexpired approx.
Rent: £3,000 p.a. excl.
Price: £7,500 to incl. fitted carpets, curtains, kitchen equipment and certain fixtures and fittings.

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Easy parking. Pretty, secluded honeysuckle garden.

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Very quiet close opposite Holland Park. 2 recept., 4 beds., 2 baths., playroom, fitted kitchen, cloakroom, etc. Attractive garden. All in immaculate condition.

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Including carpets, curtains, kitchen fixtures, lease 90 yrs.
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Spacious, attractive Edwardian family house in quiet street close to Holland Park. 2 double beds, 2 single beds, dressing room, 3 recep., 2 baths, large modern fitted kitchen, full c.h.

£45,000
for freehold.

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Off Castelnau, walking distance Hammersmith tube and buses. Total modernization and redecoration newly completed. 4 beds., 2 recept., hall. Lavishly equipped show kitchen, utility room, luxury bathroom, 2 w.c.s. Gas C.H. Paved patio and large garden. Carpets and curtains included.

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60-year lease
Excellent value at £39,500
RIDLEY & CO
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OVERLOOKING WANDSWORTH COMMON, this late Victorian house offers most spacious accommodation, together with some original features. Comprising hall/cellar, 3 recepts., kit., 6 dble beds., bath & sep w.c. Garden. £24,500 freehold.—R. Barclay & Co., 228 6383.

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60 acres Prime Pasture land, plus small 2-bedroom house. This property adjoins many thousands of National Trust acres near Leith Hill. It's an area of outstanding natural beauty. 25 miles from London.

£40,000

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To let: Furnished period house and 6 acres of mature grounds on shores of Caragh Lake, Kerry, Ireland. 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, fully fitted kitchen, 3 recentions. Out cottage. Salmon fishing, shooting, etc. Five-year lease.

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Settle for the world's finest climate. Fully-maintained luxury *homes, 3-4 bedrooms/2½ bathrooms,* in exclusive garden village with nine acres parkland. Close to city. 5 minutes from beaches.

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Offers in the region of £2,000

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PUBLIC NOTICES

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL COURT OF GOVERNORS of this Corporation will be HELD at the *Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital,* Greenwich, at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 18th June, 1975, to receive the Annual Report of the Committee of Management, to elect Officers for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be necessary.

Notice is also given that QUARTERLY COURTS OF GOVERNORS, if required, will be held at 2.30 p.m. on the following Wednesdays: January 15th, April 16th, July 16th, and November 19th, at Trinity House, Tower Hill, E.C.3, to transact such business as may be necessary.

A. G. McBRIDE.
Secretary
29 King William Walk, Greenwich SE10 9HX.

DRAWING OF BONDS

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMEN
THREE PER CENT EXTERN
DEBT 1902

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] Bonds of £[illegible] 18s. 0d. each and Bonds of £[illegible] 10s. 0d. each the 3% Loan 1902, 3rd S [illegible] amounting to £65,370 10s. (Decimal equivalent £65,370 together with an equal numb [illegible] Non-Interest Bearing Bonds £0 12s. 9d. and £[illegible] 5s. 3d. [illegible] pectively, of identical [illegible] amounting to £21,856 16s. (Decimal equivalent [illegible]) were DRAWN at Lisbon on the [illegible] November 1974 for payment 1st January 1975 to 31st Dec 1979.

Drawn Bonds which have stamped by the Portuguese [illegible] Delegate may be presented for [illegible] ment at the Securities Office [illegible] of BARING BROTHERS & [illegible] Limited, 88 Leadenhall [illegible] London, EC3A 3DT, where [illegible] of numbers of the above Bond listing forms may be obtaine

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

JAPANESE GOVERNMEN
STERLING LOANS

The Bank of Tokyo, Limite instructed by the Japanese [illegible] ment to announce that CO NO. 22 due 31st December, from Bonds of the JAPANESE [illegible] ERNMENT 6% LOAN 1983/[illegible] be paid on and after 31st Dec 1974.

They should be presented f[illegible] ment at The Bank of [illegible] Limited, 20 24, Moorgate, L[illegible] EC2R 6DH, listed on the [illegible] provided between the hours [illegible] a.m. and 2.0 p.m. They must [illegible] at least five clear days for [illegible] nation prior to payment.

In accordance with the Ex[illegible] Control Act, 1947, coupon only be accepted from and an Authorised Depositary.

Coupons cannot be [illegible] through the post.

For THE BANK OF T[illegible] Limited
M. INOUYE,
Director and General Man[illegible]
13th December, 1974.

LEGAL NOTICES
also on page 9

THE COMPANIES ACT, 194[illegible] [illegible] of HAMILTON [illegible] Limited No. 001738 of 1971. Notice is hereby given [illegible] FIRST and FINAL DIVID[illegible] [illegible] is intended [illegible] DECLARED in the abov[illegible] Company and that Credit[illegible] have not already proved the[illegible] are to come in and pro[illegible] claims on or before [illegible] December, 1974 after whi[illegible] the Official Receiver and L[illegible] the above-named Comp[illegible] proceed to distribute the [illegible] the said Company having [illegible] only to such Creditors as a[illegible] have proved their claims.
N. SADDLER, Official [illegible] and Liquidator. [illegible] House, Holborn [illegible] London, EC1N 2HD

THE COMPANIES ACT, 19[illegible] Matter of BESTROAD PRO[illegible] Limited No. 001966 of 1971. Notice is hereby given [illegible] FIRST and FINAL DIVID[illegible] [illegible] is intended [illegible] DECLARED in the abo[illegible] Company and that Credit[illegible] have not already proved the[illegible] are to come in and pr[illegible] claims on or before [illegible] December, 1974 after wh[illegible] the Official Receiver and L[illegible] of the above-named Comp[illegible] proceed to distribute the [illegible] the said Company having [illegible] only to such Creditors as [illegible] have proved their claims.
A. [illegible] CHEEK, Senior [illegible] Receiver and L[illegible] [illegible] House, [illegible] duct, London, EC1N

THE COMPANIES ACTS, [illegible] [illegible] M. SHELLOCK & CO. [illegible] Notice is hereby given [illegible] to section 293 of the C[illegible] Act 1948, that a MEETIN[illegible] CREDITORS of the abo[illegible] Company will be held at [illegible] [illegible] Hotel, Welbeck Stre[illegible] on Wednesday, the 18th December 1974, at 12 o'c[illegible] day for the purposes men[illegible] sections 294 and 295 of [illegible] Act.

Dated this 3rd day of [illegible] 1974.

By Order of the [illegible]
S. M. SHELDO[illegible]

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

INTERNATIONAL INVITATI
TO TENDER No. LPC/9/7

The Société Nationale de Constructions Méca *(SONACOME) invites international tenders for the* of

—210 DUMPERS WITH USEFUL LOADS OF BET 30 AND 35 TONNES,

—90 DUMPERS WITH USEFUL LOADS OF BET 19 AND 22 TONNES.

over the period 1975-1976-1977.

Interested companies may obtain copies of the sp tions on payment of one hundred (100) dinars SONACOME, Services Importations Véhicules Indu 123 rue Hasiba Ben Bouali, Algiers.

Bids accompanied by detailed technical docume should be submitted in two sealed envelopes, b which should be marked "APPEL D'OFFRES CULES INDUSTRIELS-A NE PAS OUVRIR" and reach the above address by not later than 30th Dec 1974 as evidenced by the postmark.

Bidders shall remain bound by their offers for a pe 90 days.

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER
DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC
OF ALGERIA
SECRETARIAT D'ETAT A L'HYDRAULIQUE
WILAYA OF ORAN
DIRECTION DE L'HYDRAULIQUE

PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION O PILOT REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM THE CONDUCTING OF WATER FERGOUG TO ORAN AND ARZEW.

APPROXIMATE LENGTH: 80,000 linear met

- Lot 1 SUPPLY AND LAYING OF REM CONTROL EQUIPMENT.
- Lot 2 SUPPLY OF 80,000 LINEAR MET OF REMOTE CONTROL OF CABL
- Lot 3 EARTHWORKS—LAYING OF CA AND CIVIL ENGINEERING WOR

Maximum period of works: 10 months

TENDER DOCUMENTS MAY BE OBTAINED THE DIRECTION DE L'HYDRAULIQUE DE LA W D'ORAN—Lo Bd de TRIPOLI—ORAN (RADP):

BIDS SHOULD REACH THE ABOVE ADDRES NOT LATER THAN 18.00 HOURS ON 31 DECE 1974.

HOUSES CAN BE SOLD

LINCOLN

HOUSE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED I MUCH SOUGHT-AFTER UP HILL RESIDEN AREA NEAR CATHEDRAL

3 bedrooms (2 double), beamed dining room lounge; c.h.; numerous power points; bathroo w.c., also separate w.c.; secluded walled summer house, car space, garage available.

5 MINS. SHOPS, SCHOOLS, SPORTS CLUBS, H AND CITY CENTRE
£13,500 O.N.O.

This advertiser wanted to ensure the best results *from his advertisement so he booked a style* presented his house in the most attractive way, g much information as possible in the copy, and booked the ad on our economical series plan (3 da 4th day free). Sure enough, he received 14 good 1 from Singapore, and the sale is now well und

LET THE TIMES HELP YOU SELL YOUR PROP

RING
01-837 3311—Private Advertise
01-278 9231—Estate Agents
NOW

LEGAL NOTICES
also on page 8

1974 No. 362
n the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE in Northern Ireland Chancery Division in the Matter of GALLAHER Limited.

Notice is hereby given that by an rder dated 3rd December, 1974, nade in the above matter the Court ias directed separate Meetings of (1) the holders of the Ordinary hares of 50p each (other than hose which are beneficially owned y American Tobacco International orporation—"ATIC") and (2) he holders of the 5½ per cent umulative Preference Shares of £1 ach in the above-named Gallaher imited ("the Company") to be onvened for the purpose of consiiering and, if thought fit, approving f and agreeing to (with or without nodification) a SCHEME of RRANGEMENT proposed to be nade between the Company and the iolders of its said respective shares, nd that such Meetings will be held t Winchester House, 100 Old Broad treet, London, E.C.2, on Monday, th January, 1975, at the respective imes below-mentioned, namely:—

(1) the Meeting of the holders of the Ordinary Shares of 50p each (other than those which are beneficially owned by ATIC) at 3.00 o'clock in the afternoon
(2) the Meeting of the holders of the 8½ per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at 3.05 o'clock in the afternoon or as soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting has been concluded or adjourned

t which place and respective times ll the aforesaid shareholders are requested to attend.

Any person entitled to attend the aid Meetings can obtain copies of he said Scheme of Arrangement, orms of Proxy and copies of the tatement required to be furnished ursuant to section 198 of the ompanies Act (Northern Ireland) 960 at the registered office of the ompany situate at 158 York Street, elfast, BT15 1AE, at the head ffice of the Company situate at 65 ingsway, London, WC2B 6TG, at he office of Lazard Brothers & Co. imited, at 21 Moorfields, London, C2P 2HT and at the office of the nder-mentioned Solicitors at the ddress mentioned below during sual business hours on any day other than a Saturday or a Sunday r a public holiday or 27th ecember, 1974) prior to the day ppointed for the said Meetings.

The said shareholders may vote in erson at such of the said Meetings s they are entitled to attend or they ay appoint another person, whether a member of the relevant lass of shareholders or not, as their roxy to attend and vote in their tead.

It is requested that forms appointng proxies be lodged with the egistrars of the Company, Williams Glyn's Registrars Limited, 16 Old road Street, London, EC2N 1DL, ot less than 48 hours before the ime appointed for the said Meetngs, but if forms are not so lodged hey may be handed to the Chairnan at the Meeting at which they re to be used.

Dated this 11th day of December, 974.

JOHNS ELLIOT WALLACE & CO., 11 Lombard Street, Belfast, BT1 1RG, Solicitors for the above-named Company.

No. 003013 of 1974 In the HIGH OURT of JUSTICE Chancery Diviion Companies Court In the Matter f ORANGESCAPE Limited and in he Matter of The Companies Act, 948

Notice is hereby given that a ETITION for the WINDING UP of he above-named Company by the igh Court of Justice was on the rd day of December 1974, preented to the said Court by Mallinon-Denny (Western) Limited of 30 Hackney Road, London, E2 QR, Timber Merchants, Creditors, nd that the said Petition is directed o be heard before the Court sitting t the Royal Courts of Justice, trand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 0th day of January 1975, and any reditor or contributory of the said ompany desirous to support or ppose the making of an Order on he said Petition may appear at the me of hearing in person or by his ounsel for that purpose; and a copy f the Petition will be furnished by he undersigned to any creditor or ontributory of the said Company equiring such copy on payment of he regulated charge for the same.

AMHURST BROWN, 63 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends o appear on the hearing of the said etition must serve on or send by ost to the above-named notice in riting of his intention so to do. he notice must state the name and ddress of the person, or, if a firm, he name and address of the firm, nd must be signed by the person or rm, or his or their solicitor (if ny), and must be served, or, if osted, must be sent by post in ufficient time to reach the aboveamed not later than 4 o'clock in he afternoon of the 17th day of anuary 1975.

No. 003034 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of MARYA LEENA Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 6th day of December 1974, presented to the said Court by LAIRD-PORTCH FASHIONS Limited, whose registered office is at 57 Broadwick Street, London, W1V 1FU, clothing manufacturers, a creditor, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL, on the 20th day of January 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his counsel, for that purpose: and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

HYDE MAHON & PASCALL, 33 Ely Place, London, EC1N 6TS, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

Note: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th day of January 1975.

IN the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 and in the Matter of LINDSAY BOWMAN DEVELOPMENTS Limited.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948 that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 3, London Wall Buildings, London Wall, E.C.2, on Thursday the 2nd day of January 1975 at 10.30 in the forenoon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Notice is hereby also given that for the purposes of voting, the secured creditors are required (unless they surrender their Security) to lodge at the registered office of the Company c/o Touche Ross & Co., 3, London Wall Buildings, London Wall, E.C.2, before the Meeting a Statement giving particulars of their Security, the date when it was given and the value at which it is assessed.

Dated this 6th day of December 1974.

By Order of the Board:
J. L. DICKMAN,
Director.

Miscellaneous No. 54377

UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES LAW
OFFICE OF TITLES
P.O. BOX 494,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA
8th November, 1974

Whereas I have been satisfied by Statutory DECLARATION that the duplicate of the Certificate of Title for all that parcel of land part of Fair View Farm in the Parish of Saint Andrew containing by survey Ten Acres Three Roods and Fourteen Perches of the shape and dimensions and butting as appears by the Plan thereof hereunto annexed and being the land registered at Volume 297 Folio 49 of the Register Book of Titles save and except the portion transferred by Transfer numbered 159190 (Roadway) in the name of Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited—HAS BEEN LOST:—

I hereby give notice that I intend at or after the expiration of thirty days after the last appearance of this advertisement to CANCEL the said Certificate of Title and register a new Certificate in duplicate in place thereof.

E. L. MILLER,
Registrar of Titles.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1967 JOHN BRANSTON ASSOCIATES Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the thirty-first day of January 1975, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to RONALD GORDON CARTER, A.C.A., of 19 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 4th day of December 1974.

R. G. CARTER,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of A. & B. C. CHEWING GUM Limited.

By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated the 27th day of September, 1974, Mr OLIVER SUNDERLAND, Chartered Accountant, of 16, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1BU has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITH a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1974.

LEGAL NOTICES

002923 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of CEL-JAY ENGINEERING Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 20th day of November 1974, presented to the said Court by Texiron Limited (Trading as Adrock-Shipley) whose registered office is situate at Station Road, Edenbridge in the County of Kent.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 20th day of January 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SPEECHLY BIRCHAM, 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th day of January 1975.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of No. 002977 of 1974 RHILOVON INVESTMENT CO. Limited, No. 002978 of 1974 BERLINK PRODUCTIONS Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above-named Companies by the High Court of Justice was on the 2nd day of December 1974 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 on the 20th day of January 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB. NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of either of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th day of January 1975.

No 003042 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of PARHURST ENGINEERING Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 9th day of December 1974, presented to the said Court by Gardner Steel Limited whose registered office is situate at Overend Road, Cradley Heath, Warley, in the County of Worcester.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 20th day of January 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

PRENTIS SEAGROVE & CO., 15 South Square, Grays Inn, London, WC2, Agents for COVE & CO., Birmingham Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—ANY Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th day of January 1975.

IN the MATTER of CIVIC STAMPS (1973) Limited, in Voluntary Liquidation, Members Winding Up, and in The Matter of The Companies Act 1948-1967

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company, which is being wound up voluntarily under the supervision of the Stockport County Court, Heron House, Wellington Road, Stockport, are required on or before 10.30 a.m. on the 6th day of January, 1975, being the date of hearing of the petition for voluntary winding up, to send in their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to the undersigned, the solicitors for the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said solicitors or personally, to come in and prove the said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this Fifth day of December, 1974.

R. W. HEMMINGS & CO., Solicitors for the said Company, whose address is 4 Euston Place, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

STRADBROKE SECURITIES Limited (In liquidation)

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named company are required, on or before 10th January, 1975, to send their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to the undersigned STANLEY DAVID SAMWELL of Metropolis House, 39/45, Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0JL, one of the LIQUIDATORS of the said company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated 3rd December, 1974.

SOLOMON COHEN,
Joint Liquidator, Chartered Accountant.
STANLEY DAVID SAMWELL,
Joint Liquidator, Chartered Accountant.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of DRALIC DESIGNS Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA, on Monday, the 23rd day of December, 1974, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1974.

O. N. MARTIN,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of COCKCROFT & PREECE Limited (In Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 19 Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA on Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1975, at 11 a.m. to be followed at 11.15 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1974.

M. A. JORDAN,
Liquidator.

IN the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of R. G. SUMMERS Limited (In Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of 19 Eastcheap, London EC3M 1DA, on Wednesday the 8th day of January 1975 at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1974.

M. A. JORDAN,
Liquidator.

Shopping around

Sheila Black

● His knee-length nightshirt is blue and white, just right for formal City men. Red stripes are as near passionate as a nightshirt can be, while the brown stripe looks the thing for advertising executives. Ankle length counterparts are available too —*prices are respectively.* £6.50 and £6.99 plus 25p postage for each. Colder men should wear winceyette, as their grandfathers probably did, and these are in thin stripes, like the old-fashioned shirt that was worn with detachable collars and rather like some that Alf Garnett used to wear. Colours are greenish. blueish and reddish, and there are matching nightcaps. For chilly women with curlers to hide the winceyette nightdress is in near-white with beige lace and ribbons—£7.50 with matching mop cap, the first consignment of thtese sold out but 300 more will be ready by the end o fthis week for *The Times* readers—after which no more before Christmas. Who, I asked boys them? Older people boy them for the young, young people buy them for parents and grandparents and for each other. Obviously the in thing in nightwear for either novelty or nostalgia. Buy by mail or personally from Bedlam, 811 Fulham Road, London S.W.6. Telephone 01-736 1452 for details about these and the beds stocked at this shop; or 01-731 2595 for the answering service that tells you strictly about nightshirts. The shop is at the corner of Mimosa Street. First-class postage would cost 38p.

Photograph by Peter Lavery

● Thelma Russell runs a little business called Knots and her products are bracelets, collars, necklaces and long chokers made of natural materials like coloured string, knotted and larded with beads of wood, glass, ceramics, etc. She does occasionally use rayon and one type of plastic bead that she considers to be of good quality and she also makes belts, basically for the young but there are plenty of older women who like what she does. Her ready-made pieces are from around 35p or 45p for narrow ropes of knots and beads, going up to 70p with tasselled pendants and either wooden or ceramic beads. Bracelets can match or contrast and pendants on leather thongs are entirely unisex. Really heavy cord belts, about 2½in wide, fastened with plaited tassels are good with simple, long hostess dresses and are either £3 or £3.30 according to size.

Drawing by Anne Winterbottom

Miss Russell undertakes special, personal projects for people with unused beads (probably about £3). She charges 5p postage for "jewelry" and 10p for belts, refunding any excess if the postage proves less. Her work is attractive, unusual, and inexpensive — I like some chokers of metallic threads with second-hand beads. She has no illustrated leaflets but will send a descriptive price list and is ready to describe anything by telephone. The number is 0642 613574 and the address is Knots, 116 (Back) Mandale Road, Thornaby, Cleveland County. Thelma herself is best found between 5.30 and 6.30 pm, but there is often somebody in during the day to take messages. The drawing gives some idea of how she endows inexpensive, natural materials with style—her prices are an oasis in a desert of costly items and her work fast. She needs to have all orders by next Monday (16th) to be sure of finishing for Christmas.

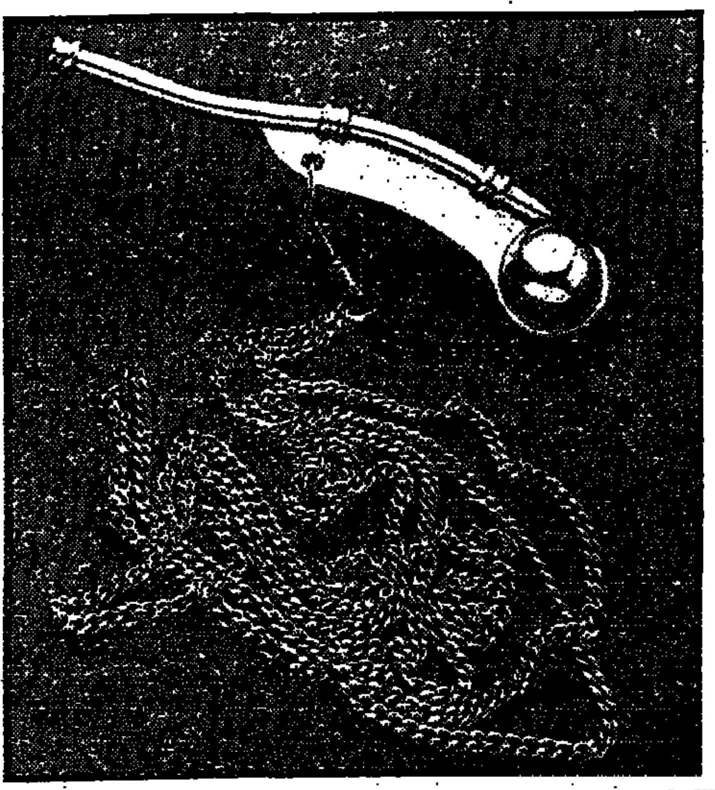
● Fleet Street inspired another game from Geminikits. Less a game, really, than a child's project. Already their "Make your own Books" and the counterparts for making magazines and comic strips are runaway successes—well, the shortage of magazines during the past year as a result of industrial action could have helped.

Now inspired by Fleet Street's last strike, and while we are on the brink of more discussions comes "Make your own Newspapers". Like other Geminikits, this was designed by a former journalist and it does give children plenty of scope for fun and imagination. They have the news pictures, headlines, hints on layout, cartoons and all, together with an illustrated history of newspapers. Each Geminikit costs £1.08 through W. H. Smiths, and most good bookshops, toyshops and department stores. Basically for seven to 14-year-olds. Another bright idea from this firm is the Playmake Puppet (also seven to 14 years). A Puppet Geminibook contains two, easily made large models already cut and scored to press out, together with tough, self-adhesive material to reinforce joints of the finished puppet. I do recommend these—they look dramatic yet cost little and do not fall apart rapidly. They cost 85p each book from the same stockists as Geminikits, or you can buy by direct mail from The Children's Book Centre, Little Mead, Alfold Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8NU (add 20p postage for one or two items plus 10p per additional item). Geminiscan is at 40 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1.

● Nylon bracelets and rings are novel and inexpensive accessories for this winter's flowing, draped dresses and blouses. Strong and pliable, they are made in 12 graduated colours and look best worn so that they shade from light to dark or back again. The spectrum includes greys, blues, rusts, yellows, cinnamons (these look much more expensive than they are), purples, heathers, bottle or olive greens, reds, pale or dark browns and so on—your choice is from 276 bracelets on a neat counter unit which makes choosing easy. Rings match and look well worn in numbers on several fingers. Buy them for 37p each bracelet and 12p each ring in three sizes only from Bentalls of Kingston, Ealing, Worthing and Bracknell or from Mary Lee of Tunbridge Wells. By post from Bentalls of Kingston-upon-Thames KT1 1TX —add 9p for up to 6 bangles.

Photograph by Keith Collie

● Ellisdons are still selling jokes and magic tricks, as they have been since before I was born. The catalogue is still full of horrors like a third eye, bruised thumb, an axe through the head, horrid spider, monster teeth, matches that refuse to light, Jimmy Durante noses, and various paper hats or carnival novelties. A Christmas card tree holds up to 100 cards, stands 2½ft high, and costs 75p (store it for next year). The catalogue costs 10p (or 10p in stamps) from Ellisdons, PO Box 52, Dallas Road, Bedford, England. Everything is by mail.



● A bosun's whistle is engraved with a name and suspended on a long chain of about two feet to sell as an ornament, taxi-hailer, thief-scarer, summoner of children, husbands, lovers or anyone else. I believe it might also come in useful for boating. It costs £2.45 with up to 20 engraved letters and is sold in a little box containing a brief history of the Boatswain's Call and how to pipe it. The mail order address is Nautical Antiques, Russell Road, Shepperton, Middlesex. If approaching by water, look out there for Halliford Bend.

Photograph by Trevor Sutton

1874—1974
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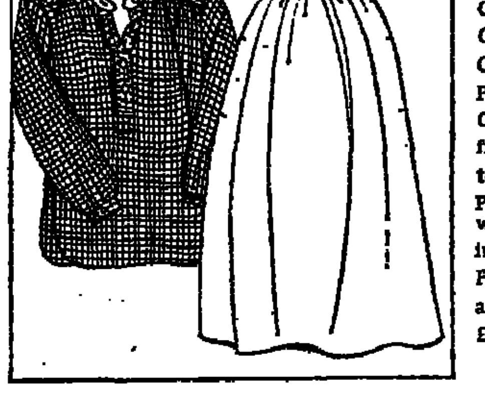

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BOOKS

The bedside Central Asia

To the Back of Beyond
By Fitzroy Maclean

(*Cape*, £4.50)

While my mind is not closed to the argument that lines of latitude do properly run sideways, so to speak, instead of up and down as I think they should. I am irrevocably committed to the opinion that Outer and Inner Mongolia are the wrong way round. The latter prejudice, though, is more cultural than semantic. What is Inner to me is Outer to the Chinese, and it is because I secretly think, in my heart of hearts, that the centre of the world is Oxford that I personally decline to recognize the credentials of the Ambassador from Ulan Bator. Sir Fitzroy Maclean, the author of this book, is more broadminded. He may call Central Asia the back of beyond, but he takes it much as it comes, does not presume to criticize its geography, and is on good terms with most of its big-wigs, dead or alive.

He has written about it before, of course, twice in fact, and this awkwardly sized Christmassy sort of volume is largely a deft going-over of old material. Even some of the pictures come from journeys long ago, which accounts for the impenetrably veiled women whose picture appears shortly after Sir Fitzroy's assurance that Central Asian women are no longer veiled. "The Engraver" of *To The Back of Beyond* is the "Very Old Man in a Turban" of *Back to Bokhara*: 1974's "Samarkand: the rice-seller" is 1959's "Buying and Selling". Never mind, we all do it, and Sir Fitzroy is cheerfully disarming about his intentions—he is publishing his new book, he says, chiefly for his own "more or less innocent amusement".

He calls it "an illustrated companion to Central Asia and Mongolia", but you would need a capacious bag or pocket to take it with you to Kazakhstan. It is really more in the nature of a rambling bed-side essay, part travel, part architectural guide, mostly history. There is no denying that it lacks the flare of Sir Fitzroy's previous works, but that is perhaps because Central Asia itself has lost its macabre mystery. No Khan will now throw you into a well of vermin, if you go to Bokhara: the worst you will get is an ideological lecture from some bore of a commissar. It falls rather flat, to hear from the great adventurer how much he paid for his taxi to Karakorum.

But the history is fine. There, as always, Sir Fitzroy comes gloriously into his own. How he loves the thunder of the hoofs! He has told many of these stories before, but they are well worth the repetition, and his cast of characters never flags, from Genghis Khan himself to that gloriously eccentric Yorkshire parson, Dr Joseph Wolff, or the unspeakably frightful Mad Baron, Major-General Baron Roman Fyodorovich von Ungern-Sternberg, who believed himself to be the God of War in person, and tried to create an independent Mongolia in the teeth of the Russian revolution. As to the contemporary denouement of it all, Sir Fitzroy is eminently fair about the Soviet hegemony in Central Asia, which he depicts as dull and immovable, but not unpopular.

It is a book full of excesses, and since I began with a geographical sophistry, let me end with a topographical stunner. Of all the remarkable facts recorded in *To The Back of Beyond*, none startled me more than the facts about Lake Baikal, dispassionately recalled by Sir Fitzroy as he flew over it to Mongolia. Lake Baikal is not only longer than England, it not only freezes every year on the same day, it not only supports 240 different kinds of shrimp ("many of them delicious", observes Sir F. knowingly) but it also contains one fifth of all the fresh water in the entire world.

Now I would never quibble with *that*.

Jan Morris

Poetry

A Nip in the Air
By John Betjeman

(*Murray*, £1.50)

Collected Poems 1929-1974
By James Reeves

(*Heinemann*, £4)

Two years ago, when the runners for the Laureate Stakes were called over, a well-known firm of bookmakers named Auden as odds-on favourite, with Betjeman at 5-1 against. In response to inquiries the same firm announced, however, that they wanted "nice friendly bets only"—something regretted by all who noticed that their knowledge of poetic form was so scratchy. Poets are born, not made, and if any born poet was ever a born laureate that creature is John Betjeman, whose talent has always been for occasional verse. If any living poet could write a passable set of stanzas on HRH The Prince of Wales dropping in to tea at Balmoral by parachute then it would be Betjeman.

The royal occasions commemorated in *A Nip in the Air* are less demanding. There is a "Ballad of the Investiture 1969" (*You knelt a boy, you rose a man./And thus your lonelier life began*); there are rhyming couplets about inland waterways (*heaven/Severn*) declaimed in the presence of the Queen Mother when she reopened a lock of the Upper Avon; there is "14 November, 1973", which refers to Princess Anne as a white lily and instructs her to glow on the grounds that she is high in the poet's heart and other hearts. These efforts are disappointingly pallid beside the unofficial Betjeman, best represented here by a satire on the mindless chat of executives (*Essentially I integrate the current export drive/And basically I'm viable from ten o'clock till five*); an angry song about county types (*God save me from the Porkers*); a Browningesque exercise about a homosexual caught for procuring a minor; and a poem about Aldershot Crematorium.

The oddest item is a letter addressed to one Mary Wilson:

Dear Mary,
Yes, it will be bliss
To go with you by train to Diss . . .

Can our Poet Laureate really be asking the wife of our Prime Minister to accompany him on a railway trip to Diss, Norfolk, for an unspecified purpose? Diss is the Latin for hell, of course, but that is no excuse. The poem fusses about whether the romantic pair should travel first class, for fear of reporters, or second, for socialistic reasons. It ends with a line to make the stuffed owl hoot: *Dear Mary Wilson, this is Diss*. It is all rather splendid and I await the denial from Downing Street.

James Reeves never ran in the Laureate Stakes. He is a true poet, and true poets tend not to run in anything, except the memory:

Do you too wonder if the finest thing
A promising flower can do
Is but to imitate with all its art
All other flowers that ever grew?
You looking from your window see the spring
Each year perform its leisurely
Long act of memory,
All nature gone into remembering.

What am I to say of this? That it is "too reasonable and too truthful"—Yeats's dismissive comment on reading Reeves's first book, from which it comes? Yes, well, Yeats had a point. You can be bored by Reeves's neatness, by his need to make his verse formally watertight. But then there is another Reeves, a Reeves who writes untidy, inspired angry poems that seem too well up from quite a different source. I am thinking of such things as "Greenhallows", which as you read it becomes your own dream; and "The Little Brother"; and the four compelling lines which make up a strange poem, "Song":

Suffer these hands, the heart's interpretation.
Because I come to you as one who comes
Not at the minute's nor the mind's dictation,
Suffer these hands, the heart's interpretation.

I will say of this only what I would say of the second stanza of "Thoughts and Memories" quoted above—that here surely is the authentic accent of English poetry when it gets beyond personality, or when it salts a man's tongue as plainly as in Clare or Coleridge or Hardy. I hope that his *Collected Poems 1929-1974* brings James Reeves at last to the attention of the wide public. So much the worse for the wide public if it does not.

Robert Nye

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Unearthly, distinctive and sublime

Georges de la Tour
By Benedict Nicolson and Christopher Wright

(*Phaidon*, £20)

We know very little about the career and character of the French painter Georges de La Tour (1593-1652) and what little we do know—he seems to have been rather boorish—takes us further from, rather than nearer to, an accounting for his art, which is unearthly, distinctive and sublime.

That La Tour existed at all is only evident from the bare thread of documentation recording the legal formalities of a man's existence in provincial Lorraine, but nobody looked at these records until the second half of the nineteenth century. After his death, his paintings vanished into convents, monasteries and private collections all over France, and took with them much of his own identity. In the present century, 60 years of French, German and English scholarship, recovering more and more "lost" works to reconstruct a plausible *oeuvre*, culminated in the sensational exhibition at the Orangerie in the Paris two years ago. No one who saw that highly concentrated show—the organizers passed only 30 paintings as unquestionably the work of La Tour—will ever forget it. It was a model presentation.

Jacques Thuillier and Pierre Rosenberg's catalogue was a book in itself, a meticulous report of the progress of detection to date. What Benedict Nicolson and Christopher Wright, themselves on the Orangerie committee, have now produced is the first full-scale account of La Tour's work in English, together with a *catalogue raisonnée* of the paintings. The catalogue is written by Mr Wright, the four narrative chapters proposing a chronology by Mr Nicholson, who is both scrupulous and playful, dealing gently with established wrongful attributions across the world from the Ashmolean Museum to the National Gallery of Canada. He passes rather more than 30 paintings as probably genuine autograph works, but reluctantly throws out at least one much admired at the Orangerie, the Berlin "St Sebastian". Mr Wright is crisp and not, of course, to be read straight through (as I read him), but *Georges de La Tour* is a book in which anyone would take a deep and increasing pleasure. The colour plates are outstandingly beautiful.

La Tour's faces are unforgettable—particularly in the warmly coloured scenes of youthful naivety deceived which Mr Nicolson places early in his career—but many of them derive their character less from outwardly revealing features (some are almost deadpan) than from the subtle way they are lit. Mr Nicolson writes of "The Dream of St Joseph" as if it were his favourite, showing how the troubled mind of the carpenter is characterized by the deep shadows thrown by the candle across his sleeping face. The young angel who comes to tell him of Christ's immaculate conception is radiant with the light of truth from the flame, which shines on him but not on us (his sleeve is in the way). The monumental power of the Magdalen series comes not only from the use of light and dark, but from the way in which La Tour balances the rapt and penitent figures with objects—a windless flame, a glass of water, a pair of books, a mirror, a skull, a discarded rope of pearls—painted with a sensuous brilliance deliberately withheld from the slightly stylized figures themselves.

The deepest mystery of all is the historical one. The intimacy, assurance and ambiguity of La Tour's work seems to exist outside time. Yet his maturity ran with the unprecedented horrors and devastation of the Thirty Years War. Lorraine was a battlefield, and Lunéville was fired, sacked and scourged by pestilence so often in the 1630s that La Tour may well have lost everything he possessed. One commentator believes that no paintings have survived from earlier than 1638, in which year Lunéville was destroyed with particular thoroughness and savagery. There are only three records of his presence in the town between 1637 and 1643, but if he and his household and his paints fled, where did they go? There are no surviving letters; there is no likeness. Who were his models? To whom did these distinctive, often recurring, faces belong?

There are only two La Tours in this country—at Middlesbrough and Hampton Court, so this sumptuously illustrated record, rich in bold, dramatic details, will be welcomed by those who can afford it: it is time now for a less expensive paperback account. A few of his masterpieces have gone to the United States, one is in Stockholm, others are in private European hands. The bulk of them, however, remain splendidly accessible wherever they have been since the dispersals of the Revolutionary and post-Napoleonic years: in the museums of Paris, Albi, Nantes, Rennes, Nancy, Grenoble and Epinal in the Vosges. They cut a wide swathe of light across the land whose people, with their grave, smooth-boned faces and bright, watchful eyes, they illuminate so timelessly. France is full of La Tour faces, but it is only now that we can see them.

Michael Ratcliffe

Man of contradictions

Personal Record 1920-1972
By Gerald Brenan

(*Cape*, £6)

This is the second part of Gerald Brenan's autobiography. Like *A Life of One's Own*, it is very uneven. He can be excruciatingly tedious. The blow-by-blow account of his whoremongering, for example, is as monotonous as a milk-bill. One pint on Thursday, one single cream on Friday, "I shall be away all next week"—the droplets merge and mingle and the reader nods.

All the boring old arty ever-presents, so pleased with themselves, so much less good than they think they are, troop in and out of the pages. Aldous is here, Virginia and Leonard are here, Morgan is here, so is Ottoline, so are Goldie and Lytton and Carrington. Carrington indeed holds the stage for quite a lot of the time because Mr Brenan had a long, hot-and-cold love-affair with her. I am prepared to believe that in her actual person Carrington must have been fascinating—a siren, a Lorelei, a Helen even. But written about, here as elsewhere, she is a dead bore. Mr Brenan manages to invest them all with a basic triviality which may have been part of them but which I don't think he intends.

Mr Brenan is a man full of contradictions. There is, for example, the riding-to-hounds, randy, Squire Western-ish side to him which contrasts with his aethenticism, his attempt in early days, buttresed by a sufficient and regular private income, to write a life of Saint Teresa, and his genuine affection for an admiration of a man like Arthur Waley. An autobiographer ought surely to make some attempt at harmonizing and reconciling such conflicting elements as these, but Mr Brenan simply makes the statements, and leaves his reader to sort them out.

All this said, there still remains much to go down on the credit side. Mr Brenan is honest and candid. Forster gives him a copy of *A Passage to India*. Does he like it? No. "I have not seen him since." Then he goes on to admit he was wrong. The book now *seems to me a masterly production, conveying all the ambiguities which lie in the Indian mind and their clash with English moral positivism as well as Forster's own uncertain and enigmatic views about the Universe.*

He is also shrewd. He puts his finger unerringly on the central weakness of Bloomsburyism.

Scepticism was a moral duty. They thus found themselves out of touch with large areas of the world they lived in and with most of the past.

Mr Brenan has of course lived much of his long life in Spain, and the best part of his own writing has concerned itself with the Spanish people, their politics and their literature. It is perhaps therefore not surprising that the Spanish sections of his present book are by far the best. Once he has the Andalusian sun beating down on him Brenan the writing man comes to life and grows in stature. He has in particular two long chapters, "The Approach of the Civil War", and "The Civil War at Málaga": these are admirable, vivid and objective.

To my mind this was a purely Spanish affair, to be seen in terms of peninsular rather than European history, but intensified and distorted by the existence of two great power dynamos. . . .

This is absolutely right—and needs saying now just as urgently as it needed saying 35 years ago.

David Williams

The Monday Book: Thomas Pakenham on Kenneth Griffith's Thank God We Kept the Flag Flying: the Siege and Relief of Ladysmith.

'A very nice life'

Diane
A Victorian
By Macdonald Hastings

(*Michael Joseph*, £5.50)

Mrs Caroline Creyke (otherwise Diane, Ina or "Skye") was a remarkable woman. Though she grew up during a period when a woman's place was in the home (which meant, for her class, the salon, the drawing-room, at a pinch the bedroom, and certainly not the kitchen), she had little time for domestic pursuits. Her father encouraged her, when she was seven or so (in the 1850s) to follow the guns over the Scottish moors in thick drizzle without waterproofs; and later, she shot over those same moors herself, with a rifle she called "Little Death".

She also fished (when she was 12, she landed a 14lb salmon, and later landed two 25lb fish within an hour), became a bicyclist and a skater, and made an ascent in one of Mr Percival Spenser's balloons. Flouting convention she entertained actors and artists in her Mayfair home—Forbes Robertson, Patti, Mrs Patrick Campbell and Sarah Bernhardt (the latter, according to Lady Frederick Cavendish, "a woman of notorious character" whose invitation "even to luncheon and dinner" was a scandal).

Macdonald Hastings was given a book, *Sporting Sketches*, which Mrs Creyke published pseudonymously in 1890; fascinated, he discovered her identity, and has traced not only the story of her life, but her other literary efforts—including the fascinating *Pleasures of a Chaperon*, which came out in *The World* between 1891 and 1901, and from which he quotes generously. Though these essays show her, often, as snobbish, mean-minded, jealous even of her own daughters, and rather unfeeling towards her family as a whole, they provide fascinating new glimpses of some aspects of Victorian social attitudes which are not too thoroughly documented elsewhere.

Even Mr Hastings finds it impossible entirely to like Mrs Creyke: but one can quite see that, as she was flushed from cover, it would have been impossible not to continue the pursuit. There were so many unexpected aspects to her life; even her children were interesting, and her husband—though Mr Hastings is perhaps a little too keen in conjecturing that Creyke (certainly uncommonly handsome) was necessarily bisexual, or had an affair either with Lord Carlisle or anyone else. The author is also perhaps over-persistent in his insistence that Mrs Creyke entertained lovers, just because he finds Mr Creyke a little lethargic, and his wife obstinately virile.

Creyke died in 1892, when his wife was in her fifties. Having brought up her children, she went off on a world tour when she was 65, and for 30 more years put the fear of God (one gathers) into everyone she met—singing at convalescent troops during the First World War and, in a ginger wig and spectacles from Woolworth's, sitting at her window in the middle of London during the blitz with a stalking rifle and the intention of getting Hitler in the ear if he ever made so bold as to come anywhere near her. A terror with the croquet mallet in her nineties, she died in 1946. "Yes, thank you", she said to a reporter, "I have had a very nice life."

Derek Parker

Pulpits for two

Under Bow Bells
Edited by Joseph McCulloch

(*Sheldon Press*, £3.50)

St Mary le Bow is blessed with one Rector and two pulpits. For the past decade each Tuesday lunchtime, the freedom of the second pulpit has been offered to some person of note who engages the Rector (Joseph McCulloch) in lively dialogue for the edification of city folk who, come Sunday, will be in the pub, on the links or under the car. There have been some 400 such encounters and they mark McCulloch's deep concern that the church be seen in real dialogue with the world: serious discourse but packaged in the chat, interview, and cross-talk which the media have made desirable.

Under Bow Bells contains the edited transcripts of dialogues with 20 people, all of them household names, most of them communicators themselves, and each introduced by a short, bright, gossipy sketch which nicely catches the contestant "off-stage": Levin, Whitehead, Muggeridge, et al. Transcripts of talk are frequently boring, but these have been judiciously edited and there is just the right balance of seriousness and quip and quote to give the reader the taste of the original encounter. All are interesting, some are illuminating, several are deeply moving. By and large, lay people reflecting on the moral dimensions of a particular experience are more gripping than the general utterances of professional truth-tellers: Diana Rigg, for instance, having played in *Abelard and Heloise* affirming sexual intercourse "after the first, second or third encounter" as an obstacle to be surmounted on the way to a deeper relationship rather than the crown of a relationship already matured. This clearly had the Rector on the base line and was indeed heady stuff compared with the more abstract lucubrations of the Wykeham Professor of Logic in the University of Oxford. All these disputants were fairly safe: humane, liberated, leftish. (Even Levin seems to have made his bed with Teilhard de Chardin!) But dons, actors, journalists, even politicians, do not adequately represent dialogue with the world: what about some of the powerful City moguls themselves: the bankers, the financiers, the merchants—or the less wild men of the very left?

Finally, a salute to McCulloch's urbane, wry, and apparently easy manner which masks great skill and much homework. To be sure his style is odd here and there (litmus idicates, it does not dichotomise; apolaustic is not a communicator's word) but the urgent purpose of the man is clear, and his Introduction plots rather sadly his years of crying in the wilderness for radical reform in the Church. It must be painful for him to see the oil shaiks succeeding where he and others have failed. Even Joe McCulloch does not want Pharaoh to have the last laugh!

Vernon Sproxton

Fiction

Falling Bodies
By Sue Kaufman

(*Hamish Hamilton*, £2.95)

Meritocrats
By Stuart Evans

(*Hutchinson*, £2.95)

Two of the year's final offerings are high spirited and endearing. In Sue Kaufman's *Falling Bodies*, modern conscientiousness — at work, at home, in education, in race, in richness and in slums —is worried about conscientiously. She's particularly successful here in bringing alive fretful, intelligent men, which makes it a fascinating addition to her *Diary of a Mad Housewife*.

Harold and Emma are proud of being married for 14 years with the sort of problems they call roses compared to other people's dificulties. But that is before they start grappling with what becomes known as their Rough Year. He is a vice-president in publishing and likes manageable titles to everything; she is a social worker and likes definitive words too; their 11-year-old son hoards permanent tangibles such as sprockets, gauges, grommets and rheostats, which he arranges into a spreading tree on his bedroom wall.

Harold is bothered. "Other boys his age are collecting centrefolds from *Playboy* . . ." Emma anxiously agrees their son might be Disturbed. The most illuminating chapters follow this as they try to order their lives in Reasoned Health; "sick" is the four-letter word that appals them most and they use it as criticism, loosely.

Their preparations are confounded after the death of Emma's mother, whose bigotry and coldness she feared yet whom she loved inexpressibly. This is finely described. Set in overdeveloped, enclosed New York flatland, it is all written with refreshing humility.

Most of the people in Stuart Evans's *Meritocrats* are specially alert to each other's origins which are considered humble, and they are gifted, assiduous and skilfully managerial. Robert Keller is a senior civil servant in London whose son says he is one of the most eminently grey men who keep the country "safe and smooth-running in spite of politicians and democracy". His wife, a Welsh miner's daughter, is a scary book reviewer and broadcaster, his daughter is a ravishing but frigid psychiatrist, and his son avoids university to teach in a London technical college called the Louvre of NW2.

They are all jolly good at quoting, and Spinoza's suspicion that universal human desires can be reduced to riches, fame and lust breaks out all over. Since most of them are supremely observant and thoughtful, a great deal of what happens takes place between their eyes and cerebellums, with subversive action below the belt; it ends in disarray, with moving optimism.

I am astonished that this is Stuart Evans's first novel. It is witty, resourceful and brilliant, and told as a many-voiced story: in this case, the chapters are presented alternately under each of the names of the five main characters, so there are almost as many versions and interpretations as there are participants and onlookers. The point of it is that there *is* room for all.

Myrna Blumberg

The Memoirs of a Survivor, by Doris Lessing (The Octagon Press, £2.95). Doris Lessing describes her new book as "an attempt at autobiography". It is hard to see what she means. The thing is an uneasy kind of fiction—flat story aspiring to the condition of fable. The narrator, a woman living in a block of flats in a predictably grim and 1984-ish future, is given the custody of a 12-year-old child, Emily Cartright. Emily comes complete with a pet, or familiar spirit, called Hugo, half cat and half dog. Nothing much happens. Emily's motives and Hugo's habits are analysed into the ground. Meanwhile, plants seem to be taking over the world. *The Memoirs of a Survivor* is to be read as a curious experiment by a writer of proven talent. But if it came to us without Mrs Lessing's name attached it is doubtful whether it would be found worthy of review, and in the circumstances it rather looks as though the text is meant to bear a burden of private symbolic significance which its narrative structure does little to sustain.

R. N.

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IMPORTANT EXHIBITION
ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS
including Cozens and the Hamilton Sketchbooks, Turner, Cotman, etc.

MAAS GALLERY, Christmas exhibition of English Paintings, drawings, watercolours and prints from £10 at 15a Clifton St., New Bond Street, W. Until 20th December. Daily 10-5. Sats. 10-1.

MAYOR GALLERY
14 South Molton St., W.1. 493 6774
JAMES ROSENQUIST
Paintings 1961-74

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD., 18 Old Bond St., W.1. RECENT WORKS BY GALLERY ARTISTS Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W. EDWARD SEAGO Memorial Loan Exhibition until 3 January. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30. Adm. free. Illustrated Catalogue £2, post free.

MOORLAND GALLERY, 23, Cork St., W.1. 01-734 6961. Artist and illustrator, watercolours by ARCHIBALD THORBURN until December 21. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6. Sats. 10-1.

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY
1a Grafton St., W.1. 499 1800
DICK LEE recent paintings

"NUDE OR NAKED IN 1974" Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, Chiltern St., W.1. 486 1414.

OMELL GALLERIES, 40 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1. GREAT END OF YEAR OF FINE MARINE & MODERN PAINTINGS at REALISTIC PRICES. Unique opportunity to acquire fine works of art at a modest outlay.

PORTRAIT SCULPTORS & MA PRINTS '74
Ann. Exhbn. Mall Art Galleries, S. Until Dec. 19, 10-5. Sat. 10-1. Adm. 20p.

RANGER'S HOUSE (G.L.C.), Chesterfield Walk, Blackheath, S.E.10. Inc. Sun. Admission free. THE SUFFOLK COLLECTION. INAUGURAL EXHIBITION, THE SUFFOLK COLLECTION: ELIZABETHAN, JACOBEAN and later portraits.

RICHARD GREEN GALLERY
56 Dover Street, W.1. 01-493 7
CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS UNDER £2,000
Daily 9.30-6.00. Sats. 10.00-12

REDFERN GALLERY DUBUFFET NICHOLSON TAPIES. Paintings, drawings, graphics. December-January. Daily, 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Cork Street, London, W.1.

ROLAND BROWSE & DELBANCO
19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 798
ECCLESIASTICAL & DOMESTIC SCULPTURE
Ulrich Henn
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1 until 23 Dec.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TURNER 1775-1851. Organized jointly by the Tate Gallery and Royal Academy of Arts. 10-6 seven days a week. Adm. 80p (Mondays 40p). Season ticket £2. Students and pensioners half price. Adm. free on Mondays in December.

ROYAL MINIATURE SOCIET
Mall Art Galleries, Mall, SW1
Annual Exhibition. Adm. 10p.
10-5. Sats. 10-1, until 1 p.m. Dec.

SABIN GALLERY, 4 Cork St., W "Early English Watercolours Christmas Presents", mainly under £60. Dec. 3-24. Daily. 9.30-5. Sats., 10-12.30.

TARANMAN GALLERY, F. L. GRIGGS R.A., R.E., 1876-1938. Drawings, Etchings & Manuscripts. Mon.-Fri. 10-6. Sats. 10-4. 236 Brompton Rd. SW3. Tel. 589 7838.

THE FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond Street
"FACE TO FACE"
Portraits and Self-Portraits
CHARLES VYSE
Stoneware Pottery and Figures

TEMPLE GALLERY, ICONS, 4 Yeomans Row, S.W.3. 589 6323.

THE WADDINGTON GALLERIES
34 Cork Street, W.1. 439 1866
HELEN FRANKENTHALER
Paintings. Daily 10-5.30
Sat. 10-1. Ends 21st Dec.

TOOTH: Indian Paintings of 17th-19th centuries from various schools. Nov. 19-Dec. 14. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30. 31 Bruton Street.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W. 01-493 5161. Wild animals of Africa by WILHELM KUHNERT until Dec. 21. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6. Sats. 10-1

WINSLOW HOMER: watercolours and drawings. VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, SW7. Adm. 20p.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT
A GENTLEMEN'S CLUB
ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
presents
• LIVE TANTALISING CABARET every ½ hour
• HOSTS OF TALKABLE, DANCEABLE GIRLS
• TOPLESS BARMAIDS
• DRINKS AT PRICES THAT WON'T SPOIL YOUR FUN
Open 9 p.m.—Till the early hours Monday-Saturday
• NO MEMBERSHIP REQUIRED FOR OUT OF TOWN OR OVERSEAS VISITORS.
Cover charge £5.00.
1 DUKE OF YORK ST. (JERMYN ST) PICCADILLY, S.W.1
Tel. 930 1648

TONIGHT & TOMORROW
5·30 & 8·30
'LIGHTS A FEW MUCH-NEEDED CANDLES IN THE WEST END'
'A LAUGH A LINE'
Elaine Stritch THE GINGERBREAD LADY
Neil Simon
Seats still available at all parts. See classified for times.
Phoenix Theatre

A. A. MILNE'S
WINNIE-THE-POOH
at the Phoenix Theatre
Phone. 01 836 8611
DEC 14-JAN 11 MATS ONLY DAILY 2.30
Matinees at 11 am December 19, 21, 26, 27, 28, 30, January 4, 6 & 11
Stall seats ½ price for parties of 12 or more

هكذا من الأصل

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1911
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tonight 7.30 Enigma Variations, Monotones, Daphnis & Chloe. Sat. 3.00 The Nutcracker. Mon. & Wed. next at 7.30 Swan Lake.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tomor. 7.00 Faust. Sat. & Tues. next 7.30 Pelléas et Mélisande. Seats available Sat. and Tues. eves.

COLISEUM 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Perfs. cancelled for the present. For refunds, return tickets to Box Office 1 date of perfs. or after.
For Peter Pan see Theatres.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. (Tel. 837 1672) Ev. 7.30, Sat. 2.30, 7.30 (to Sat.)
BALLET RAMBERT
Today: Almost an Echo/ Rag Dances, Tutti-frutti.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE 837 1672 Rosebery Ave. Evs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 3.30. D'Oyly Carte in Gilbert & Sullivan. Tues. & Wed. next: Ruddigore. Dec. 19, 20, 21: Yeomen of the Guard.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. 836 7611. Opens Mon. for 4 weeks only. 3.0 & 7.30. LIVE ON STAGE in a brand new adventure DR WHO & THE DALEKS IN SEVEN DAYS TO DOOMSDAY.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Evenings 8.00 Sat. 5.15 & 8.30 (except Dec. 14 at 5.30 & 8.30) Mat. Thurs. at 3.00
DOROTHY TUTIN PETER EGAN DOROTHY REYNOLDS, CLIVE MORTON in J. M. Barrie's Comedy
WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS
"A triumph. A delightful evening", Daily Mail. "A joy", E. News.

ALDWYCH 836 6404
RSC in Wedekind's
THE MARQUIS OF KEITH
(Tonight & tomor. 7.30, Sat. 2.30 & 7.30): Shakespeare's CYMBELINE (Red. price prevs. Tues., Wed. 7.30, Opens Dec. 19, then 20, 21 m & e, 26 m & e, 27): Shakespeare's RICHARD II Richardson/Pasco—Dec. 28 mat. & Pasco Richardson—Dec. 28 evg.). Recorded booking inf. 836 5332. RSC also at The Place.

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Ev. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Tue. (all seats £1.50) 2.45 "SUPER JACK IS A ROARING HIT —RIP RIP HOORAY FOR
JACK THE RIPPER
This last fun musical is the best to hit town in many a season. Half a dozen show stopping songs. Certain hit." Sun. "THIS MUSICAL GAVE ME GREAT PLEASURE !!"—D. Exp. Lighthearted colourful mixture of vaudeville melodrama and pub singsongs." E.N. "Lively melodic, very amusing verve & wit, and above all a good musical score." Daily Mirror.

AMBASSADORS. THE MOUSETRAP Transferred next door to St. Martin's

APOLLO. 437 2663. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.30
DEREK NIMMO
"SUPERCLOWN."—D. Express
KATY MANNING
"Natural Comic."—E. Standard
WHY NOT STAY FOR BREAKFAST?
"Derek Nimmo is gentle, tender, very, very funny and extremely touching. Both play and performance are to be warmly recommended."—S. Times.
OVER 400 PERFORMANCES

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Evs. 8 Sats. 5.45 & 8.30. Bkg.-D. & Weds. 3 Wed. mats. all seats £1: OAP's 50p).
BRIAN RIX JIMMY LOGAN
"SUPER COMEDIANS"—D. Tel.
A BIT BETWEEN THE TEETH
"Peter Bland & 2 gorgeous girls"—SM "IT IS VERY FUNNY". S. Times.

CASINO, off Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.
TWIGGY STEPTOE & SON WILFRID HARRY H. BRAMBELL CORBETT
Live on Stage in CINDERELLA
Red. price prevs. Dec. 16, 17, 7.30. Opens Dec. 18, 7.0. Dec. 19, 20, 7.30. Subs. 2.30 & 7.30. (437 6877).

COLISEUM (836 3161). 24 Perfs only Mats. 2 p.m.: Dec. 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30, Jan. 1, 3, 6. Evgs. 7.30: Dec. 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, Jan. 1, 3, 4. Mornings 11 a.m., Jan. 3 & 8.
SUSAN HAMPSHIRE MICHAEL DENISON
PETER PAN

COMEDY. 930 2578. Evenings 8.0 Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.0
NIGEL PATRICK DULCIE GRAY PETER SALLIS PETER VAUGHAN BRIAN WILDE in
THE PAY-OFF
THRILLER: "IT'S A DOUBLE-CROSSING DELIGHT." Now. "AN EVENING OF UNDILUTED PLEASURE." Sunday Times.

CRITERION. 930 3216. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.45 and 8.30. Mats. Weds. at 3 p.m.
THE NEW COMEDY HIT
BRILLIANT Bernard CRIBBINS' S. Tel
Geoffrey SUMNER Terrence ALEXANDER Jane DOWNS Bill PERTWEE
"EXPERT" Peggy & GUNT—(Stage)
THERE GOES THE BRIDE
"VERY FUNNY".—E. News.

DRURY LANE. 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30 Mat. Wed. Sat. and Boxing Day 2.30
MICHAEL CRAWFORD in
BILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
"CRAWFORD'S ASTONISHING TALENT MUST BE ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON NO RESIDENT OR VISITOR SHOULD MISS."—S. Exp.

DUCHESS 836 8243 Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0
ALIVE ON STAGE
OH! CALCUTTA!
OVER 1,500 PERFORMANCES
BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL. S. Tel THE NUDITY IS STUNNING. D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Evgs. 8.15. Sat. 3.30. Mats. Fri., Sat. 5.45.
GERALDINE McEWAN GERALD HARPER JAMES VILLIERS
THE LITTLE HUT
MUST FINISH DECEMBER 21

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122/0752. Dec. 23 (red. pr. prev.) to Jan. 25. Mats. Adventures of Paddington Bear.

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Evenings at 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 2.45 red. pr.
SLEUTH
"BEST THRILLER EVER."—NY Times Now in its 5th Great Year

GARRICK. 836 4601. Evs. 8. Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Red. pr. Mats. Wed. 3. Extra Mat. Dec. 26 at 5.30.
"Entrancing MOIRA LISTER," S Times and ELSPETH MARCH
BIRDS OF PARADISE
"CONVINCINGLY FUNNY." City Press

GLOBE THEATRE 437 1592
TOM COURTENAY in
THE NORMAN CONQUESTS
by ALAN AYCKBOURN
R'ND & R'ND THE GARDEN. Tnt. 8.15, Sat. 8.30, Wed. 3.0; TABLE MANNERS Tomor. Mon. Wed. 8.15; LIVING TOGETHER Sat. 5.30, Tues. 8.15.

GREENWICH. 858 7755. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Sat. 2.30 THE ENTERTAINER by John Osborne.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE CLUB. 722 9301. Evgs. & Sats. 5 & 8. CLEVER SOLDIERS by Stephen Poliakoff. "Marks the entry into British drama of a writer of outstanding potentialities." F.T. Until Dec. 21.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evenings 8.0 Wed. & Sat. 5.0 & 8.0 (Closed Dec. 24-25). Extra Mat. Dec. 26 at 5.0
STRATFORD JOHNS, LEE MONTAGUE
WHO SAW HIM DIE?
"SUPER! Enthralling THRILLER"—Daily Mirror. LAST WEEKS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE. 930 9832
TOAD OF TOAD HALL
Mats. Dec. 23-Jan. 18. Book Now.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606 Evgs. 7.30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. & Dec. 26 at 3.0. No perf. Dec. 21, 23.
"JOHN MILLS absolutely showstopping JUDI DENCH ravishing." S. Times.
in J. B. Priestley's
THE GOOD COMPANIONS
Gorgeously a "music musical." Now

KING'S HEAD THEATRE CLUB. 226 1916. Robert Patrick's KENNEDY'S CHILDREN. 8.00. Dinner Optl. 7.00.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Mon. to Thurs 9.0 Fri. Sat. 7.30 9.30.
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
"BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR" Evening Standard DRAMA AWARDS.

LITTLE ANGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE, 14 Dagmar Passage, N.1. 01-226 1787. Sat. Dec. 14, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and Sun. Dec. 15 3 p.m. THE MICYCLES.

LYRIC. 01-437 3686. Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. & Dec. 26 at 5.30 & 8.30 (No perfs. Dec. 24, 25)
JOHN, PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO ... & BERT—The Hit Musical
"HUGELY ENJOYABLE." S. Times. "BRILLIANT" Exp. "MAGICAL" F.T. "WONDERFUL SONGS" S. Tel.

MAYFAIR THEATRE 629 3036 Evgs. 8.15, Sat. 8.15 & 10.00. An evening with HINGE & BRACKET—a musical revue.

MAYFAIR. 493 2031. From Dec. 16 SOOTY'S EXMAS SHOW Mon. to Fri. at 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Sat. 10.30 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

MERMAID. 248 7656 Rest. 248 2835.
COLE
Best musical entertainment in town. CLOSED ALL THIS WEEK Back on Mon. at 8.30.
TREASURE ISLAND
A Musical Adventure with Bernard Miles, Spike Milligan. PREVIEWS ALL THIS WEEK. Opens Mon. at 2.0 and 4.35.

NEW LONDON. 405 0072. Drury Lane, W.C.2. Red. price prevs from Dec. 19. Opens Dec. 30 at 7.0, subs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
SHEILA HANCOCK GEORGE COLE
in Déjà Revue
A Review of Revues

OLD VIC. THE NATIONAL THEATRE 928 7616. Today 2.15 (reduced price mat.) & 7.30. Wed. at 7.30: A. E. Ellis'
GRAND MANOEUVRES
Tomor., Mon. & Tues. at 7.30. Sat. at 2.15 & 7.30:
EQUUS
SEATS ALWAYS AVAILABLE DAY OF PERFORMANCE FROM 10 a.m.

OPEN SPACE 380 4970. Temp. m'ship THE SNOB, by Carl Sternheim, directed by Charles Marowitz. Prev. Tues. 8.0. Opens Wed. 7.0. Charity Perf. Dec. 20 at 8.30. Subs. Tues. to Sun. 8.0. (No perfs. Dec. 23-26).

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri.-Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
2 perfs. on Dec. 26, 27, 28, Jan. 1 at 6.0 & 8.40. Closed Dec. 23-25.

THEATRES

PALLADIUM. 437 7373. Some seats still available for PREVIEWS tonight, tomor. & Mon. 7.30. Sat. 2.45, 7.30. Opens Tues. 7.0. Subs. 7.30. Mat. Dec. 21 and Daily from Dec. 26 at 2.45
TOMMY STEELE
in a Lavish New Musical
HANS ANDERSEN

PHOENIX. 836 8611. Evenings and Dec. 27 at 8.0. Fri. (except Dec. 27). Sat. & Box. day 5.30, 8.30.
ELAINE STRITCH
"Brilliant performance."—Gdn.
in NEIL SIMON'S
THE GINGERBREAD LADY
"The evening is a total joy."—Mail

PHOENIX. 836 8611 Dec. 16-Jan. 11. Daily 2 p.m. A. A. Milne's WINNIE THE POOH. Add. perfs. 11 a.m., Dec. 19, 21, 23, 27, 28, 30, Jan. 4, 6, 11.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Tonight & tomorrow 8.15. Saturday 6 & 8.40
EDWARD WOODWARD
THE MALE OF THE SPECIES
A play by Alan Owen with MICHELE DOTRICE
LAST PERFORMANCES

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Previews from 17 Dec. Tue. to Fri. 8. Sat. 5.30 First Night Sat. 21 Dec. at 8.30. Subs. Mon. to Fri. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30 Mat. Wed. 2.45
DINAH SHERIDAN, JACK WATLING RAYMOND FRANCIS in a new thriller by FRANCIS DURBRIDGE
THE GENTLE HOOK

PLACE. Dukes Rd., Euston. 387 0031. Last week RSC's special season: Tnt. & tmr. 8.0. Sat. 2.30 & 8.0. Snoo Wilson's THE BEAST. All seats £1 (90p members). RSC also at Aldwych.

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.45
THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW
"splendiferous revue."—F. Times.

QUEENS. 734 1166. Evgs. 7.30 sharp Mat. Thur. 2.30. Sat. 4.45 & 8.15
JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY
SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY
Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. 7.30 and 10 p.m.
PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA

REGENT. 580 1744. Mon., Tu., Thu. 8.30, Wed., Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15
LET MY PEOPLE COME
A Sexual Musical
"You name it they've got it. Never a dull moment."—E. News.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564
PROSPECT THEATRE COMPANY in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
HENRY V
Today at 2.30 & 7.30
Last Perf. Sat. at 8
HENRY IV PART I
Last perf. Tomor. at 7.30
HENRY IV PART II
Mat. Saturday at 4.
From December 18
AUTOSACRAMENTALES
Directed by Victor Garcia

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Ends Sat. Eves. 7.30. Sat. 5 & 8.30
LAST WEEK
THE TOKYO KID BROTHERS
THE CITY
"Really exciting." Times. "Colour & Vitality." E.N. "A Wild Celebration." D. Tel. (See also Theatre Upstairs.)

ROYALTY 405 8004 Book Now
The World's Greatest Magician
SORCAR Junior
A great show for all the family. Opens Dec. 23 at 7.0. Subs. 8.0 Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30.

ST. MARTIN'S 836 1443 Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45 and Sats. 5 & 8 Extra Mat. Dec. 26 at 5 p.m.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
23RD YEAR
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evgs. 8. Sat. 5. 8 Weds. 2.30 (Mat. Dec. 26 at 5 p.m.)
ROBERT MORLEY
"REMARKABLY FUNNY."—E. Stan.
Ambrosine PHILLPOTTS William FRANKLYN Joyce CAREY
A GHOST ON TIPTOE
OVER 250 PERFS.

SHAFTESBURY. 01-836 6596 Opens Dec. 19 at 7.0. Prevs. from tonight. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30.
WEST SIDE STORY
"THE GREATEST STAGE MUSICAL OF ALL TIME"
ALIVE ON STAGE
Dec. 16-Jan. 18. Two mats. daily:
THE WOMBLES XMAS SHOW
Tel 01-836 4255

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388 1394 Daily 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m. KEN CAMPBELL'S OLD KING COLE

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Th. 3.0. Sats. & Dec. 26, 27 at 5.30 & 8.30 (No perfs. Dec. 23, 24, 25). Jean Kent, Liza Goddard Richard Caldicot & Derek Royle in
NO SEX PLEASE— WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis. "Hysterically funny."—S. Times.

THEATRE AT NEW END 435 4116 THE HOLLOW CROWN 8.00 p.m. A Cabaret of Kings—Spectacular Theatre. THE LATE LATE DYLAN THOMAS Show 10.15 p.m.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554
REMEMBER THE TRUTH DENTIST by Heathcote Williams Prevs. from tomor. 8.15. Opens Wed. 7.30.

TH. WORKSHOP, STRATFORD, E.15. 534 0310. Evenings at 8. No mats.
DRACULA
Sat. & Dly. from Dec. 19, 2.30 p.m.
LAND OF THE DINOSAURS

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988 Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Tu. 3.0. Sats. & Box. Day 5.30 & 8.40
FENELLA FIELDING, PETER BLYTHE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR
"BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR." —Evening Standard Award.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317 Evgs. 8.0. Wed. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.45
MAX BYGRAVES
"SWINGALONGAMAX"
New Song and Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr, Bobby Crush, Janise Keene, & Happy and Full Co.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Opening Dec. 17 at 7.30. Lavish ICE PANTO
ALADDIN
Dec. perfs.: Daily 2 & 6. Dec. 26, 27 & all Sats. 2, 5 & 8. CHILDREN ½ PRICE most perfs. (01-902 1234).

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Book Now! Daily 2.30. Fri. 7.30. Sat. 6.30
GIVE A DOG A BONE
11th Season Enchanting Family Panto "Excellent Christmas entertainment" —BBC Radio 2

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765. 6th Year Evgs. 8.30, Wed., Sat. 6.15, 8.45.
PAUL RAYMOND'S
PYJAMA TOPS
"IT'S A PURE THEATRICAL EXPERIENCE . . . THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON" —John Osborne. Sunday Times

WINDMILL. 437 6312
FIONA RICHMOND says
LET'S GET LAID
twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028) Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30.
Celia JOHNSON Tony BRITTON Alan GIFFORD
THE DAME OF SARK
William Douglas Home's new play "INTENSELY MOVING" Hobson. S. Times.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 928 6363 Tnt. Fri. 8 MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING (last perfs.) Sat. 8.15 THE ENGLISHMAN AMUSED (last perf.). Mon. 8 last week CRETE & SGT. PEPPER "hilariously funny black comedy" Hobson, S. Times. Wed. 2 FANTASTIC FAIRGROUND (children 5 to 9).

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. Daytime perfs. THE HOGARTH PUPPETS. Send s.a.e. for details.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 From 8.15 Dining and Dancing. 9.30 Revue A TOUCH OF VENUS & at 11 pm PETER GORDENO Opening Monday next: MATT MONRO

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A). ABC 1: 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30. ABC 2: 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.

ABC BLOOMSBURY 837 1177 Brunswick Sq. Nr Russell Sq. Tube. THE GARDEN OF THE FINZI-CONTINIS (A) (Italian film English sub-titles). 2.45, 5.50, 8.55. CHARIOTS OF THE GODS (U). 1.25, 4.30, 7.35.

ACADEMY ONE (437 2981). Bo Widerberg's ELVIRA MADIGAN (A). 1.30, 3.45, 6.10, 8.30. Last 7 days.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Victor Erice's THE SPIRIT OF THE BEEHIVE (AA) & MIKIS THEODORAKIS (U). Progs. 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). MY AIN FOLK (AA), and MY CHILDHOOD (A). 5.0, 7.0, 9.0. Last 7 days.

CARLTON. Haymarket. 930 3711. BRUCE LEE in FIST OF FURY (X). Progs. 1.00, 2.55, 5.15, 7.55.

COLUMBIA. (734 5414) A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS (U). Progs. Dly. 1.00, 3.30, 5.55, 8.20.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 Ingmar Bergman's SCENES FROM A MARRIAGE (AA), at 1.55, 4.55, 7.55. The phone bookings accepted. "The best and most intelligent film around in London at present." David Robinson, Times.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562). THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT (U). Sep. Progs. 2.10, 5.20, 8.25. Sun. 3.00. 8.00. Late Show Sat. 11.45. All seats bkble.

EMPIRE Leicester Square. EARTHQUAKE (A). You'll FEEL it as well as see it in SENSURROUND. Sep. Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Notting Hill Gate. 727 5750. GREAT COMEDIES SEASON. Continuous Progs. LONG PANTS (A) with HARRY LANGDON 1, 3.30, 6, 8.30, 11.05 p.m. and W. C. FIELDS PROGRAMME (U). POOL SHARKS, THE FATAL GLASS OF BEER, PHARMACIST, BARBERSHOP, 2.10, 4.45, 7.15, 9.50 p.m. 12.20 a.m. Late Night Gate Minibus.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Richard Harris, Omar Sharif JUGGERNAUT (A). Cont. Progs. Wk. 12.40, 2.40, 5.20, 8.05. Sun. 3.00, 5.20, 8.05. Late Show Sat. 11.15. Circle seats bookable.

THE ARTS

From scaremonger to Scaramanga

Next Friday Christopher Lee makes his first appearance in a James Bond film when *The Man with the Golden Gun* opens at the Odeon, Leicester Square. He is Scaramanga, the owner of that golden gun, and Lee plays the role lightly, urbanely, with a smile on the killer's face, which might surprise those who followed him over the years scowling among the coffins. He claims that he has not seen the finished version of the picture yet, but lets slip that he is reasonably satisfied with the performance. He has every reason to be: he and the camera crew carry off the major honours of the movie.

Oddly, it has taken Lee, who has played villains by the score, a long time to move into Bondland.

"I'm distantly related to Ian Fleming. We used to play a lot of golf together, and from time to time to tease he'd say 'Why don't you appear in a Bond movie?'. And I'd reply, 'Why don't you suggest me?' When eventually the offer did come along there was no refusing it. The Bond pictures are one of the few 100 per cent guaranteed box-office successes being made at the moment: the production values are there, you are not faced with any cheeseparing, and at the end of the day you'll be appearing on the screens of practically every country in the world. The actor has a ready-made vehicle in the series—all he has to do is to deliver the goods."

Mr Lee delivers very nicely, but admits that the idea of turning Scaramanga into an almost schoolboyish villain came from the director, Guy Hamilton.

"When I first read the script I visualized Scaramanga as a straight-down-the-middle heavy. The villains are always the centre of curiosity in Ian's books: Bond doesn't change but they do. But I must agree that Scaramanga is not one of his most impressive murderers. Ian was already ill when he wrote *Golden Gun* and I think he knew that the wells of his imagination were beginning to run a bit dry.

"So Guy and I, after a lot of talk, decided to make Scaramanga a little like Bond himself, a counter-Bond if you like, instead of the murderous, unappetizing thug of the novel. He's the fastest gun in the East. When we were out filming in Thailand down on the Andaman Sea Guy kept on saying to Roger Moore and myself, 'Enjoy it, enjoy it! Lightly! Lightly!' And enjoy it we did. With the exception of Billy Wilder, who is unquestionably the greatest director I've ever worked with, no one has given me more help than Guy, although this is the first picture I've made with him."

Scaramanga represents a deliberate effort on Christopher Lee's part to move away from the gothic films he is normally associated with, as indeed was Rochefort in *The Three Musketeers*, another of 1974's most entertaining movies. He has played Dracula seven times in 15 years and was slightly cross when the other day another newspaper doubled those seven Draculas to 14.

"Yes, of course I have been typecast in the film industry, but it was a way to achieve international recognition. Those Draculas and other fiends have spread over a large number of different countries; it is fatal for an actor to be known only at home. I've moved about a bit, playing in German films, doing *The Hands of Orlac* in French and in English, making a movie for Jerome Savary's Grand Magic Circus with Micheline Presle, Michel Simon and Delphine Seyrig.

"During the past two years I've been trying to prove that I am not an actor to be confined to a certain type of film. Every artist must be versatile; the problem comes in finding ways of proving that versatility. One of my great regrets is that I never became an opera singer—my great-grandfather ran the first Australian opera company. When I was in Sweden Jussi Björling told me that *I should* be a singer, and later I took lessons from Ezio Pinza. [Lee immediately mimics the bass he heard as Mephistopheles at Covent Garden a couple of nights before.] I had an offer to study and sing with a European company, but I decided that I simply couldn't afford it.

"But please don't think that I have rejected the horror film, or the fantastic, as I prefer to call it."

There was no need to be reassured. Among the bronze buddhas, Chinese horses and fire dogs of Christopher Lee's home, off Sloane Street, was a brand-new script of *Sweeny Todd* and next to it another in deep purple entitled *Vlad the Impaler*. Perhaps *The Phantom of the Opera* was hiding away somewhere too.

John Higgins

CINEMAS

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SCENE 4, Leics. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470. William Peter Blatty's THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sept. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00, 11.30. Box Office Open Daily 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats Bkble. All Perfs.

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1 Michael Caine, Anthony Quinn, James Mason THE MARSEILLE CONTRACT (A). Cont. Progs. 2.40, 4.35, 6.30, 8.30. Late Show Sat. 11 p.m.
2 Peter Finch, Liv Ullmann THE ABDICATION (AA). Sep. Perfs. All seats bkble. 2.45, 5.45, 8.45. Late Show Sat. 11.45 p.m.
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After the Fall
BBC 2

Leonard Buckley

Well, you could have fooled me. In spite of all the disavowals it was impossible to believe that this play on Tuesday did not reflect the ill-starred marriage of Marilyn Monroe with Arthur Miller, who wrote it. Yet for all the attention given to that beforehand, the matter scarcely arose. For the play dealt so graphically and so unerringly with the universals of human relationships that debate about its origins in particular people seemed academic and even superfluous.

If you wanted a theme for this long and complex drama you could say that it was one man's search for self-respect. Quentin, an American lawyer, is appalled at the concentration camps in Europe but is caught up in the witch hunt at home, for he and his friends go back to the days when they were young and Red.

He is sickened by the hypocrisies to which he must subscribe and shudders at the hollow reality of honour, truth and the like. With one marriage ended he drifts into another with a little telephonist turned successful singer, only to be the unwitting instigator and the hapless witness of her tragic decline. And through it all he never ceases to question and to ponder, to hope for a moment and to despair.

In the end there is the prospect of an honest relationship with a survivor of the Nazis. Understanding comes out of pain. But enough is enough. Mr Miller's solution to his man's predicament is less persuasive than his statement of it. But the statement is plain indeed.

"Close the door if you are typing", the first wife says as Quentin reaches out towards her, and on the instant you know the alienation of two human beings. That first wife was played with a haunting numbness by Mariclare Costello.

You share Quentin's first sight of the guileless waif who is to succeed the wife and you see at once what he means when he says that a truth has floated by on the ocean of lies. That waif Faye Dunaway part child of nature, part ruined saint, alternately bewitched and harrowed us, while Christopher Plummer played Quentin with a clearcut directness that illumined the bewilderment of his soul.

Set in a segment of American society that prattles as easily of psychoanalysis as we mention the weather, introspective and indifferent to the ordinary sequences of time, this play could be a corker on the stage. In this Globe Theatre production by Gilbert Cates, which was shown simultaneously in the United States, insets deftly underlined Quentin's spoken thoughts and then expanded to comprise the action.

This ingenuity and much else made the play great television in terms of the medium. It was magnificent in terms of the drama.

Photograph by Fay Godwin

John Ryder
Bodleian Library

Brian Alderson

There is a school of thought which will have no truck with book designers. They are seen as expensive brokers between the down-to-earth publisher and his, usually, even more down-to-earth printer, or they are mocked as advertisers-*manqués*.

However, a new exhibition at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, puts the case *for* the book designers with a decisive clarity. It is a display of the books and working papers of John Ryder, the designer and art director at The Bodley Head, and it celebrates the donation of his personal archive to the library.

Nevertheless, as an exhibition of what is, in effect, one man's working life, the materials can hardly with justice be called "ephemeral". True, at one end of the scale there is a mass of day-to-day printing: the catalogues, prospectuses, calendars—even the invitations to parties—which are part of the routine job-work of any lively publishing house. But what is outstanding about John Ryder's work in this field is the care and affection that have gone into even the least significant items (a chap-book-style hand-out for the Frankfurt Book Fair, a variety of review slips), and the contribution which each of these makes to an absolutely coherent body of work.

From the earliest examples in the exhibition—typescripts which John Ryder himself prepared as a boy—right through to the plain but distinctive house-style which he has established for The Bodley Head, there is an assertion in his work of the classic principles of typography. The exhibition emphasizes how far, in fact, he sees typography itself as a craft rooted in the older skills of letter-cutting and hand-writing. There are examples of his brave attempts to revive appreciation for the writing-masters of the sixteenth century; while the extensive evidence of his collaboration with the letterer Michael Harvey shows how ancient principles can be applied with a very modern zest.

As one progresses round the cases—admiring alike the force of John Ryder's own example (his miniature press and his beautiful little column *Printing for Pleasure* were an inspiration to a whole generation of private printers) and his championing of the majestic work of Giovanni Mardersteig's Officina Bodoni at Verona—one is more and more struck by the strange paradox that lies at the heart of all real "book designing". For after the intense labour—the choice and true apportioning of all the physical elements that go to make a book—the designer disappears. If his job has been done to perfection (and few have achieved perfection more frequently than John Ryder), then the reader's sense of impediments between himself and the writer will have been reduced to a minimum.

Poor philosophy from Peter Ustinov

Who's Who in Hell
Lunt-Fontanne, New York

Clive Barnes

Peter Ustinov is a man of so many talents that they keep getting in one another's way. His new play *Who's Who in Hell*, at the Lunt-Fontanne theatre, has a certain style to it, but the style is virtually all. We could have done with less art and more matter.

The idea of the play is characteristically brilliant. Ustinov has never been short of dramatic possibilities. Here he sets his scene in a waiting room in hell—shades of Sartre's *Huis Clos*. It is a well-appointed room—wonderfully well-appointed, indeed Douglas W. Schmidt's smoothly opulent designing is perhaps the rarest joy of the play.

Three people are the new inmates: an American President (who seems just a little like Richard M. Nixon), a Russian leader (who, yes, seems just a little like Nikita Khrushchev) and a young American assassin. The young American, a clean-cut kid with a naughty gun, killed them both, before secret service bullets mowed him to the ground. It all happened in Disneyland. Unfortunately Disneyland is indeed the level of Ustinov's play.

Ustinov has always been an extraordinarily easy and deft writer. His very first play, produced nearly 30 years ago, *The House of Regrets*, revealed, as I recall, a certain theatrical sweetness. It was a milk-and-water study of Russians in London, and it had a fleeting honesty that still remains in the memory. In his two best-known plays, *The Love of Four Colonels* and *Romanoff and Juliet*, Ustinov attempted political plays, but not very seriously.

Who's Who in Hell is again an attempt at a political play; but once again not very serious. Ustinov obviously wants to write a political satire, but he never really wants to take sides. In so many of his plays he takes up the odd position of political satirist who has no very firm political beliefs. He substitutes for anger a wry irony, and it just does not work.

This new play is all the time trying to say something not just amusing but important, and all the time it is being reduced to a level of intellectual triviality. Ustinov clearly believes that everyone is right, and that you must not offend anyone, especially a theatregoer. It is poor philosophy.

The major influence on Ustinov is very clear. He is trying to offer us a Bernard Shaw for our time—with Shavian wit and Shavian dialectic. It does not work. In this play he tries to describe the way men of power, even in moments of such crisis as death, can define, delineate and, even, exploit such power.

Ustinov is writing a political play but his political stance is boldly and defiantly neutral. Shaw felt passionate about equals. His stage debates may nowadays seem contrived. But they were about genuine issues. Ustinov takes the fabric of Shaw, the inverted confrontation, the deathly pseudo-epigram, the argumentative balance that makes every theatre into a law-court, and does nothing with it. His jokes explode with empty squelches and his political arguments are butterflies too drab and too ordinary to attract the attention of the most promiscuous lepidopterist.

Yet Ustinov always does one thing right. He has a gift for writing for people. In his very best play *Photo Finish*, this was virtually enough, and even here lovers of acting will find something to love. Ellis Rabb has directed the play, although I suspect trying to direct Ustinov in a Ustinov play is rather like being a conductor on Amtrak. You know where you are going, but there is not much else you can offer, except in the case of an emergency.

Ustinov is beautiful as the assassinated Russian. He is such a lovely actor. Certainly he exaggerates; but his exaggerations have a special confidence to them. George S. Irving was admirably scared yet heroic as the American President. To an extent he was repeating his earlier role in Gore Vidal's play *An Evening with Richard Nixon* but this was clearly what was being asked of him. Beau Bridges as the dissident killer had less conviction, he seemed oddly detached from the play, which proved just as well for him.

When you come down to it, Ustinov is making dangerously feeble jokes about dangerously serious subjects.—New York Times News Service.

LSO/Pritchard/Price
Albert Hall

Alan Blyth

Once again a programme that would have played to a sold-out Albert Hall in the Prom season produced a sea of empty places as a winter concert. Those that came on Tuesday were rewarded, and surely warmed, by Margaret Price's singing of Mozart and Rossini.

As a Mozart interpreter, her name is already made here and abroad. Her Rossini, until this occasion, was an unknown quantity. She chose Semiramide's "Bel raggio", always an unnerving test of coloratura ability. For an acknowledged Constanze, its runs and turns present few problems, but it is not often that one hears Rossini sung with such opulent tone allied to such faultless technical control. Some great names of the past came to mind. It is hardly worth quoting them when such an obviously individual singer as Miss Price can stand on her own reputation.

If and when she sings the role on the stage (a sensible opera house would mount the work specially for her), she will allow herself a little more licence in the matter of rubato and playing with small nuances. Most singers, however, attempt those things before they have the notes truly in their voice. Sensibly, Miss Price gets the essentials right first. Already, in any case, she made the *fioriture* express the Queen of Babylon's moment of ecstasy at the thought of her lover's return.

Miss Price's voice is now so large that it begins to sound of Straussian if not Wagnerian proportions. In consequence her Mozart has become a little ponderous, but the richness of its overtones are not inappropriate in the Fiordiligi-like aria with piano obbligato *Ch'io mi scordi di te?*, and it allows her to use a wealth of colouring in the recitative, a wide range of impression in the aria proper. "Tanto rigor", a harsh fate, would indeed befall this strong-willed lady if her man should prove faithless.

James Lockhart played the piano part clearly and subtly but was sometimes at odds with the orchestra. Another conductor, John Pritchard, was a faithful accompanist as he has often been to Miss Price at Glyndebourne.

Later Mr Pritchard reminded us what a splendid interpreter of Sibelius he can be. With the LSO responding in flesh and spirit, the performance of the second symphony had a properly sturdy and sinewy quality to it while not lacking in excitement. Mendelssohn's "Italian" sounded more like a run through, but that too benefited from Mr Pritchard's crisp, no nonsense approach, particularly in a briskly taken Saltarello.

London debuts

Francis Reneau is a wild and musically often woolly young pianist, and although it was sometimes difficult to resist his flair and enthusiasm, and an obvious desire to take the Wigmore Hall by storm, his excess often bludgeoned rather than coaxed one's acceptance. He tended to inflate the music far beyond its natural but still vital perspective with Lisztian melodrama by no means reserved for Liszt. Thus Mozart's A minor Rondo (a daring opening choice) was so self-consciously expressive and *molto rubato* that all sense of tempo relationships virtually collapsed, and both here and in Beethoven's sonata Op 2 No 3 he forced the music's drama to the point of parody. He was more sensitive as well as disciplined in Brahms's Op 119 pieces though, again, in the C major Intermezzo he was heavily brilliant and quite without the composer's prescribed *giocoso*. The Bartok sonata responded better to his bold frontal assault despite much rhythmic distortion, but in *Vallée d'Obermann* Liszt's Byronic grandeur and nobility was again sacrificed on the altar of garish sensationalism. Mr Reneau protests too much, is too anxious to move and be moved, and although his temperament is colourful and exciting he now needs very firm guidance if he is to advance towards musical maturity.

Hiroko Maruko is another pianist who deals in force rather than subtlety, and in Schumann's Fantasy her tone coarsened unpleasantly at climactic points. More generally, her musical response proved intermittent, with choppy phrasing and a dissident attitude to many of Schumann's more ardently poetic pages. Miss Maruko was much more at home in Frank Martin's Five Preludes, relishing their bitter if impersonal poetry and the many opportunities provided for pianistic display. She also accompanied Nigel Traherne (oboe) with a good deal of confidence, offsetting his often inhibited response to C.P.E. Bach's Sonata in E minor. Both players delighted in Gabriel Grovlez's Sarabande and Allegro, a familiar form of French conception full of charming if over-extended ideas, but Mr Traherne was at his very best in Berio's *Sequenza Seven*, setting the oboe's fantastic traceries against the tape's continuously held pitch with far more assurance than he showed elsewhere.

Bryce Morrison

Hinge and Bracket move in

An Evening with Hinge and Bracket, the musical revue which enjoyed a great success at this year's Edinburgh Festival and more recently at the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs, where it was reviewed on this page by John Higgins, transferred on Tuesday to the May Fair Theatre.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

SPORT

Cricket

Jeff Thomson, the Australian fast bowler, does press-ups to strengthen his already powerful arms and shoulders for another onslaught on England's batsmen.

Good start essential in Test if England to save the Ashes

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Perth, Dec 11

With the arrival of the Australian players from the eastern states, the countdown has begun for Thomson's second blast-off. That, at any rate, is what the second Test match between England and Australia, which starts here on Friday, is being seen as.

Its importance to England can hardly be overstated. If they make no better a showing than in Brisbane and go two down in the series, the chances of their retaining the Ashes will be negligible. If, on the other hand, with a party stricken by injury they can avoid defeat there will be all and more to play for when the sides meet next, in Melbourne at Christmas and Sydney at the new year.

With both Amiss, who has been such a pillar of strength in 1974, and Edrich unable to play, and Boycott in hiding in Yorkshire, it is not surprising that we are grateful for Cowdrey. Whether or not he makes runs Cowdrey's presence is reassuring. You could say, I suppose, that nothing more was ever asked of a cricketer than will be asked of him if he plays.

Until he went to the nets yesterday morning he had not had a bat in his hand for three months. He wishes he could have had another fortnight, or at the very least another week, to get the feel of things again, but even at such short notice it is not beyond him to make a go of it. Among those bowling to him in the nets here today, while the 11 others who are not partly halt or lame were playing a one-day match in Geraldton, have been Graham McKenzie and Tony Lock, as well as Alan Smith, assistant manager, and as good a net bowler as could be wished for. Fortunately the facilities for practice are among the best in Australia.

If it is expecting too much of England, with their present attack, to dismiss Australia twice on a pitch as good as this one is likely to be by Friday, it is not unreasonable to hope that they will get sufficient runs themselves to avoid defeat. On an awkward pitch in Brisbane (it was the same for both sides, but it was still a rotten Test pitch in Brisbane) England came within eighty minutes of saving the match, in spite of batting badly. If they can get anything of a start to their innings this time they should do better than that, even with a makeshift side.

This, of course, is the crux. In the first innings of the first Test match England were 57 for four. In the second they were 44 for three. On both occasions they were struggling from the start.

A great deal depends, then, on Thomson and Lillee, especially Thomson. No one bowled fast enough in the recent match against Western Australia to give an accurate idea of how much pace these two will get out of the pitch. It could be a lot, although today it was still soft after its final watering. In the ordinary way Perth is the fastest wicket in the world and at one end the fast bowlers can always expect a wind to help them. An out-of-form Luckhurst, with six runs in his last four innings, Lloyd, who has never played really fast bowling in his life, and has passed fifty only twice in his last 25 first class innings, and Denness, who has played exactly fifty innings on tour for MCC without ever making a hundred, hardly present Thomson and Lillee with a massive wall to scale. But Luckhurst scored 131 here, in the corresponding Test match of 1970-71, and the bounce of the ball will be much truer than it ever was in Brisbane. In adversity, too, England have a reputation to maintain.

The last time they went into a Test match after losing a relatively minor match was at Bridgetown nine months ago. Barbados had just beaten them then. In the Test match that followed Amiss and Boycott (Boycott had been reduced by fast bowling to going in at No 4) made only 39 runs between them in the two innings, but England saved the day and came again. It was on a much slower pitch than Perth, certainly, but it was scarcely less of a crisis than the present one.

England will not be picking their side until last thing on Friday morning. Not until then will they know who can stand up and hold a bat, or run up and bowl a ball. Today, at Geraldton, before the team began a one-day match there, Hendrick had to be taken to hospital with a high temperature. He would almost certainly have played in the Test match had he been fit but he is unlikely to do so now. Fletcher has had a net without too much discomfort, and Willis and Lever have been bowling at Cowdrey and Fletcher off shortened runs. We find ourselves in Perth, where the plan was always to discomfort Australia with speed, with Arnold having taken only four wickets on the tour, and Old giving away runs at the rate of five an over, and Lever needing support for an injured back, and Hendrick with a virus on him, with Snow due at any moment to comment on the tour (what an irony!) and with an extra spinner more than likely to play. The attack, had it been picked tonight, would probably have been Willis, Underwood, Titmus, Arnold or Old, and the ubiquitous and indispensable Greig.

Five of the Kent side will be included, provided Cowdrey plays. In West Indies last winter no fewer than seven of the Warwickshire side played in the same Test match, three for England and four for West Indies. Seven Surrey players (May, Bedser, Loader, Laker, Lock, Barrington and McIntyre) appeared for England in 1955, at different times, but the last time five players from one county played in the same Test match must, I think, have been against Australia at the Oval in 1938, when Yorkshire were represented by Bowes, Hutton, Leyland, Verity and Wood.

For the match to be as enjoyable as it should be to watch, let alone play in, there will need to be much less short-pitched bowling than in Brisbane. Willis and Lever have a lot to answer for in this respect. It was they who started it, before Thomson made their efforts look like childsplay. England in Brisbane were hoist with their own petard. I am making no excuses for the defeat there but the umpires I thought were at fault in not taking a firmer line over the surfeit of short bowling. The same two umpires are standing here, and may, I hope, have had a directive to guard more carefully the spirit and letter of the law.

Cowdrey's observations from having watched the first Test match on television are interesting. He admits that seeing just the "highlights" can be misleading, but even in 1954-55, when England had Tyson and Statham and Australia had Lindwall, Miller and Davidson. He remembers nothing to compare with Brisbane '74 for bumpers. I would go farther than that and say that there were more of them there than in any Test match in which England have been involved since the war. Cowdrey knows that if he plays on Friday he will not be spared the short stuff and to that extent he is prepared for it. One way and another the stage is set for heroics, on a major scale.

AUSTRALIA (from): I. M. Chappell (captain), K. D. Walters, I. R. Redpath, G. S. Chappell, R. W. Marsh, R. Edwards, A. A. Mallett, W. J. Edwards, T. J. Jenner, D. K. Lillee, M. H. N. Walker, J. R. Thomson.

ENGLAND (from): M. H. Denness (captain), M. C. Cowdrey, F. J. Titmus, A. W. Greig, A. P. E. Knott, B. W. Luckhurst, K. W. R. Fletcher, R. G. D. Willis, C. M. Old, D. L. Underwood, R. W. Taylor, D. Lloyd, G. G. Arnold.

Umpires: R. Bailhache and T. Brooks.

MCC only draw—with Australian to help out

Geraldton, Western Australia, Dec 11.—The MCC cricketers drafted an Australian bowler into their team but still only managed a draw in their one-day match against a West Australian Country XI here today.

The bowler was a West Australian Colts player, Peter Bronsdon, who came into the side at the last minute when Hendrick was taken to hospital after the team arrived here. After an hour-long flight from Perth Hendrick went down with a throat infection and spent the day in hospital undergoing tests.

MCC batted first and declared at 214 for six, after reversing the batting order apart from the opening batsmen, Luckhurst and Lloyd. Luckhurst was top scorer with 76 not out but the liveliest innings came from Greig who hit 31 in 10 balls with three sixes, three fours and a single before he was the sixth man out.

The Country XI never looked like making the runs in the time available but they did well to hang on for the draw against some bumper bowling by Greig in the last four overs. The last-wicket pair, Gifford, and Stephens defended grimly in the last four overs, putting on 37 in an unbeaten stand to deny MCC the morale-lifting win they needed in their last match before the second Test starts in Perth on Friday.

Bronsdon, who was 12th man to the last MCC side to play Western Australian Country, took one wicket in the three overs he bowled. The match ended with Western Australia Country on 153 for nine.

MCC

D. Lloyd, c Langdon, b Stephens	24
B. W. Luckhurst, not out	76
C. M. Old, b Stephens	24
F. J. Titmus, c Rowe, b Pepper	21
D. L. Underwood, c Pepper, b Stephens	5
G. G. Arnold, c Gifford, b Pepper	20
A. W. Greig, c Scott, b Pepper	31
Extras (b 4, lb 6, nb 5)	15
Total (6 wkts dec)	214

M. H. Denness, A. P. E. Knott, R. G. Taylor, and P. Bronsdon did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—35, 2—86, 3—140, 4—145, 5—180, 6—214.

BOWLING: Gifford, 6—1—23—0; Stephens, 14—1—75—3; Rowe, 6—0—37—0; Pepper, 8.7—0—43—3; Jones, 1—0—21—0.

WEST AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY XI

R. Bowe, c Greig, b Underwood	30
P. Slinger, c Greig, b Old	0
R. Scott, c Greig, b Underwood	18
J. McCormack, c Taylor, b Greig	10
A. Jones, c Taylor, b Bronsdon	8
D. Langdon, st Taylor, b Underwood	0
L. Rowe, c Old, b Lloyd	10
R. Shand, hit wicket, b Lloyd	2
P. Stephens, not out	24
K. Pepper, c Old, b Greig	10
R. Gifford, not out	27
Extras (b 6, nb 8)	14
Total (9 wkts)	153

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—41, 3—64, 4—64, 5—68, 6—79, 7—83, 8—92, 9—116.

BOWLING: Arnold, 5—0—24—0; Old, 3—1—6—1; Underwood, 7—2—20—3; Greig, 10—3—47—2; Bronsdon, 3—0—10—1; Titmus, 3—1—12—0; Lloyd, 4—0—20—2.—Reuter.

Masood for Northumberland

Asif Masood, the Pakistan Test fast bowler, will play in minor counties cricket for Northumberland next season.

Masood, who is currently in Lahore, has accepted terms to be professional for Northumberland next season

The former Yorkshire players John Woodford and Peter Kippax have agreed to turn out for Northumberland on a match basis next season.

The 1975 Haig national village cricket championship has attracted an entry of 816 clubs, the largest in the history of the competition. They include the 1974 winners Bomarsund Welfare, from Northumberland, Troon (Cornwall), winners in 1972 and 1973, and Collingham (Nottingham), twice semi-finalists and runners-up this year.

Gillette Cup to continue

The Gillette knockout competition will continue for at least the next three years. After lengthy negotiations, the Test and County Cricket Board announced last night that terms had been agreed with the Gillette company for the event to be run in the 1975, 1976 and 1977 seasons.

India capture quick wicket after their batting fails

New Delhi, Dec 11.—West Indies dismissed India for 220 on the opening day of the second Test match here today and then lost one quick wicket for only four runs by the close of play. The Indian batting on a comfortable pitch at the Ferozeshah Kotla ground was undistinguished. Parthasarathy Sharma, playing his first Test, made top score of 54, and Naik, the opening batsman, was next best with 48.

Deryck Murray, deputizing for the regular opening batsman, Fredericks, who was ill, played a rash and unnecessary shot when West Indies went in for 10 minutes' batting and registered his third consecutive Test nought. India did well enough up to luncheon, when they were 104 for three. From then until tea they struggled to 165 for five and the innings folded up a further 70 minutes after the interval for the addition of 55 runs.

Viswanath and Patel, who have disappointed so often, did so again. Viswanath scratched around for two hours and a half for 32 and Patel, whose Test place must now be very much in danger, made only 11. West Indies won the first Test in the five-match series by 267 runs.

Roberts emerged with the best West Indian bowling figures of three for 51 and the spin bowlers Gibbs and Willett each obtained two wickets.

India made three changes from the first Test when they picked their side shortly before the game began on a sunny but cool and breezy morning. Venkataraghavan was named captain in the absence of Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi and Gavaskar with finger injuries. Naik, Sharma and Bedi replaced Gavaskar, Pataudi and Chandrasekhar in the Indian side.

For West Indies, Willett, the 21-year-old slow left-hand bowler from the Leeward Islands, took over from Barrett and Julien was chosen instead of the injured Holder.

Venkataraghavan did his first job well by winning the toss and Naik and Engineer made an aggressive beginning helped by a short boundary and a fast outfield. But Julien bowled Engineer round his legs for 17 and although Kanitkar left after scoring only eight, 73 runs came off 13 overs

Lloyd brought up five slips and a gully when Roberts bowled to a tentative Viswanath and Boyce also troubled Viswanath considerably. But, surprisingly, it was Naik who had played confidently, who went. He swung wildly at a full toss from Boyce and was leg-before for 48.

After luncheon, the scoring came almost to a standstill. The first hour produced 27 runs in 17 overs and Gibbs bowled five maidens in a row before a run was scored off him. A fast and hostile spell from Roberts did not give him a wicket and when Willett came on, Sharma hit him high over long-on for six. It was one of the day's few attacking strokes.

Willett and Gibbs made it an all-spin attack after tea and three wickets fell in half-an-hour. Sharma made 54 in 160 minutes before, having hit Willett to wide mid-on for four, he hit him sky-high to Julien at long-off.

The two spin bowlers tossed the ball higher and higher to tempt Venkataraghavan and Prasanna. Finally, Roberts with the new ball ended the Indian resistance with two wickets from consecutive balls.

INDIA: First Innings

S. S. Naik, l-b-w, b Boyce	48
*F. M. Engineer, b Julien	17
H. S. Kanitkar, l-b-w, b Roberts	8
G. R. Viswanath, c Murray, b Julien	32
P. Sharma, c Julien, b Willett	54
B. P. Patel, c Kallicharran, b Willett	11
E. D. Solkar, c Lloyd, b Gibbs	1
S. Abid Ali, c Boyce, b Gibbs	8
*S. Venkataraghavan, c Greenidge, b Roberts	13
E. A. S. Prasanna, not out	8
B. S. Bedi, b Roberts	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, n-b 16)	20
Total	220

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—36, 2—51, 3—104, 4—132, 5—164, 6—173, 7—189, 8—196, 9—220.

BOWLING: Roberts 17.3—4—51—3; Boyce, 11—2—41—1; Julien, 16—3—38—2; Gibbs, 29—17—40—2; Willett, 13—3—30—2.

WEST INDIES: First Innings

C. G. Greenidge, not out	4
†D. L. Murray, c Patel, b Solkar	0
E. T. Willett, not out	0
Extras	0
Total (for one wkt)	4

*C. H. Lloyd, R. C. Fredericks, A. I. Kallicharran, V. A. Richards, B. D. Julien, K. D. Boyce, L. R. Gibbs, A. M. E. Roberts, to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—2.

BOWLING (to date): Abid Ali, 1—0—2—0; E. D. Solkar, 1—1—0—1; Bedi, 1—0—2—0.—Reuter.

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8 RESULTS ....£5·75
4 AWAYS ....£14·25
EASIER SIX......£10·50
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EXPENSES AND COMMISSION FOR [illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Easy for Griffith

Emile Griffith, five times holder of the world welterweight and middleweight boxing crowns, won an easy 10-round decision over Canadian Donato Paduano at the Forum here last night. In spite of his 37 years, the balding ex-champion was remarkably fast and thrilled the crowd of 8,000 with his powerful punching.—Agence France Presse.

Fulford again

For the fifth successive year the Benson and Hedges golf tournament will be played at Fulford, York, on August 13-16. Prize money will again be £25,000, with £4,000 to the winner.

Show jumping

PARIS: International tournament: 1, E. Edgar (GB) and J. M. Gaud (France) clear round, 39.5sec; 3, M. Weier (Switzerland) clear round, 46.1.

Racing

Northern challengers supported in sponsored events at Ascot

By Jim Snow

Not surprisingly the two northern challengers for Ascot's two big sponsored races on Saturday, Tartan Ace from Arthur Stephenson's stable and Canadius from Gordon Richards's have lately come in for strong support for the SGB Handicap Steeplechase and the SGB Handicap Hurdle.

The form of Tartan Ace, this season and the one before, has been excellent. In Ireland in 1973 he won the Irish Distillers Grand National at Fairyhouse and five other races, and after he had come over to join Arthur Stephenson's Durham stable he won three races in succession for his new trainer. The most important of these was the £6,000 Whitbread Northern Gold Trophy at Haydock Park. Tartan Ace is only seven years of age, but he has gone on the right way as he showed three weeks ago in the Sundew Steeplechase at Haydock Park. There he met Pendil at level weights of 11 st 12 lb over three miles, and put up a fine performance to be beaten only two and a half lengths by Fred Winter's champion. Red Rum was 12 lengths away, third.

If this form is accepted at face value, Tartan Ace is some two or three pounds only behind Pendil. In consequence Pendil would be handicapped at 11 st 3 lb in Ascot's big race on Saturday. From this mark bookmakers could be forgiven for shutting up shop until the next event. But there is always a danger in relying on the form of a condition race, such as the Sundew Steeplechase, when it comes to assessing the prospects of a placed horse in so competitive a handicap as the SGB. Many fingers have been burnt over many years in making a marriage between condition races and handicap form. It is a pit into which a large number of speculators fall every year.

But the fact remains that Tartan Ace, fully on merit, finished less than three lengths behind the best three-mile steeplechaser in the country, and bookmakers have insured themselves against his victory at Ascot by offering him only at 2-1 against. Canadius stands at 12-1 for the SGB Handicap Hurdle. He has won both his races this season and seven in all for Gordon Richards's Cumberland stable.

He recently had five lengths in his favour when winning the £2,000 Yellow Pages Long Distance Hurdle at Wolverhampton, and with 11st 9lb he might go close to this third victory in succession.

Mr Christopher Patterson has in the last fortnight lost two meetings of which he is Clerk of the Course. Sedgefield 10 days ago was waterlogged and today's Carlisle meeting was called off yesterday at midday for the same reason. Uttoxeter provides the only racing, but here if there is more rain or sleet and snow showers, racing would be in jeopardy. It is certain that the going will be extremely heavy.

Testing conditions have not prevented Shinto from winning his last two races at Huntingdon and Ludlow, and David Nicholson's four-year-old, with bottom weight of 10st in the Curley Handicap Hurdle, is with his stone advantage preferred to Leeward. Charley Arlie is likely to win the second division of the Countryman's Hurdle (2.15) for Fred Rimell, and his stable companion, Joe's Dream, may complete a double for the Worcestershire stable in the December Handicap Steeplechase.

Charley Arlie was no match for Traité de Paix at Wolverhampton, but he was up against a useful novice that day, and he has a much easier task this afternoon.

STATE OF GOING (official): Uttoxeter: heavy. Roscommon: heavy. Devon and Exeter (tomorrow): heavy.

When it is cheaper to call off meeting

Kelso was the only race
in Britain yesterday, yet
£800 ! Last year the meet
the course £1,000. Desp
rounding blizzards, the Ke
was frost and snow free, an
went ahead on good grour
blue skies and sunshine.

The management of the
track urgently want an a
the question : " How is it
for us to keep racing o
like this, and lost money ?
would have broken even
been forced to abandon t
ing !

The Levy Board dai
allows £850 for courses w
in winter on Monday, W
and Thursday, and £1,500
day and Friday.

With an inflationary
racecourse costs and an at
of about 1,500, Kelso wa
red, and the clerk of the
Bill McHarg, said : " The
grant system was introd
help courses keep racing
this time of the year.
grants for Monday, W
and Friday are quite in

Uttoxeter programme

12.45 COUNTRYMAN'S STEEPLECHASE (Div I: £340: 2m)

1 020141 Near and Far (Mrs C. Paxton), J. Edwards, 5-12-1 .... —
3 414-320 Bob Gasche (F. Allingham), M. Scudamore, 6-11-7 .. J. King
6 3-p Golden Sands II (R. Kirkland), N. Hall, 8-11-7 .... G. Holmes
8 32-u003 Picton (Lady Richardson), Earl Jones, 6-11-7 R. O'Donovan 7
9 000000- Silvertown (P. Simms), P. Cowley, 6-11-7 ...... P. Jones
11 00-0340 Romanus (C. Cleary), F. Rimell, 5-11-5 ...... K. White
11-8 Near and Far, 5-2 Picton, 7-2 Bob Gasche, 5-1 Romanus, 12-1 others.

1.15 YOUNGSTERS HURDLE (Handicap: £204: 2m 180yds)

1 100p-p Lady Vanessa (Mrs C. Saunders), C. Saunders, 5-11-11 Mr Saunders
2 4cf313 Hill Leys (B. Allen), J. Webber, 5-11-4 ...... Mr S. Morshead 7
5 00 Vale Mist (D. Burchell), W. Burchell, 3-11-4 Mr Burchell 7
6 001 Sovroy (J. Hickman), M. Tate, 5-11-1 ...... Mr H. Evans 7
8 001p-p3 Reversal (J. Ramsden), A. W. Jones, 4-10-13 ...... S. Markham
9 04-p212 Silver Glim (CD) (J. Kelly), P. Cowley, 5-10-12 J. Armstrong 5
10 f-000fp Vimaville (K. Garratt), M. Tate, 5-10-11 .... R. Evans
11 140230 Unavailable (B. Elliott), H. Nicholson, 4-10-11 R. Dickin 5
13 0210-00 King's Fling (Mrs J. Mugglestone), A. Birch, 5-10-8 M. Wagner
15 u0-0f00 Firmay (B. Finch), J. Bower, 4-10-7 ....
16 202p-00 Medina Prince (F. Pursglove), J. H. Peacock, 5-10-7 A. Mawson
17 440-000 Paco's Darling (Miss P. Blackall), P. Milne, 5-10-6 Mr S. Parkyn
20 000-222 Minnlegaff (Mrs D. O'Donnell), Earl Jones, 4-10-5 R. O'Donovan 7
21 003 Noonace (W. Whiston), Whiston, 5-10-5 .... R. F. Davies
25 00p0-0u Young Duckling (R. Clay), Clay, 5-10-0 .... J. Bourke
27 4434-32 Lok Yee (A. Ware), R. Carter, 4-10-0 .... D. Briscoe
28 42204-0 Clansman (R. Tinney), Tinney, 4-10-0 .... R. Mann 7
29 03p000 Conscot (C. Unwin), W. Clay, 4-10-0 .... N. Clay 5
30 e- Bob Short (P. Allingham), Allingham, 5-10-0 .... J. Glover
7-2 Silver Glim, 4-1 Sovroy, 9-2 Lok Yee, 5-1 Minnlegaff, 7-1 Hill Leys, 8-1 Reversal, 14-1 Noonace, 16-1 King's Fling, 20-1 others.

1.45 DECEMBER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £442: 3m)

1 f0p-021 Trespassing (CD) (R. Brookes), Earl Jones, 10-11-9 R. O'Donovan 7
2 1f0-003 Christmas Tree (B. Oliver), D. Nicholson, 6-11-9 Mr A. Wilson
3 111-p Second Redeemer (D) (Mrs E. Misa), S. Mellor, 7-11-8 J. Glover
5 10200-0 Norwell (M. Low), Low, 7-11-4 .... Mr G. Jones 7
6 40022-4 Nether Edge (Lt-Col P. Bengough), M. Scudamore, 9-11-3 A. Turnell
9 0-03244 Eyton Choice (R. Murphy), Murphy, 10-10-8 .... Mr Jenks 5
10 21211- Joe's Dream (W. Tustin), F. Rimell, 6-10-8 .... J. Burke
12 44f044 Dad's Lad (D) (Mrs W. Shepherd), R. E. Peacock, 11-10-5 R. Crank
13 0b0 Pennine (C) (J. Bower), Bower, 11-10-5 ..... P. Russell
15 0p000f Swindon Lane (C) (P. Bevan), Bevan, 10-10-0 .... J. Guest
16 u04-pp0 Cold Customer (J. Brazil), P. Cundell, 6-10-0 .. J. Francome
17 330-p0p Vulgans Image (A. Arnold), Arnold, 9-10-0 .... C. Astbury
2-1 Trespassing, 7-2 Christmas Tree, 5-1 Second Redeemer, 7-1 Joe's Dream, 8-1 Nether Edge, 12-1 Eyton Choice, 14-1 Dad's Lad, 16-1 others.

2.15 COUNTRYMAN'S STEEPLECHASE (Div 2: Novice
2m)

2 3200-13 Something To Hide (Mrs P. Shaw), Mrs R. Lomax, 5-1
5 f00 Easter Parade, (A. Parker), P. Cowley, 6-11-7 ....
6 4ff00 Gay Kempley (D. McLaughlin), R. E. Peacock, 7-11-7
8 30003f- The Prince (Mrs H. Goodwin), S. Davenport, 7-11-7 .
9 013-420 Third Redeemer (Col S. Misa), S. Mellor, 6-11-7 ..
10 002 Charley Arlie (Mrs E. Cunningham), F. Rimell, 5-11-
11 p-0024p Deny's Cottage (G. Barley), Earl Jones, 5-11-5 R. O'D
13 3f3000- The Gapper (P. Young), J. Spearing, 5-11-5 ....
5-2 Third Redeemer, 11-4 Something to Hide, Charley Arlie, 5
Cottage, 12-1 Easter Parade, 16-1 The Prince, 20-1 others.

2.45 KINGSTONE STEEPLECHASE (£442: 2m)

1 440 Corrieghoil (C. Cleary), F. Rimell, 8-12-0 .... Lo
2 00p Indian Sunset (Mrs J. Cundall), Mrs Z. Cundall, 6- Mr
3 p00400 Lebun (Mrs D. Hoyle), C. Hoyle, 10-11-4 ....
4 0-00ppf Sharny Syke (G. Syrrett), M. James, 6-11-4 .... Mr
5 Thundercopse (J. Townson), Townson, 8-11-4 .. Mr T.
6 002-340 Tudor Abbe (Mrs M. Turner), J. Turner, 9-11-2 .. Mr
7 p0rr-f Pearlfisher (Mrs E. Willes), Willes, 5-11-2 .... Mr H.
4-11 Corrieghoil, 7-2 Tudor Abbe, 12-1 Sharny Syke, 16-1 Thu
33-1 others.

3.15 CUBLEY HURDLE (Handicap: £476: 2½m 150yds)

3 1213- Full Board (B. Boultwood), R. Edwards, 6-12-
4 121-00f Donnybrook (Mrs F. Wheatley), F. Rimell, 5-11-
5 013-034 Don't Hesitate (Mrs P. Bellither), P. Cundell, 4-11-
6 200132 Space Boy (Mrs N. Gittins), H. Gittins, 5-11-1 .... R.
7 110-410 Leeward (G. Whiteman-Haywood), M. Tate, 5-11-0
10 00p030- Artist Lad (J. Aitken), J. Spearing, 5-10-8 .... Mr H.
11 00000 Tracked (F. Quinn), M. Scudamore, 6-10-8 ....
13 320-fp-0 Master Blarney (H. Benson), H. Morris, 5-10-7 ....
14 fp0030 Prince Abu (K. Sutton), Sutton, 6-10-6 .... R
15 000-000 Border Javel (J. Bower), Bower, 6-10-4 ....
17 220312- Light Master (G. Smith), R. E. Peacock, 4-10-0 ....
20 333-011 Shinto (A. Parker), D. Nicholson, 4-10-0 ....
22 400000 Night Heritage (M. Spedding), J. Wright, 4-10-0 ......
23 200-000 Rock Rose (Mrs A. Paterson), A. Paterson, 6-10-0 Mr P
24 3p0100- Viana (Mrs A. Harris), J. Harris, 7-10-0 ....
25 000 Winning Sovereign (S. Love), J. Edmunds, 4-10-0 .. G
26 0004-00 Swinging Chick (R. Moore), P. Bevan, 6-10-0 ......
5-2 Shinto, 4-1 Space Boy, 5-1 Don't Hesitate, 6-1 Leeward, 13-2 Dc
10-1 Full Board, 14-1 Light Master, 16-1 others.

Uttoxeter selections

By Our Racing Staff

12.45 NEAR AND FAR is specially recommended. 1.15 Silver G
Joe's Dream. 2.15 Charley Arlie. 2.45 Tudor Abbe. 3.15 Shin

Kelso results

12.15 (12.19) EARLSTON HURDLE (Handicap: £170: 2m)
Indian Fort, ch g, by Indian Ruler—High Fort (Mr K. Sutton), 8-10-3 .... B. Powell (4-1) 1
Hassendean Burn, br g, by Dignitary—Hassendean (Mr W. Forster), 12-11-10 A. Houghton (7-1) 2
Racionzer, ch c, by Pareh—Tiny Toque (Mr A. Collins), 4-10-2 A. McManus (3-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-8 fav Toughie, 4-1 Jo Charn (4th), 10-1 Master Pilot, Ankerwyke. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 28p, 71p; dual forecast, £5.01. K. Sutton at Malpas. 12l, 4l.

12.45 (12.48) ST BOSWELLS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £374: 2m 196yd)
Polar Bear, br g, by Arctic Slave—Abdicate (Mrs B. Grundy), 8-12-0 D. Goulding (11-10 fav) 1
Tockwith, b g, by Tudor Melody—Gossamer Wings (Mrs A. Page), 8-11-0 ...... P. Ennis (14-1) 2
Peapack, ch g, by Arctic Slave—Marie Lime (Mrs E. Dixon), 7-10-4 .... J. J. O'Neill (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 Lothian Brig, 6-1 Balltar, 8-1 Mr Bee (4th). 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 13p, 71p; forecast, £1.41. T. Gillam, at Boroughbridge. 5l, 2½l.

1.15 (1.19) JOHN MITCHELL HURDLE (Handicap: £847: 2m)
Brief Chance, gr g, by Lucky Brief—Nicassine (Mr T. Craig), 4-9-13 ...... J. Mooney (4-1) 1
Old Vince, b g, by Menelek—Most Seen (Mr W. Thyne), 5-10-0 D. Nolan (7-4 fav) 2
Gay Perch, b g, by High Perch—Gay Heather (Mr H. Smart), 8-12-0 .... J. J. O'Neill (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Infantryman, Mountain Dew (4th), 10-1 Devil's Soldier (p), 14-1 Coleraine, St Benedict, 20-1 Low Pastures, Fine Talk, Upydowny. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 44p; places, 14p, 13p, 17p. T. Craig at Dunbar. 1l, 3l.

1.45 (1.46) LAUDER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £374: 3m)
Stag Party, ch g, by Royal Buck—Santa Belle (Mrs I. Pitman), 6-10-6 ...... D. Atkins (5-1) 1
Kildrummy, br g, by Black Tarquin—Miss Bidar (Mrs M. Green), 9-9-7 .... Mr N. Tinkler (16-1) 2
King's Lure, gr g, by King's Coup—Mystic Lure (Mr D. Todd), 10-11-0 .. J. J. O'Neill (11-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-8 fav Lingus (p), 4-1 Gulvain (4th), 9-1 Kirtlehead. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 26p, 98p; forecast, £2.98. B. Wilkinson, at Middleham. 1½l, 4l.

2.15 (2.17) GATTONSIDE STEEPLECHASE (£204: 2¾m)
Sebastian V, ch g, by Game Rights—dam's name unregistered (Mr R. Joffreys), 6-11-9 D. Moorhead (6-1) 1
Quilarctic, ch g, by Arctic Slave—Quilty (Mr H. Blyth), 5-11-3 C. Tinkler (7-2) 2
Soutra, b g, by Windyedge—Prima Lady (Mrs I. Pitman), 6-11-9 D. Atkins (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: Evens fav Fly Bye (f), 10-1 Cool Thirst (f), Even Now (f), Border Grain, 14-1 Alpart (f), 20-1 Raymonds Babu (f). 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 74p; places,
35p; dual forecast, £1.23.
at Alnwick. 5l.

2.45 (2.49) BIRCHAM HURDLE (£204: 2m)
L'Aiglon, b g, by Le P
Princess Lointaine (Mr
braith), 5-12-1
R. Barry (7-
Wylam Boy, ch g, by Coll
Mrs Mitre (Mrs S. Leck),
T. Stack
Good Judge, b g, by
Rambler—Belle Joanne
Lisle), 4-11-0
Mr R. Lamb
ALSO RAN: 9-2 Lunar
Sing My Heart, 10-1 Dark
Pearl's Lad (4th), 14-1 D
Little Mick, 16-1 Birdlover,
Red Chequer, Sky Tudor, S
Ballykestrel, Le Doyen,
ward, Tannold (f). 18 ran.
Fancy did not run.
TOTE: Win, 24p; places,
18p. G. W. Richards, at P
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Sebastian V, £17.75. TREB
Bear, Stag Party, L'Aiglon,

Boxing

Needham needs a long rest before his next bout

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

David Needham, the new British bantamweight champion after an unforgettable 15 rounds contest with Paddy Maguire at Nottingham, aims next for the European title at 8 st 6 lb held by Bob Allotey, of Spain. The European Boxing Union have chosen him as the official challenger.

It would be wise, however, if Needham first takes a long rest from the ring to recover from his exhausting battle with Maguire on Tuesday in which he sustained two cuts by his right eye. Allotey, who comes originally from Ghana, stopped Maguire in eight rounds in 1971 with an unremitting attack that brought about Maguire's only defeat inside the distance.

Even before Needham outpointed Maguire he was ranked as the leading contender for Allotey's title. But it might be advisable for him to consider a "warm-up" bout next year before trying for his second major title. He is such a frail looking 23-year-old that it was not surprising to hear the Nottingham match-maker, Terry Lawless, shout, as Needham left the ring: "Don't let those fans hug you or they'll break you in half."

The public enthusiasm was bound to be high, not only because of the excitement of the whole 15 rounds struggle but also because Needham was boxing, and winning, in his own city. Nine years earlier he had been the schoolboy who held up the round numbers board as his manager, Johnny Pritchett from Bingham, won the British middleweight title in the same ring.

One is bound to feel sorry for Maguire who fought so bravely, and yet unavailingly, as he did last year in another 15 rounds championship against the now retired Johnny Clark. Maguire never stopped coming forward though I thought he finished a little further behind on points than the official margin of eight rounds to Needham, five to Maguire and two even.

After all the cheering was over I recalled that so often before the bantamweight division has produced outstanding contests. The two Gilroy-Rafferty matches and the two 15 rounds bouts between Rudkin and McGowan stirred the blood just like Nottingham's latest epic. It is surely time that London promoters did more to encourage the "little men" of boxing and forgot about wearisome, heavyweight thud and blunder affairs.

Joe Bugner's Europea
weight championship bou
Dante Cane, of Italy, car
fire again yesterday f
British Board of Contro
their meeting in London
no steps to prevent it taki

Suggestions that the Bo
veto the contest proved f
founded. It was discussed
only action they took wa
a statement saying that th
on the contest were u
since having protested to
officially and being
Bugner's heavyweight b
the Argentine, Alberto I
the Albert Hall, earlier th
was also discussed by the
who agreed with last
Southern area council de
ban Lovell from any
appearance in this cou
recommend to the EBU
should be banned in E
well.

Motos racing

Economy drive to end horse power struggle

By John Blunsden

Motor racing's rule-making body, the Commission Sportive Internationale, is considering a proposal that the fuel-carrying capacity of grand prix cars be progressively reduced over the next five years.

The suggestion, which comes from the Formula One Association, representing most of the works teams, is that the maximum permitted fuel load, currently fixed at 55 gallons, be reduced by 10 per cent each year, but that the current race distance of 200 miles should be retained.

If adopted—and in the current campaign for fuel conservation the proposal has obvious attractions—this could completely revolutionize racing engine development, transforming it from a horse power to an economy battle. Already there is widespread support for the proposal in Britain. Ford's motor sports director, Stuart Turner, in describing the scheme as a logical and sensible move, said yesterday: "We are constantly trying to get the peak performance out of engines and maximum use of materials in the safest way, and such a plan must mean greater efficiency and economy"

The scheme would also shelve what looked to be an imminent and costly horse power race between Ford and Ferrari. While the V8 Ford engine, manufactured by Cosworth Engineering, has powered the world champions' car for the seventh year in succession, there is no doubt that in 1974 the 12-cylinder Ferrari has been the more powerful Formula One engine. Cosworth are confident that they could match the Italian engine's horse-power figures (believed to be close to 500 bhp) but at a cost which few of the British-based teams could afford.

Tennis

Newcombe beats Borg in rain affected match

Melbourne, Dec 11.—John Newcombe, of Australia, beat the young Swedish star, Bjorn Borg, in the only completed match on a rain-hit second day of the Masters Tennis Tournament here today.

Newcombe, surprisingly beaten by Guillermo Vilas, of Argentina, on the opening day, clinched victory over Borg with two tie-breakers to win a service-dominated match by 7—6, 7—6.

When rain finally stopped play for the day, the Rumanian Ilie Nastase, Masters champion for the past three years, was leading Manuel Orantes, of Spain, in the second match by 6—4, 3—1.

Because of rain interruptions, the Newcombe-Borg match took four and a half hours to complete. It was a vital meeting for both men, as only two players in their four-man preliminary group, decided on a round-robin basis, will qualify for the semi-finals. Vilas and the New Zealander, Onny Parun, whom Borg defeated yesterday, are the others in the group.

Neither Newcombe nor Borg looked likely to get a service break until the fifth game when Borg double-faulted to trail 15—40, but he pulled up to deuce. Then Newcombe held two more break-points before a brilliant backhand shot gave Borg the game.

The Australian again held two break-points in the 11th game, and twice had advantage, but Borg's lightning reflexes saved him after a thrilling rally.

In the first set tie-breaker, Borg twice held set point but Newcombe rallied to take it by nine points to seven. Rain stopped play after 15 minutes of the second set, with Newcombe leading 2—1 and the score at deuce on Borg's service. But when they returned to court an hour later, Borg quickly finished off the game and they went to 5—all before more rain halted play for nearly two hours.

On the resumption, Newcombe and then Borg held service to love. In the tie-breaker, the 30-year-old Australian fired an ace to lead 3—1 and quickly wrapped it up by seven points to three to win the match.

Newcombe, three times a Wimbledon champion, is to meet Onny Parun tomorrow in his remaining group match, and he said tonight his chance of making Saturday's semi-finals had now improved.

"I think my odds are a little better now," he said. "If I beat Parun in straight sets I think I'll be in."

Borg felt his chances had slipped despite his first round win over Parun. "I have still a small chance, but I think it will be very difficult", he said. "If I had won a set from Newcombe, I would have had a better chance."

Nastase, who beat the Mexican Raul Ramirez on the first day, quickly found himself trailing Orantes today.

From two games down, however, the Rumanian took four straight games and, apart from a scare when he double faulted on set point, carried on to win the set comfortably. And he gained an early break in the second set before rain put an end to play for the day.

Officials of the eight-man tournament said tomorrow's group matches would go on as scheduled, with Vilas playing Borg and Newcombe meeting Parun in the "blue group", and Nastase playing the American Harold Solomon and Orantes against Ramirez in the "white" group.

Nastase's match against Orantes would be completed on Friday, when the other matches postponed from today—Vilas v Parun and Ramirez v Solomon—would also be played.—Reuter.

Metreveli surprised by American

Perth, Dec 11.—The Nc
Alex Metreveli, of the
Union, struggled to a thre
over Mike Machette, of th
States, to reach the qua
of the West Australian op
championship here today.

Machette won the first
on a tiebreaker before
found his form and took th
and third sets, 6—4, 6—2.

In the third round
women's singles Evonne G
easily beat American Sal
6—2, 6—0 but her fellow
lian Margaret Court dropp
before beating Susan B
Britain 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S SINGLES. Third
Case beat S. Segura (US), 6—
G. Masters beat C. Letcher, 7—
R. Giltinan beat U. Pinn
Germany), 7—6, 4—6, 14
Mcnamara beat H. Elschenbro
Germany), 6—1, 7—6; A.
(USSR) beat M. Machette (U
6—4, 6—3; G. Reid (US
Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia), 6—
S. Menon (India) beat G. F
4—6, 6—3, 6—2; M. Ande
E. Ewert, 6—4, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES. Thir
Miss M. Navratilova (Czecho
beat Miss L. Mottram (GB), 6—
Miss D. Fromholtz beat
Martinez (US), 7—6, 3—6, 7-
E. Goolagong beat Miss S. Gre
6—2, 6—0; K. Sawamatsu (Ja
M. Schallau (US), 7—6, 6-
O. Morozova (USSR) beat
Coles (GB), 7—5, 6—2; Mrs
beat Miss S. Barker (GB), 4—
6—3.

New York, Dec 11.—Jim
nors, the Wimbledon and
States champion, was rat
in the annual rankings is
the United States Lawn
Association yesterday.

Stan Smith, who topp
rankings in 1971 and 19
shared first place with
last year, is given second s
time. The others in the
are M. Riessen, R. Tann
Ashe, T. Gorman, R. Stock
Solomon, C. Pasarell
Borowiak.—Reuter.

erby protest after e penalty puts em out of Uefa Cup

lorman Fox
Dec 11

ostar 4 Derby County 1

; by a dubiously given in the last moments of lefa Cup quarter final tie here, giving Velez a 5—4 aggregate victory, ke Derby County bitter ie manner of their depar- n Europe this season and protest to Uefa. To give much sympathy however, less than honest, for this lost in a first half when re three goals down and er how splendidly they d to come back in the Hector levelling the e score at 4—4—Velez ine and underrated team. ame echoed around the tained surrounding hills walls of this city of iah empire, Bajevic, who rning to the Velez team ny weeks injured. Locally seen as a "prince" re- to restore his team des- 3—1 defeat at Derby. Un- n all but one of their atches this season, Velez the Yugoslav World Cup make them bolder. And dd, tall, commanding, a presence, he spread his on a grotesquely uneven ressing the ball as if on g green and finally scor- winning penalty. With fast mover along the e, and Halihodic, a hard ally, he put Derby's early nded defensive intentions liate danger.

s David Mackay, the nager, had said he would sed if no goals were the first half hour, the just as I suspected, a lerestimate of the quality Bajevic contrived to see y were a goal down after es and two within that irst 30 minutes.

nore ironically, Gemmill, in who has said he would nsible for keeping the players cool, gave away the first goal when Bajevic hit the ball across the goalmouth to Vukoje. Gemmill seemed to have the ball, but lost it and slid on into Vukoje crashing him into the mud. There was no point in appealing against that penalty decision and Primorac scored although Boulton got a touch without enough power to stop it going in.

Derby were immediately in a ponderous situation, not knowing whether to abandon the defence of a lead that had so soon dwindled to a single goal. Their uncertainty proved in favour of Velez who kept going forward, and in the 30th minute Vladic took a corner and Boulton punched direct to Pecelj who brought the ball down on his chest before sinking in a goal that brought the score to 3-3 on aggregate with Velez in the comfortable position of having an away goal in their castle keep.

It disturbed and without the initiative to grasp the game in midfield, Derby drifted into irritability, Daniel and Hector having their names taken before, in the 51st minute, they seemed to be offered the chance of coming back when Vladic from two yards outside the penalty area, fairly blasted a shot with the outside of his foot. The ball rose, then dipped dangerously. Boulton made a gymnastic leap to fist the ball up and onto the bar, but it was moving so fast that it finished up in the net in any case.

Derby's remaining hope lay in complete composure under all of their difficulties including their own inability to keep confident possession. Mr Mackay's recent tactical use of substitutes has been decisive, yet here it seemed a token measure when Davies took over from Bourne who had earlier hurt his head. However, the decision did have some effect, because just before the hour Davies headed down for Hector to slide in a goal that revived hope.

The Velez goalkeeper takes hold of a cross while Davies, the Derby substitute, follows up in hope.

Now with the tie back on a razor's edge, Derby were reprieved. Newton slapped the ball against a post and Boulton saved them, diving yards across goal to stop a splendid far corner ground shot by Vukoje. The test turned from skill, in which Velez had proved themselves earlier but Derby were now becoming equally as good, to stamina. Yet in the end, neither skill nor stamina turned the match but a referee's doubtful decision.

Hadziabdic, the best defender on the field, made a late sprint into the Derby penalty area and attempted a shot that hit Todd's arm—there seemed no intention to handle but the referee gave the penalty and the great local hero, Bajevic, was given the job of taking a perfect shot past Boulton. A harsh moment perhaps but the result was not unjustified and leaves Britain with only one representative in Europe, Leeds United in the European Cup.

Mr Mackay said afterwards that they would protest to Uefa about the referee's handling of the whole game. He thought they were cheated by the penalty decision and the referee had favoured Velez throughout the game.

VELEZ MOSTAR: S. Mrgan; A. Motor, D. Hadziabdic, M. Colic, B. Primorac, V. Pecelj, J. Topic, V. Halihodic, D. Bajevic, F. Vladic, M. Vukoje.
DERBY COUNTY: C. Boulton; R. Webster, R. Thomas, B. Rioch, P. Daniel, C. Todd, H. Newton, A. Gemmill, J. Bourne (sub, R. Davies), K. Hector, F. Lee (sub, A. Hinton).
Referee: C. Corver (Netherlands).

Rugby Union

Codd gets half his side's score

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Middlesex 32 Hampshire 6

Middlesex, though missing Ralston and Ripley up front, comfortably assured themselves of a further interest in the South Eastern group of the county championship when they beat Hampshire at Richmond yesterday by three goals, two penalty goals and two tries to two penalty goals. Their full back, Codd, got the first try himself, and kicked all their goals and was thus resposible for 16 of the points.

A triple tie at the top now involves a couple of play-off games to decide the regional champions. The draw, judiciously made in advance against this possibility, gives Eastern Counties a bye and the necessity, then, of playing the winners between Surrey and Middlesex. The first game will be played on Surrey territory next Wednesday, the second probably on January 8. A decision whether Surrey and Middlesex meet under floodlights is expected today, Thursday. Since both these teams have already played Eastern Counties away, one or the other will play the decisive one at home.

Hampshire are a raw-looking side and, from the moment early on when Middlesex missed out a centre and a yawning gap opened up for Codd to score his try, their defence was always suspect. By the last quarter it was coming apart at the seams, policeman Tiddy (a Cornishman) was pounding a swift and powerful beat on the right wing, and forwards and backs alike were enjoying a series of relaxed attacks.

The Scottish national selector, George Thomson, having watched Tuesday's University match, now observed, among others, the performances of Friell and Birkett in the Middlesex centre. He must have been impressed by the strength and the pace of the one and the stylish running of the other.

Codd failed to convert his own try from a not difficult position down wind but judged the elements to perfection when wafting over a penalty goal from far out on the right, and just afterwards kicked another goal when Maclean got try No 2 Heal's kick was dashingly picked up by Lavery, who catapulted out of a tackle to feed Birkett. Mackenzie was up in support and from his inside pass Maclean supplied the last thrust. At this point Fryatt landed an excellent penalty goal for Hampshire and then, returning to his position at full back, somehow contrived to twist an ankle—a mishap that obliged his eventual retirement in the last quarter.

Middlesex looked to have scored again when Birkett dummied his way over the line, but he lost control at the critical moment. Codd then kicked another penalty goal from in front of the posts and Middlesex turned round 16—3 to the good. Heal and Pickering launched the third Middlesex try, Tiddy's strength lending useful impetus and change of direction, and Heal sent in Barlow on a curving run that ended close to the posts.

Fryatt kicked another penalty, Hambrook made a rare Hampshire break in midfield, whereupon Ridout with a blind side break launched a 75 yard movement involving Wright, Barlow and, finally, Friell. Fryatt was replaced by Loveday at flank forward, Rea moving to the centre and Hudson to full back where he at once brought off a fine tackle against Tiddy. Heal narrowly missed a drop shot, and then Mackenzie and Pickering set up a ruck, Codd came in and Middlesex spun it down the line and Birkett took Lavery's inside pass for the fifth try.

The morale of some players who, contrary to official advice, left cash and valuables in the dressing rooms was not lifted afterwards when they found their possessions had been rifled during the game.

MIDDLESEX: R. A. Codd (Rosslyn Park); S. Tiddy (Metropolitan Police), G. Birkett (Harlequins), A. P. Friell (London Scottish), P. Lavery (London Irish); M. G. Heal (London Irish), J. Ridout (Wasps); R. L. Barlow (Rosslyn Park), D. Pickering (London Scottish), T. C. Claxton (Harlequins), M. Rocks (Harlequins), R. W. J. Wright (London Scottish), R. A. Mackenzie (London Scottish, capt), R. A. Maclean (Harlequins), R. Mordell (Wasps).
HAMPSHIRE: P. Fryatt (Bath) (sub. J. Loveday (US Portsmouth), D. Sparshatt (Havant), D. Hambrook (US Portsmouth), P. Hudson (Trojans), J. Liddiatt (Basingstoke); S. Turner (US Portsmouth), B. Bazell (Southampton University); J. Ackerman (US Portsmouth), T. Gatehouse (US Portsmouth), L. White (London Irish), M. Ridley (Richmond), A. Jelley (Havant), R. Rea (capt, London Irish), R. Fasson (US Portsmouth), W. Jenkins (Harlequins).
Referee: J. Straughan (Durham).

Hollins scores a try for Eastern Counties during yesterday's game.

Kent rally thwarted by a late Eastern Counties penalty goal

By Gordon Allan

Kent 14 Eastern Counties 17

Eastern Counties beat Kent by a goal, a penalty goal and two tries to a goal and two tries at Chatham yesterday. So Counties have become involved in a three-way play-off for the south-eastern divisional title in the county rugby championship. They have been divisional champions for the last two years.

On a bright but bitter afternoon the standard of play never touched the heights. All the same, in one respect at least, this was a remarkable match, because Counties were 14—0 ahead at half-time and Kent were level after 27 minutes of the second half. It was left to Jenkins to gain Counties what they wanted by the unpopular means of a penalty. Jenkins and Simmons missed six penalties between them for Counties in the first half. If they had kicked a couple instead, they would have saved their side a lot of trouble.

Counties, five of whose first choice backs were down with influenza, played with a strong breeze behind them in the first half and for most of it had little difficulty in confining Kent to the area of their own 25. Their pack drove a hard bargain and Page kicked well at their heels. Jones scored their first try after 15 minutes. He, Hollins and Callum forced a lineout near the corner, Terrell burst through almost to the line, and Jones finished it off. Jenkins converted.

Page scored Counties' second try ten minutes later. Counties' forwards held the ball at a five-yard scrummage and pushed Kent remorselessly back. Then Page picked up and dived over. Saunders got their third try in injury time. It originated from a set scrummage near the Kent line. Hollins was held but Page was able to give Saunders his chance.

The second half might have belonged to a different match. Now it was Kent who made all the aggressive noises. Cambridge gave them the impetus they needed with a try after 15 minutes. Kent won a lineout, Cooke opened up Counties' defence and Cambridge reached the corner before the coverers could reach him.

Bushell missed a long penalty for Kent but Edington went over for a try soon afterwards, Anderson and Bird having combined well at close quarters. Bushell converted. And two minutes later, to complete Kent's purple patch, Sibley scored in the other corner, the result of another break by Cooke, supported by Bird. However, not long before no-side, Kent were penalised at a set scrummage on their 25, almost in line with the posts, and this time Jenkins did not miss. Kent deserved better.

KENT: K. Bushell (Harlequins); D. Sibley (Sidcup), D. Cooke (Harlequins), T. Hudson (Blackheath), T. Cambridge (Wasps); N. Clarke (Maidstone), M. Anderson (Wasps); A. Trotter (Tonbridge), B. Bowler (Tonbridge), C. Smart (Newport), F. McCarthy (Blackheath), M. Edington (Sidcup), A. Russell (Metropolitan Police), C. Bird (Blackheath), A. Scott (Loughborough Colleges).
EASTERN COUNTIES: D. Simmonds (Rosslyn Park); C. Kidman (Cambridge), A. Jenkins (London Welsh), D. Terroll (Blackheath), D. Saunders (Saracens); R. Henderson (Thurrock), J. J. Page (Northampton); C. Ballward (Bedford), P. Keith-Roach (Rosslyn Park), K. Cairns (Saracens), A. Rodgers (Rosslyn Park), G. Morris (Saracens), S. Callum (Upper Clapton), W. Jones (London Irish), A. Hollins (Bedford).
Referee: A. M. Lees (Cheshire).

Surrey need skill second time round

By Peter Marson

Sussex 8 Surrey 32

Surrey disposed of Sussex, the last of their original opponents in the south-eastern group of the Rugby Union county championship, on a fine but bitterly cold afternoon at Whitemans Green, Cuckfield, yesterday. It was a victory that in effect gave them a second chance at the group title, and with it a place in the semi-final round against Lancashire at Blundell Sands on February 22.

Should Surrey succeed, the others locked at the head of the group—Eastern Counties and Middlesex, both of whom won their matches yesterday—will have been beaten, presumably, by a stronger, more skilful, more purposeful and more resourceful combination than that which sauntered and swooned in the thin air of Sussex by the sea. Surrey won by three goals, two tries and two penalty goals to two tries, so there was no question that Surrey were the better side, and they proved it so.

Yet, it is doubtful if they would wish to be reminded of this afternoon in December. Even if one were to concede that it was a painfully cold afternoon and that handling of a hard, white plastic coated ball was difficult, too many players made too many mistakes.

By half time when Surrey had laboriously gathered 11 points, they seemed to be in need of a boost in some direction. I am not sure whether Hinton, the captain, delivered a suitable address, but I do know that Bob Hiller, a distinguished elder statesman in this company, felt it necessary to explain a few home truths.

Surrey began stylishly with a good try by Hooke in the second minute, and ended on a high note with two goals and a penalty goal. Hiller's influence again made a considerable difference and he was the afternoon's top scorer with 16 points from a try, two penalty goals and three conversions. Hammond (two) and Biggar also scored tries. The most thrilling of seven in the afternoon was that by Meredith who eclipsed another good one for Sussex by Pope with an astonishing run of 70 yards down the left wing, in which all the while Meredith managed to hold off a furious challenge by his pursuers, Hughes and Hooke.

SUSSEX: R. Wilcox (Lewes); K. Hopkins (Brighton), R. Elks (Hastings and Bexhill), P. Baker (Haywards Heath), K. Meredith (Crowborough); I. Robinson (Brighton), P. Philp (Richmond); H. Monro (London Scottish), L. Trevor (Reading University), R. Rudd (Old Millhillians), B. York (Crawley), M. Hanley (Bognor Regis), J. Pope (Rosslyn Park, captain), E. Powell (Lewes), R. Pearson (Brighton College of Education).
SURREY: R. Hiller (Harlequins); M. Hooke (Rosslyn Park), P. Grant (Harlequins), K. Hughes (London Welsh), R. Hammond (Harlequins); G. Austin (Sutton and Epsom), L. Weston (Rosslyn Park); A. Shortland (Wasps), J. Bond (Richmond), P. Hinton (Rosslyn Park, captain), N. Mantall (Rosslyn Park), J. Battersby (Camberley), J. Legg (Harlequins), M. Biggar (London Scottish), P. Hearn (Richmond).
Referee: V. T. Martin (Cornwall).

Wasps boosted by New Zealanders

Four New Zealanders, recent arrivals in Britain, boosted the playing staff of Wasps when they turned up at the training ground this week and insisted on joining the club. All of them, from the North Shore club in Auckland, gain places in club sides this Saturday.

Hud Rickett, 23-year-old Maori who is 6ft 6in and weighs 16st has represented Auckland. He also went to Queensland and played for them against the All Blacks on their last tour.

Ricket plays at lock, with another New Zealander, Barry McNeil, 25-year-old fly half, in the Wasps Wanderers side against Metropolitan Police at Imber Court.

The other two "All Blacks", winger Grego Garden, and centre Steve Power, play for Wasps "A".

Wasps welcome back forwards Adam and Mordell in the first team, home to London Scottish. They were on duty in the England regional trial last Saturday and replace Shortland and Cooper. Team:

H. Anderson, D. Gardiner, N. French, T. Cambridge, I. Bell; G. Jones, J. Ridout; B. Adms, G. Bignell, A. Cutter, G. Morgan, A. Black, R. Smith, R. Hesford, R. Mordell.

The Glasgow XV to play Edinburgh in the schools inter-city rugby match at Westerlands on Friday, December 27 (2.0) is:

E. J. Riley (Lenzie Academy); C. J. Williamson (Kelvinside Academy), E. F. David (Hutchesons' GS), G. H. Dunkley (Glasgow HS), D. M. Ashton (Prestwick Academy); W. F. Thomson (Glasgow Academy), J. F. Brown (Ayr Academy); R. P. MacLean (St Aloysius' College), H. H. Gray (Glasgow HS), M. J. McLaughlin (Marr College), G. Davidson (Lenzie Academy), A. G. More (Kilmarnock Academy), J. A. Braidwood (Hutchesons' GS), A. F. Peat (Jordanhill College School), G. W. Stewart (Lenzie Academy).

ffening required before New Year

th Bowen

Fulham 0

Fulham were billed in the ark programme as "still t unpredictables of the Division"; Cardiff were from bottom even after six games without defeat, a fighting point at third- orwich on Saturday. So l back for some basement and this goalless draw Welsh side three places able

al managers, Mr Stock rews, each have central n loan in an attempt to in front of their well- efences: Belfitt (Sunder- Fulham and Finnieston for Cardiff. But Belfitt lowed by the uncompro- itchie Morgan and Fin- vas taken off early in the half. The evidence was all to see that these sides ffening if they wish to the stress of relegation n the New Year.

is chilly but dry evening, s opening onslaught was d after firm mid-field tack- n Smith and Buchanan and on with long balls to n, the former Aston Villa left wing who has been posing problems to second division full backs since the Welsh side began its mini-revival. Fulham's Cutbush was clearly in a quandary as Anderson took him at will. So Mullery sauntered over to take personal charge—and was spoken to sternly by Mr Yeates for querying with large gestures his alleged trip as Anderson sped towards the box.

But perhaps Cardiff's build up played too predictably to this wing and Fulham's central defence, marshalled expertly by Moore and Lacy, their 6ft 3in centre half, absorbed crosses with time enough to play themselves out of trouble. But the game settled into stalemate with a first genuine chance falling to Cardiff's Showers, a vastly improved striker, after 27 minutes from the sweetest of left foot crosses from Finnieston. But Slough raced back to prevent the coup de grace.

The first save for the two goalkeepers fell to Cardiff's Irwin 10 minutes later, with a point-blank punch away from Jim Conway's header and on halftime it was Buchanan, who slipped one of Fulham's England immortals to fire in Cardiff's first shot at Mellor.

Fifteen minutes into the second half, Mr Andrews must have felt that one, if not two, points were slipping away. So off came Finnieston, with Buchanan moving up in his place and Vincent came on in a bid for greater creativity in midfield. Mullery moved up to mark him, but chances now fell to Cardiff. Showers just failed to connect from Anderson's centre and when he fell heavily after an elegant nudge from Moore there were satirical whistles from an 8,000 crowd who remembered Moore's greater days . .

The last quarter saw Fulham moving up with greater abandon and raking through passes for their two "fliers", John Conway and Barrett. The resulting shots, though, were frustratingly off-target. And so this undistinguished game meandered on until they were all playing in time with Moore, who strolled off the field his usual immaculate self.

CARDIFF CITY: B. Irwin; P. Dwyer, F. Pethard, J. Buchanan, R. Morgan, A. Larmour, G. Reece, G. Smith, D. Showers, S. Finnieston (sub J. Vincent), W. Anderson.
FULHAM: P. Mellor; J. Cutbush, L. Strong, A. Mullery, J. Lacy, R. Moore, J. Conway, Jim Conway, R. Belfitt, A. Slough, L. Barrett.
Referee: J. H. Yeates (Redditch).

Newcastle retain Cup with two extra time goals

Newcastle Utd 3 Southampton 0

Two goals in extra time enabled Newcastle United to retain the Texaco Cup when they beat Southampton in the second leg of the final by 3-0 to win by 3-1 on aggregate having lost 1-0 in the first leg at the Dell.

Steele, the Southampton defender, was sent off after eight minutes of extra time by the Leicester referee, Gordon Hill, after bringing down Burns. Steele had earlier been "booked".

Newcastle's greatest problem was to cope with the Channon-Osgood menace. After 63 minutes Tudor, the Newcastle forward, replaced Hudson, making his first team appearance. Nine minutes later, Tudor scored after Turner had pushed out a shot by Macdonald.

After 90 minutes with the score overall at 1-1 the match went into extra time with Newcastle making all the running. They went ahead after 113 minutes when Bruce drove home from 12 yards. Two minutes later Cannell made certain for Newcastle by heading home a centre by Tudor. Mills, of Southampton, was also "booked".

Mr Robert Keens, the Luton Town chairman, has resigned. His place will be taken by the vice-chairman, Mr Len Hawkins, a 67-year-old retired hatmaker.

ores called up after only two games

ores, a 20-year-old striker t two full League games ngle goal to his credit, is prise inclusion in Don England Under-23 party Wednesday's match with at Aberdeen. And nobody e surprised by his selec- n George Eastham, his manager at Stoke and the will be in charge of the ngland side.

ust admit I was sur- said Mr Eastham. "He short on experience, but well for us in the two hich Don Revie's assistant ker watched."

d lad who came through youth team to make a league appearance last Moores has played two full d had a couple of substi- earances this season. "He good in the air and im- fast", said Mr Eastham, Gordon Banks will be in of the Under-23 party. s plenty to learn still but no telling what he can do. He has lots of ability and this will give him a real lift."

Stoke's manager, Tony Waddington, was as delighted as Moores himself with the selection. "I'm not surprised. He's been on the fringe of breaking through with Stoke for some time but we have introduced him gradually. He is a big, well-built lad and has plenty of skill. We have high hopes of him."

Mr Revie also goes to Stoke for his other surprise choice, Hudson. The former Chelsea midfield man is one of the two "over age" players now allowed in Under-23 matches. The other is the Ipswich striker, Whymark and both have an opportunity to push their claims for a full international chance.

Hudson has been in both full-international parties this season without getting into the actual team. A good performance against the Scots could earn him his first full cap and finally erase the memory of the international ban which followed his refusal to go on an Under-23 tour two years ago.

Queen's Park Rangers' midfield man Gerry Francis, is the only full international in a powerful party which also includes Beattie, of Ipswich. The powerfully-built Beattie, robbed of a possible first full cap by injury in October, will relish this chance to reestablish his claim.

With no full international to confuse his selection, Mr Revie has been able to give a clear indication to his thinking for England's future, although club calls have probably ruled out Greenhoff, of Manchester United, Kennedy, of Newcastle, and Mills, of Middlesbrough.

The full squad is: M. Day (West Ham United), B. Siddall (Bolton Wanderers), G. Palmer (Wolverhampton), I. Gillard (Queen's Park Rangers), S. Powell (Derby County), T. Taylor (West Ham United), M. Lyons (Everton), P. Thompson (Liverpool), A. Beattie (Ipswich Town), A. Dodd (Stoke City), S. Perryman (Tottenham), G. Francis (Queen's Park Rangers), A. Hudson (Stoke City), B. Powell (Wolverhampton), D. Johnson (Ipswich Town), T. Whymark (Ipswich Town), P. Taylor (Crystal Palace), I. Moores (Stoke City), R. Hankin (Burnley).

Yesterday's results

Uefa Cup

Third round, second leg

Velez Mostar (2) 4 Derby (0) 1
Primorac (pen) Hector
Pecelj (15,000)
Vladic
Bajevic (pen)
Velez won 5—4 on aggregate.

OTHER MATCHES: Banik Ostrava 1, SSC Naples 1 (Banik won 3—1 on aggregate); Dinamo Dresden 2, SV Hamburg 2 (Hamburg won 6—5 on aggregate); FC Cologne 5, Partizan Belgrade 1 (Cologne won 5—2 on aggregate); Fortuna Düsseldorf 1, Amsterdam 2 (Amsterdam won 5—1 on aggregate); Borussia Mönchen Gladbach 4, Real Zaragoza 2 (Borussia won 9—2 on aggregate); Twente Enschede 5, Dukla Prague 0 (Twente won 6—3 on aggregate); Ajax Amsterdam 2, Juventus 1 (aggregate 2—2, Juventus won on away goals).

Second division

Cardiff (0) 0 Fulham (0) 0
(8,485)

Texaco Cup

Final, second leg

Newcastle (0) 3 Southmptn (0) 0
Tudor (20,600)
Bruce
Cannell
After extra time Newcastle won 3—1 on aggregate.

CHARITY MATCH: Celtic 3, Benfica 3 (Benfica won 5—4 on penalties).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division, Romford 1, Dover 2.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Worksop 3, Runcorn 3.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Herschel HS 1, Dr Challoner's 2.

Rugby Union

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Kent 14, Eastern Counties 17; Middlesex 32, Hampshire 6; Sussex 8, Surrey 32.

Final table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
E Counties	5	4	0	1	88	47	8
Surrey	5	4	0	1	90	62	8
Middlesex	5	4	0	1	120	60	8
Hampshire	5	1	1	3	63	85	3
Kent	5	1	1	3	73	90	3
Sussex	5	0	0	5	21	123	0

CLUB MATCHES: Ebbw Vale 34, Maesteg 6; RAF Catterick 20, Durham Police 4; Barclays Bank (London) 8, Barclay's Bank (Cardiff) 12.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: United Banks 27, Berkshire 26.

OTHER MATCHES: Hermes LTR 16, GLC Architects 11; RMCS Shrivenham 7, 1st Bn Welsh Regt 3; Brunel University 17, Reading University 11.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Bancroft's 12, Campion 20; Brockley County 16, Purley HS 9; Caterham 16, Rutlish 7; Fettes 34, Watsonian Junior XV 4; Haileybury 15, Cranleigh 4; King's, Canterbury 6, RIH Gallop's XV 10; Liverpool College 30, Caldy GS 3; Merchant Taylors', Crosby 15, Wirral GS 3; Shene College 6, Eastbourne College 9; Skinners' 10, Judd 14; Strathallan 20, Glasgow Academy 0; Sutton Valence 4, Giggleswick 19; St Columba's College 72, Finchley Cath HS 0; Gravesend 0, Chatham Houses 0; Lancaster RGS 15, Old Lancastrians 10; Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 61, Emanuel 0; Hurstpierpoint 3, Regent House GS NI 17; Cannock 0, Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 104.

nbledon over offer drawn

e Best will not be turning the Southern League club, don. Nor will he be guid- would-be FA Cup giant- rom the boardroom.

usiness group which had gotiating to take over the s written to the present s withdrawing their offer. kesman for the group also out that there was never estion of Best's being in- in the club. "The matter n blown up out of all pro- ", he said. "Best had to do with our offer. As playing for Wimbledon, I Manchester United would d something to say about

r this week Wimbledon ld by Merton Council that re unable to help ease the cash problems. Now the nt, Mr Bernie Coleman is to raise the £10,000 a year to cover losses through a ium of local people. "I tainly contribute if we can e other people prepared to £1,000 each", he says.

Old pals act could help Maidstone in Cup match

Robin Stepney, the Maidstone manager, is relying on an old pals act to help him overcome FA Cup second round opponents Swindon at the County Ground on Saturday and plans are already in hand for a victory celebration.

"Jim Smith, the Colchester manager, supplied me with a rundown on them as soon as we knew the draw and he has given me another breakdown since then", said Mr Stepney. "I've not seen them at all but I feel I know a lot about them."

Mr Stepney added "Since I took over as manager two seasons ago I have always wanted to play against a league side and now that wish has been granted. The step after that will be to become coach to a league side."

The Maidstone manager has not ordered any extra training. He said "We have never reached the second round before but if I was to give the players extra training and take them away from their families, they would start to get annoyed

"The players are really confident and we have proved this season to be a better away side than we are at home so Swindon had better watch out. We haven't watched them but the Swindon manager, Danny Williams, has had us watched twice so he must be worried. It is his duty to have one look but when he comes back for a second time it proves they have some respect for us."

A former Millwall player, Plume, has finished a week's suspension and will be available to play. Mr Stepney said "I've got other players like Bobby Hunt, Paul Kempton and Paul Everist in the squad all of whom have played for league clubs so they know what it is all about."

Morton said "We are all very confident. This is the club that expects to win something and although we are very much the underdogs, we believe that we can win and that is all that matters. We all wanted a crack at a league club and we can hit Swindon hard. Already most of the players are expecting to hear a good draw on Saturday night."

Cycling

South American team to ride in Milk Race

A South American team with cyclists from Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Colombia may make their first challenge in the Milk Race next year. These four countries have been invited to form a six-man team and a Brazilian businessman is understood to be prepared to pay the air fares.

Denmark, who last contested the event in 1964 have been invited, together with The Netherlands, the winners of the last four individual titles and team champions this year.

The nine overseas countries invited include the United States, Sweden, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Ireland and there will also be two British teams. But the possibility of a challenge by professionals has been ruled out. Their inclusion would have meant the loss of the event's A category status.

Squash rackets

Group of Pathans may have the last word

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The field of 64 for the British amateur squash rackets championships, which begins at Wembley today, includes players from four continents and 11 countries. Europe (32) and Africa (18) provide the numerical bulk. But the final arguments are likely to rest with a group of Pathans who all have family allegiances with a village near Peshawar.

If the seedings work out, the last eight will line up as follows: Mohibullah v Scott (SA); Ayton (GB) v Saleem; Mashet (SA) v Muneer; Barrow (SA) v Zaman. Of the Pakistani seeds Mohibullah won last year's final from Zaman and Muneer has reached the last four twice, Saleem once.

No British player has reached the final since Jonah Barrington won the title for the third successive season six years ago. But Philip Ayton, five times in the last eight, and Michael Corby, runner-up in Barrington's last two championships, are in the same section of the draw and should assure the home country of a place in the quarter-final round. One could even advance a round farther at the expense of Saleem.

Three of Barrington's successors, Hunt, Alauddin and Nancarrow, have joined him in the professional ranks. It will be no surprise if any or all of the top three seeds at Wembley, Mohibullah, Zaman and Muneer, do the same next month. In contemplating such a step they may be embarrassed by a clash of dates. Pakistan's amateur international series with Great Britain ends four days after the start of a qualifying competition for a £12,000 eight-man series of all-play-all tournaments sponsored by British Caledonian airways and the Yellow Dot sports goods company. An amateur international or the chance to take a bite at £12,000? The Pathans must choose.

So many leading players have become professionals that, except for such big-entry events as the British open championship, the prize money circuit is inevitably splitting up into separate groups, though there will be traffic between them. Meantime the amateur game is both gaining and losing! Gaining in that there is more scope for up-and-coming players to achieve prominence, but losing in that the absence of celebrities reduces the stature of amateur events and the quality of competition.

On the credit side, the players who have emerged from a 100-strong qualifying competition to take their places in the main draw at Wembley include such men as the Finnish champion, Harri Bruht, aged 20, who has recently benefited from the tactical advice of Bill Hunt, brother of the British open champion. Bruht plays Aladin Allouba (Egypt) in a first round match that, taken in conjunction with the presence of three Swedes, speaks volumes for the game's progress in Scandinavia.

ng

rs Moser will find it hard proving she is still best

ina d'Ampezzo, Italy, Dec he Austrian world cham- Annemarie Moser, will be r revenge in the women's ll event of the World Cup omorrow. She could manage ter than seventh place after g out of line in the opening at Val d'Isère a week ago ill want to prove here that still the world's number

ever, snow and visibility ions that handicap such specialists as the Austrian champion may make it difficult for her. The best practice time in final training here today was clocked by Michele Jacot, of France, who covered the often icy 2.35 kilometres (1.47 miles) run with a 530 metre drop in 1min 32.82sec. Mrs Moser was sixth in 1min 33.74sec on the first of the two last practice runs, and fell on the second. Second fastest was Marie-Therese Nadig, of Switzerland, in 1min 32.93sec, and third Canada's Elizabeth Clifford in 1min 33.17sec.

Competitors described the run, with its 14 directional gates and its four braking gates as technically very difficult. The chief hazard is a treacherously icy S-bend halfway down. Light snow and mist cut down visibility and slowed down the times in the final practices, which were delayed by two hours before conditions were good enough to go. The mist thickened in the second of today's practice runs, held immediately after the end of the first, and best times were, on average, one second slower.

Lack of snow forced the organizers to shorten the downhill run by 500 metres. The course is covered with only a thin coat of snow and this will help the hard-snow specialists such as Miss Jacot and Miss Nadig. Unless there is a significant snowfall during the night, and unless visibility improves considerably over today's conditions, there could be some big upsets tomorrow.

BEST PRACTICE TIMES: 1, M. Jacot (France) 1min 32.82sec; 2, M.-T. Nadig (Switzerland) 1min 32.93sec; 3, E. Clifford (Canada) 1min 33.17sec; 4, C. Nelson (US) 1min 33.32sec; 5, D. Debernard (France) 1min 33.46sec; 6, A. Moser (Austria) 1min 33.74sec; 7, R. Mittermaier (W Germany) 1min 34.11sec; 8, W. Drexel (Austria) 1min 34.47sec; 9, L. Kreiner (Canada) 1min 35.04sec; 10, B. Schroell (Austria) 1min 38.07sec.—Reuter.

Hockey

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Cornwall 2, Oxford and Cambridge Nomads 3; United Banks 2, Insurance H.A. 1.

ROYAL NAVY CUP—Final: H.M.S. Collingwood 1, H.M.S. Osprey 3.

LONDON UNIVERSITY CUP—Second round: London Hospital 5, King's College 1.

OTHER MATCHES: Imperial College 3, Hendon 2; Kingston G.S. 1, H.A. XI 7.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Canadiens 5, Minnesota North Stars 3; New York Islanders 3, St Louis Blues 2; Boston Bruins 6, Kansas City Scouts 2; Vancouver Canucks 3, California Golden Seals 0.

Christchurch, Dec 11.—Three Olympic champions will be among a powerful party of 31 Russians who will take part in the inaugural New Zealand Games here next month, the organizers said today.

Table tennis

Barnes takes on a Chinese player

The English champion, Chester Barnes, has been drawn against one of the strong Chinese contingent in the first round of the men's singles in the Norwich Union international table tennis championships at Brighton on January 9 to 11.

Yen Kuo-Chaing is not one of China's many world-ranking players, but is still certain to provide formidable opposition for the 27-year-old Barnes, who makes few competitive appearances these days.

If he wins this match Barnes's problems will not be over. He is then almost certain to clash in the second round with the top seed, Sarkhis Sarkhojan, of the Soviet Union. He ranks No 13 in the world.

In the same quarter, too, is England's Denis Neale, from Middlesbrough, who is seeded sixth. He reached the semi-final round last year and his first round opponent is the Yugoslav, Miroslav Savnik. The draw was made in Hastings yesterday after a 48-hour postponement on Monday, when the names of the Chinese and Russian contenders were not available. The Soviet Union provides three of the eight men's singles seeds.

England's Jill Hammersley is second favourite for the women's singles behind the Russian Zoya Rudnova. Mrs Hammersley also opens her challenge against a Chinese, Yen Kui-Li.

Seeds in draw order:
MEN: Sarkhojan (USSR), Neale (England), Strokatov (USSR), Li Ching-Kuang (China), Gomozkov (USSR), Kunz (Czechoslovakia), Karakasevic (Yugoslavia), Secretin (France).
WOMEN: Rudnova (USSR), Yu Chin-Chua (China), V. Federova (USSR), J. Hammersley (GB).

Independent view from Dublin

Back beyond square one in Ulster's aim of power-sharing

Faced with local dissidence, it is natural for a government to look for a local solution. Reconciliation between Unionist and Nationalist is the immediately obvious thing to work for in Northern Ireland, and power-sharing the immediately obvious policy approach.

Power-sharing, certainly, is a splendid policy for London and Dublin politicians. In urging reconciliation on Unionist and Nationalist they can feel they are on the side of the angels; because power-sharing is a policy strictly local in its application, it has the advantage of minimizing London and Dublin involvement; and if it breaks down, it is the local politicians who will seem to be responsible

It has not proved such a good policy for the Northern Irish. Far from the Sunningdale experiment improving matters in the North, it has ended up with northern politics being more polarized than ever. And, indeed, it is nothing new for London policies to rebound in this way. Since 1968, moderate Unionist leader after moderate Unionist leader has been discredited trying to push through, at London's urging, policies which Unionist voters would not stomach. It is time to ask whether there is not something fundamentally wrong with London's (and indeed Dublin's) view of the whole affair.

The vital, immediate question is: "How can a peaceful future for the people of Northern Ireland here be ensured?" The trouble is that (because of a natural wish in London and Dublin to keep the whole nasty issue at arm's length?) this is paraphrased to read: "What political institutions are best for Northern Ireland?"

But the two questions are by no means the same. The basic issue of Northern Irish politics is not about how the provice should be ruled, but about whether the province should be a separate political unit at all. Nationalists want Ireland to be united: Unionists want to keep it divided. The existence of Northern Ireland as a separate unit is evidence of the Unionists' success, at least to date. To propose power-sharing in Northern Irish politics as a means of reconciling Unionist with Nationalist is rather like calling together a group who want to live in a house and a group who want to pull it down and suggesting that the quarrel be resolved by the two groups getting together to maintain the building. It cannot work.

Unionists, as people, would no doubt be happy to work alongside Nationalists, as people; but, as Unionists, they cannot afford to. To help show that Unionist can work alongside Nationalist is to show that a united Ireland would work; and no party can reasonably be expected to make nonsense of its basic political tenet.

When Unionists say they accept power-sharing but not a Council of Ireland, they are in fact demonstrating the impossibility of effective power-sharing; for what they are really saying is that power-sharing is only possible about relatively trivial issues. On the only important issue—the constitutional issue—they dare consent to no tinge of Nationalist involvement.

Regional institutions must be based on the regional loyalty—and the only loyalty which identifies itself with Northern Ireland is Protestant Unionism. If Northern Ireland political institutions are to be effective, they must be based on Protestant Unionism; and no one need be shocked that in the aftermath of Sunningdale, moderate-minded Unionists have turned away from moderate leaders towards extreme politicians they would not normally care for. At a time of crisis, they were turning away from leaders who had nothing to offer but power-sharing (and consequent disorder) to men who represented the only possible source of coherent leadership for Northern Irish institutions — Protestant Unionism.

The attempt over the past five years to get for Nationalists a share of power in the province's affairs was vain from the beginning. We are back where we started; indeed further back still, for the present Unionist leaders are extreme men who would never have been chosen five years ago. No Irishman need be surprised if, in the aftermath of the Birmingham horror, British people are in no mood for concessions to Irish nationalism; yet the fact of Irish nationalism remains, and as long as the constitution of Northern Ireland makes no concessions to its existence, the IRA will be able to claim a monopoly of the Irish nationalist cause, will continue to get recruits, and will continue to plague the people of these islands.

What can be done? Nothing clearly inside the context of Northern Irish representative institutions; that is to invite disorder. London and Dublin must accept that the Irish question cannot be properly dealt with for so long as they try and deal with it at arm's length, through the medium of a hopefully-pliant Northern Assembly whose members are expected to do what London and Dublin want them to do—and to sacrifice their political lives when things go wrong. The only meaningful concession to Irish nationalism is the creation of an all-Irish institution with powers however small, and if such an institution is ever to be created, it will have to be done directly by London and Dublin, without seeking the consent of Belfast.

But talk of concessions to Irish nationalism is fanciful at the moment. The real immediate need is to get understanding of the basic facts; that, for instance, attempts to foster power-sharing make matters worse, not better. Further, that the Irish question is not just a local sectarian squabble, to be solved by tinkering with the province's internal politics.

It also concerns the partition of the island of Ireland; most of the tragic loss of life there has been occurred, not in Catholic-Protestant violence, but in the pursuance by the IRA of what it regards as a war against the British Crown.

Again, if London will not integrate the province in the United Kingdom, and if there is not to be an independent Ulster or a united Ireland, there must be regional institutions in Belfast; and London must stand over the fact that, if these institutions are to work, they must be expressions of Protestant Unionism. When these facts are digested there will at least be a realistic basis for policies to deal with Irish nationalism and the IRA.

Hugh Munro

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Ronald Butt

EEC: the terms and the referendum

What the other heads of government of the European Community have wanted to know from Mr Wilson this week is whether, if they give him the improved membership terms demanded, Britain will stay in the EEC or, at least, whether the Government will throw its full weight behind advice to the British people that they should vote to stay in, when the now apparently inescapable referendum day arrives.

What Mr Wilson, in contrast, wants from the rest of the EEC is improved conditions of membership, or terms, which trust to his balanced assertion that he wants to stay in but will be advised to let the British people leave if the terms are not "right". Mr Wilson has stuck firmly to his claim that the argument is about the terms and nothing but the terms, and that no question of principle is involved.

Nor, for Mr Wilson, Mr Callaghan and most of the Cabinet, is there a question of principle. But for the majority of active Labour supporters, and for the TUC, the basic objection—from which the renegotiation of the "terms" has been Mr Wilson's escape route—is essentially one concerning the principle of membership. Whatever improvement in the terms Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan can achieve, the question on which Mr Benn, Mr Shore and other anti-marketeers will build their case in the referendum campaign will be one of principle—the principle of sovereignty.

This will be the issue to which they (and other prominent anti-EEC campaigners, including Mr Powell) will direct the attention of the British people, not to the terms; it will be foolish for politicians not to address their thinking to the likelihood that it will be far easier for the average citizen to make up his mind on this simple point, in the light of his instincts, belief and (if you like) prejudices, than to decide by an evaluation of precisely to what extent the terms have been significantly improved and whether such improvement makes any difference to the fundamental argument.

Theoretically, it is conceivable that there will be no referendum and some Conservatives believe that the whole question of the Community will be subsumed in the economic cataclysm which they foresee next year, with a 25 per cent or more inflation rate and the breakdown of the social contract. Some argue that we may yet see Mr Wilson going to the country at the head of some sort of government, Conservative supported, standing for responsible economic management and membership of the EEC.

But for practical purposes, it should be assumed that there will be a referendum and that if (which is anything but certain) Mr Wilson recommends "yes", Mr Benn, Mr Shore and Mr Foot will be allowed to speak their minds against membership on the point of sovereignty, and to do so from inside the Government under an agreement to differ from their colleagues, on the understanding that they will accept the verdict of the British people, whatever that may be.

Mr Wilson will not find it easy to defeat such opposition. Even assuming he gets improved terms for the British contribution to the EEC budget, and on agriculture, it is not clear how these, or changes on any of the other issues being negotiated, can be represented as a fundamental answer to the objection to membership on the grounds of sovereignty which is held by those to whom sovereignty is the major issue. What is more, the argument will be further confused by an illogicality which lies at the heart of the case of those anti-Marketeers who are in the Labour Party. Theoretically (despite the xenophobia which afflicts very many Labour supporters, particularly where Europe is concerned) Labour is an internationalist party: why then should it object to membership of an internationalist body like the EEC?

The answer that anti-Market Socialists now give is that by membership of the community, the British people would be surrendering their right to give or withhold their consent, through Parliament, to many basic acts of government. (The fact that the principle of the referendum itself undermines the authority of Parliament is skated over). Pointing to the extent to which Ministers already find their scope for decision restricted by law which is made in Brussels, they assert the particular danger of such a development at a time when the task of restoring public consent to the acts of government is more essential than ever before.

There is, however, a counter-argument to this objection which an internationalist-socialist logically ought to meet. What if the Community itself should invent genuinely democratic, as well as supra-national institutions? What if every British voter should, eventually, be able to vote for a genuinely democratic and elected European Parliament to which a "European Government" was responsible for that part of law which was "European" rather than national? Can it not be argued that if the assignment given this week to M Tindemans, the Belgium Prime Minister, to work out a scheme for direct elections by 1979 comes off, this kind of supra-nationalism could become a reality?

Certainly, the end of the *Council of Ministers'* unanimity rule which is the present guardian of national sovereignty, would only be tolerable if such a democratic system for Europe could be created. However, that is something that is very much in the future, and the present British Government has strong reservations about encouraging the development of the EEC in so federalist a direction. Those who stick upon the point of sovereignty, therefore, will assert that any hope of a genuinely democratic supra-nationalism in Europe is too far ahead to be taken account of in the present argument. Yet however one looks at it, the argument can be made to come back to the question of "sovereignty"—a vague term which can be used variously to indicate the "sovereignty of the people" and the "sovereignty of Parliament" and which will be none the less potent in a referendum campaign on account of that ambiguity.

If Mr Wilson has to counter the argument that we are joining an *institution* whose future development is unforeseeable, there is perhaps a further escape route that he could use. If referenda are to be an instrument of the British constitution next year (assuming Parliament agrees which is by no means yet certain) why should they not be employed over future European Community questions too? It would, I suppose, be open to Mr Wilson to say that, in voting "yes" to the terms as they stand now, and to membership of the Market in its present shape, the electorate would not be giving cart-blanche to any future development which might subordinate national sovereignty to supra-nationalism.

He could, I suppose, promise that if M Tindemans' work leads to firm propositions for fundamental changes in the institution of the Community, the British people would have the right to pronounce upon these in a further referendum when the time comes. The referendum idea is such a Pandora's box that who knows where it *might* not lead? But however one looks at it, it is difficult to escape from the probability that Mr Wilson will find it very difficult to keep the voters' attention on the terms and nothing but the terms when he puts the questions to them.

Bernard Levin

The bell tolls again on Robben Island

Amid the extraordinary events of the last few days in Southern Africa, it is easy, so strong a force is hope, to forget the ancient rule that, where tyrants are concerned, we must pay attention to their actions and not their words. Mr Vorster said last month, and subsequently repeated, that "startling changes" would be coming in South Africa within six months. I am, perfectly prepared to believe him *ex post facto*, but not a minute before; if he will show us the changes, we will consider them. And today, as it happens, I am in a position to suggest one startling change to him that could be carried into effect immediately, without South Africa collapsing in ruins, and even without the housewives of the more expensive Johannesburg suburbs being compelled to do their own washing-up.

I wrote some time ago about conditions on Robben Island, where many of South Africa's political prisoners are kept, and the way in which the authorities were trying to destroy these uncomfortable reminders of the fact that tyranny inevitably breeds resistance to it. Nobody who saw Athol Fugard's play *The Island*, when it was running in London earlier this year, will forget the double-sided portrait it gave of South Africa's most notorious prison camp; on one side, the desperate need of South Africa to break or silence the witnesses against her, and on the other their refusal to be broken or silenced.

They do, however, die, a natural process which is greatly encouraged by the conditions on Robben Island. One who recently obliged the authorities in this manner was a Mr Julius Nkumbuzi, who was sentenced to 30 months imprisonment for the offence of breaking his "banning" order: that is, he stepped outside the magic pentacle which the South African regime inscribes about those who embarrass it. Nkumbuzi was confined to certain areas of Johannesburg, and went outside; *for that alone* he was jailed and, when he had a year of his sentence to go, was transferred to Robben Island. He was soon very seriously ill (it is not entirely clear whether he was ill before the transfer, and if so whether the authorities sent him to the island knowing of his condition), suffering from a lung disease which was either phthisis or lung cancer, and he was in either case incurable.

The South African Prisons Act provides for the release, on compassionate grounds, of incurably ill prisoners; no distinction is made in the legislation between political and non-political ones, but in practice the authorities do not release dying politicals, possibly thinking that, since anyone who questions the basis of South African society must be in league with the devil, it would not be beyond the capacity of His Satanic Majesty to raise them from the dead. Anyway, Nkumbuzi was not released; indeed, for some time he was not even taken to a hospital outside the island, but treated there. Eventually, however, he was sent, under guard and with some other seriously ill prisoners, to hospital in Cape Town, but his case was hopeless. *So he was taken back to Robben Island*, and died there. Indeed, not only was he refused the grace of dying among his own family; when he was on the point of death he was taken to an unoccupied part of the prison, so that he died quite alone, without even his fellow-prisoners to comfort him.

A further example blind and horrible inh of the South African ties is provided by tl of another Robben prisoner called Sileng also died on the island case even the medical ties of the prison had mended his release (l cancer of the liver an not have survived), but not permitted. Not e body was returned to tives (he was a Namibi was buried by the aut in Cape Town.

Now here, as I say, i fect opportunity for Mr to demonstrate to the that he is willing to k promise of "startling cl in South Africa: nothir all, could be more startl that he should begin to political prisoners with and humanity, and sinc Africa can get no con gain from the kind of c present practised again he would, if he were the immediate release ously ill prisoners (my tion is that there are more of these on Robbe alone), begin to persua of the sceptical that he posing to keep his word

For one man, s announcement would c late: I learn that ("Bram") Fischer, one very few men denounc Communist by the South authorities who actua one, is dying in Pretoria a fall in prison a few we in which he injured l during the consequent o extensive cancer w covered: he is now in side hospital, guarded, not expected to live lon

Great king, within thi
I p
Thy buried fear: he
breathle
The mightiest of thy
enemi

Fischer's life poses in form the problem that ponent of tyranny mu what should be our att those who oppose one in the cause of another ing aside such special a war for survival—w obviously right to be all Soviet Communism Nazism, even though the was as evil as the latt right to work on liberty with those who elsewhe against her? I am in r at all in my own case circumstances whateve I take part in any join or action or campaign the Soviet Union wi who support South A vice versa. But it is im to withhold admiratic Fischer for the fight he whatever his own ultim against South Africa be it is no less right to him with sympathy in plating his treatment hands of the barbari magnificent efforts as in the two great South "show trials"—the Rivc of the African leaders, ludicrous mass treasc which collapsed in ignominy—would the earn him a place on of honour inscribed names of those who ha ted evil; the way in w was jailed for life wo wise ensure that he among those who have suffered at its hands. ago, Vorster, in the fa campaign for Fischer's (even so impeccably figure as Dr Christiaan joined it), said blunt while I'm alive". In cumstances, this would apt moment for a sign intends to redeem his that South Africa changed.

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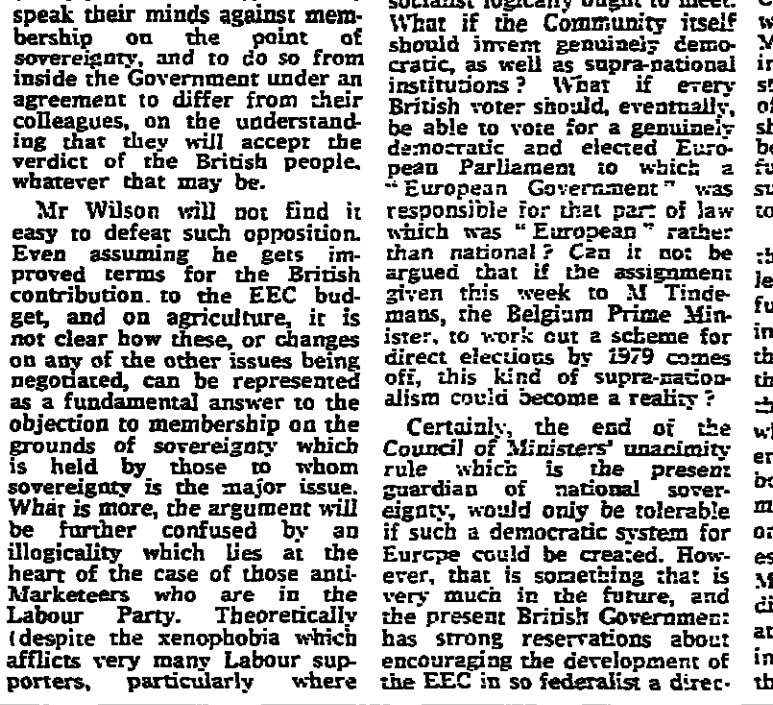
Seeing fair play in the auction room

Public auctions are basically straightforward affairs but there are many ways that an expert can play them to his advantage. Some of these are frowned on while others elicit no more than a knowing wink. It is, however, entirely new for a national institution to "play" an auction to its advantage. This is what appears to have happened in the case of the Normanton Parmigianino.

Sent for sale at Christie's on November 29, it was bought in at the auction at 260,000gns with the Louvre as the under-bidder. Immediately after the sale it was announced that the National Gallery had purchased the painting privately for an undisclosed price. The National Gallery's interest in the painting was no secret before the sale and it is generally assumed that the reason they chose not to bid at the auction itself was due to some prior arrangement with the Normantons.

The gallery is refusing categorically to give any details of the deal. Other bidders and collectors interested in the painting are not surprisingly angry at this. If the ground rules for the sale of major works from English collections at auction have been changed those who are likely to be competing when other works come up for sale—and wealth tax could bring many great works on to the market—would like to know the terms on which they are competing.

Professor John Hale, chairman of the trustees of the National Gallery, comments that the gallery's primary responsibility to the public is to acquire great paintings for the national collection. They are entitled to use the best means available to do this and there is no reason why they should lose their advantage by talking about it. Besides if they do not respect the confidentiality of an agreement with an owner, other owners will be discouraged from approaching the gallery. Patrick Lyndsay, director of Christie's picture department, said desperately: "If you knew the details of the arrangement I am sure you would consider it entirely honourable." I am sure people would—if they knew.



Detail from the Normanton Parmigianino

Of the several theories advanced on the nature of the deal, one is particularly important in that it could set a precedent for future auctions. The tax advantages which accrue from the sale of a work of art to a public collection are not applicable if that work of art is purchased at a public auction. The advantages amount to a 25 per cent waiver of such estate duty and capital gains tax as are due on the sale price. This can make a huge difference where the rate of estate duty is high. The difficulty lies in establishing a fair valuation of the work of art; traditionally auctioneers have been able to argue that an auction is likely to bring a new record price level which will outdistance the advantages of a negotiated private sale.

It has been suggested that a private offer before the sale from the National Gallery, grossed up to take account of tax advantages, was used by the Normantons as the auction reserve, or price below which the painting would not be sold. This would certainly be a highly intelligent method of operation for other galleries to imitate in future.

That this was, in fact, the deal is more doubtful. Lord Normanton sold the painting to his wife a week before the sale which appears to rule out any estate duty advantages that might have been available on his own inheritance of the work. The more modest capital gains tax advantage would remain.

So theory number two is that the auction was used as a means of determining a fair price for the gallery to pay for the painting—they would cap the last true bid in the auction room. It is believed that the price paid by the gallery was around £250,000; the last bid was 240,000 gns or £252,000. How high would the National Gallery have gone? Patrick Lyndsay hastened to assure me after the sale that any bidder who had been prepared to pay enough could have secured the painting at the auction; the reserve, he suggested, was only modestly beyond the buy-in price.

In Paris the national museums have the right to preempt a work of art at the price offered by the last auction bidder. Is this practice now being introduced in England without anyone being told about it?

Geraldine Norman

Sale Room Correspondent

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The Times Diary

Just like raiding the tuckshop

Robin Young reports on Tuesday night's dramas in Paris:

If, as President Giscard said at his closing late-night press conference, that was the last European summit, then *that* might also prove to be the last such press conference to be so heavily attended—but I doubt it. The reporters, starved of exciting news for two days, crowded the press centre from six o'clock on.

The French, partly to be good hosts and partly in expectation of a long wait, had provided a *buffet campagnard* which boasted 70 varieties of French cheese, 50 assorted cold meats by the platterful, and four wines by the barrel. This generosity helped contain impatience.

When the French spokesman arrived to say that "a little difficulty of translation" would hold up the communiqué for perhaps another 90 minutes, journalists set up a chant of "Energie, energie"—in their opinion the burning issue of the hour. The unruffled Frenchman, leaving without saying a word about energy, turned back: "At least you do not seem to lack it", he observed.

Giscard spoke quickly and easily without blowing his own trumpet as the British leaders were to do later. He raised one good laugh, by reading the obfuscating verbiage from the communiqué about Britain's position in the Community.

Soon afterwards Harold Wilson and James Callaghan, at the British embassy, were giving a largely off-the-record British version of events. Wilson wore a lemon shirt and pastel blue tie with his dark blue suit, emphasizing his sunny mood. The quote about telling Giscard that if his view was the definitive one there was no hope of successful negotiations (which we had already had from Wilson's press adviser, Joe Haines, at lunchtime) was peddled again with clearly paternal pride.

The British delegation took special pride in James Callaghan's suggestion, when the regional fund was under discussion, that the British would opt out completely if that was what the other eight would prefer. Giscard, whose remarks had opened the door for this suggestion, apparently caught it in the neck from his continental colleagues. With the delight of schoolboys who have succeeded in stealing sweets from the tuckshop, the cock-a-hoop British unattributably describe their role in this episode as "innocents abroad—so touching that we touched them for £8 million".

Less equal

Women on American newspapers and magazines are intensifying their campaign against what they see as discrimination against them. On *The New York Times*, a group of six women has taken the paper to court on behalf of the 600 women employees. Similar action is under way, or has already been taken, on *The Washington Post*, *Time*, *Newsweek* and the Columbia Broadcasting System, the largest of the television networks.

In the case of *The New York Times*, the complaint is that preference is given to men when appointments are being made at home and abroad. Men get better salaries, it is claimed, more merit increases and more security. Male employees earn on average nearly £2,000 more than women. There are also departments—such as sports, photography and classified advertising—in which women have great difficulty getting jobs.

The legal basis for these complaints is the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This provides for a long series of steps in which anyone who feels discriminated against goes first to the New York City Human Rights Commission and then on to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The women on *The New York Times* have been through all this, and have got nowhere, they say. The paper disagrees. It introduced an "affirmative action programme" some years ago, it maintains, and since then there has been no discrimination.

Over-exposed

Considering it is supposed to be a highly secret organization, the United States Central Intelligence Agency is exposed with remarkable regularity. The latest person to reveal all the filthy secrets is Philip Agee, whose book about his 12 years as an agent will be published next month, entitled *Inside the Company: CIA Diary*.

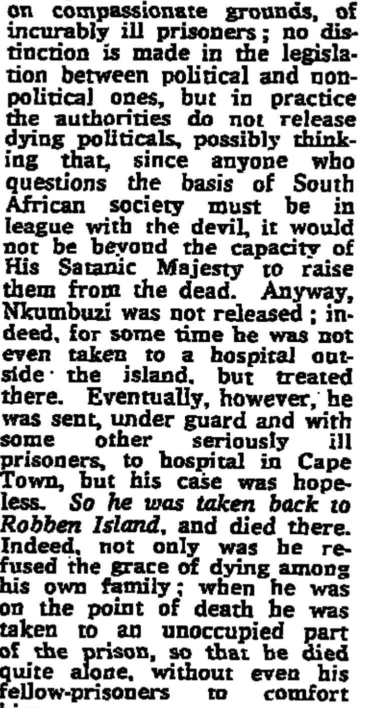
This one is supposed to contain even bigger and filthier secrets than the others—the most recent of which, by Victor Marchetti, was published only in September. There are the usual tales of efforts by the CIA to have it suppressed. One of the oddest of these tales was printed in *More*, an American review of journalism.

This maintains that before Marchetti came to Britain to launch his own CIA exposé, he was approached by CIA agents who asked him to steal Agee's manuscript from the London publisher. The article says Marchetti was told that Agee was a radical who had "gone off the deep end" and that it was Marchetti's duty as a patriotic American to steal the manuscript. He declined, and instead told Agee (who now lives in Cornwall) about the offer.

More also makes much of the fact that eight New York publishers declined to buy the manuscript from Allen Lane, who have the world rights. The American edition will be published in the spring by Straight Arrow, the publishing division of *Rolling Stone*, the radical periodical. The implication is that the New York publishers turned the book down on political grounds, but when asked by *More*, most of them said they simply found it boring.

This I can believe. Although I have not read the book, a London news agency released some extracts from it yesterday. It is full of dull and quite ungripping stuff about who was doing what undercover things to whom, mainly in Latin America.

The most exciting incidents concern some "inflammatory plans for revolution" planted in an Ecuadorean Communist's toothpaste tube, and a reference to a "hilarious Cuban embassy chauffeur" who was a good agent but apparently a poor driver. But do not buy it for laughs.



"Do you think anyone will ever feel nostalgic about the Seventies, Simon?"

Adrift

A police station has been floating in the middle of the Thames, between Waterloo and Blackfriars, for a week and a half. A reader who believes in conspiracy theories wondered what it was doing there, since it cannot be reached by land and has an ominously fortress-like appearance.

The answer, alas, is simple and lies in the silt. The station is usually moored beside the Embankment at Waterloo Bridge. Over the years silt has built up to such an extent that at low tide the station sat on the river and tilted to one side. Policemen's teacups slid off tables and their saucepans fell from stoves and the law enforcers themselves te lean—provoking jokes bent coppers.

So the authorities c a dredging firm which i ing away the silt

Meanwhile the floatin station is still being although it is not on t phone. Messages are by radio to the po aboard from an office o Pier, at Lambeth Bridge is being used tempora Thames Police. Yesterda noon, however, there breakdown in the ele supply to the pier and th was not working. It never do for *Z Cars*.

Super squat

Hampstead likes to thi a superior district in respects, and a colleag lives there now tells boasts a superior kind o ter. A group of three m one woman arrived the night at an empty house

They came in a Ro litre with a television se boot and a Great Dane, ently a thoroughbred, back seat. Moreover, neig peering through the la tains have noticed th woman returns from he ping expeditions in a taxi

There are a number of r who enjoy sending me paper headlines, esp from The Times, *which a double meaning. I love all for it, but on this oc let me get in first wi definitive joke about day's headline on this "Why Hamburgers woul accept the standards of in Liverpool". An because they would feel g down.*

P

The oil around us

a Special Report

Iinisters and companies all t for tough bargaining

oger Vielvoye
gy Correspondent

last month Sir Eric ., the chairman of h Petroleum, led a team of his senior ors to Lancaster House et three representatives he Government — Mr d Lever, Chancellor of uchy of Lancaster, Mr nd Dell, Paymaster al, and *Lord Balogh*, ter of State at the Department of Energy. The meeting marked the of a series of long and fought discussions over h state participation in mmercial oilfields found North Sea.

start of serious talks what the Government the "renegotiation of orth Sea licences" has expected since the r Government was re- in the October gen- lection; and Mr Eric , the Secretary of for Energy, reaffirmed he Government would vigorously its policy ning majority state par- tion in the North Sea. re had been some lation that the Govern- would play down the participation question the election, mainly se of the difficulties in the money to com- the companies for ss of 51 per cent of a profitable asset. Esti- oi just how much be needed vary greatly e range of £1,000m to m has been mentioned. e sources within the ry have seen the dele- of negotiating power eam led by Mr Harold as a sign that the nment may, indeed, rsue such a hard line first mentioned. Al- the appointment of ver received a quali- welcome from the oil nies, any thoughts ey might get a better largely wishful think- While Mr Lever and wo ministerial col- s will carry out the day negotiations, they ll directly responsible Varley.

estigations into orth Sea policy

e presence of Mr Dell ne negotiating commit- oes not mean that the nment has decided to ne the negotiation of participation with the ed discussions on its sals for taxing reve- from North Sea oil ction. Mr Dell, while osition, played a lead- art in the publication Public Accounts Com- investigation into Sea policy which ex- serious defects and the possibility of les in the present on system being used et the taxation on pro- om the North Sea.

meeting between the ectors and the Govern- team was short and ntly agreeable. In the 4 hours Mr Lever and olleagues met senior rs from Shell and n two separate meet-

chedule for continued with the three largest ost successful finders in the North Sea has een announced, al- there are expected to umber of much longer ore detailed meetings Christmas. State par- ion will keep Mr Lever over the next few s since he is also com- to a round of opening sions with the compan- volved in other North nds.

12 fields appear on vernment list for state pation—Forties, Auk, Dunlin, Montrose, Ninian, Heather, Piper, Thistle and ore.

first meetings between wer and BP, Shell and ave produced one un- ed feature. Shell and partners in four of the sful oilfield discover- ere expected to negoti- a joint entity but in bad individual inter- with Mr Lever. So far has been no indication uture talks will be on a basis.

vever, some of the ings that have found ve a large number of ers and negotiations become extremely cted and unwieldy if ame policy is pursued. atmosphere for the ngs has improved. Both took up extreme posi- during the prepara- for the election. The mpanies are now main- g a discreet silence their intentions over participation while the nment has gone out of ay to reassure the oil try that it does not to frighten them away the North Sea by mak- xploration and produc- unattractive.

announcing a pro- me that gives the nment powers to con- he rate of output from North Sea, Mr Varley last week that there be no control over the development of finds made up to the end of next year. He also said there would be no controls over production before 1982, and if these were eventually necessary the companies could expect ample notice.

Yesterday, speaking in London, Mr John Smith, Under Secretary at the Department of Energy, told a conference on the North and Celtic Seas: "The exploitation of our oil wealth needs the sustained efforts and resources of both our nation and the oil companies. Both can share the oil: both can share the profits."

It is not just the Americans who are unhappy about the participation and the tax proposals. European and British companies feel that the Government's and the nation's interest can best be served by devising a fair taxation rate that can make the most of revenues from North Sea oil and keep exploration and the exploitation of new finds at a high level.

Whitehall already has powers to control the rate of extraction from the North Sea and to impose restrictions on exports, the companies claim. In this situation the Government has all the powers it needs to guide the direction of North Sea oil exploitation and will gain nothing from participation, other than expenses it cannot afford.

No one expects the discussions to be easy. Mr Varley has said on a number of occasions that he wants participation to be freely negotiated, but the companies feel they are being coerced with the unspoken threat of victimization in a new round of licensing and in other directions.

Mr Lever may well find that some of the stiffest opposition comes from BP, in which the Government has a 48 per cent stake. The company is not receiving preferential treatment and the Government has made it plain that it requires 51 per cent of the BP finds in the same way as any other company.

It would be possible for the Government to abandon its policy of allowing BP to act as a commercial company without state interference. But it is anxious to demonstrate to the Americans in particular that its North Sea proposals apply equally to all companies whether British or foreign. Fears of retaliation against growing British oil interests in the United States are behind the Government's drive to treat all North Sea participants fairly.

Just two organizations are excluded from this equal treatment policy. The National Coal Board has been told that its North Sea interests will be transferred to the British National Oil Corporation and that it will receive compensation for its loss. British Gas will be allowed to continue its operations without surrendering any part of its holdings to the BNOC, but its partners in various discoveries are still uncertain whether the British Gas shareholding will count towards the state 51 per cent participation or if they will still be required to negotiate a majority state holding in their shares.

The rising costs of recovery

Negotiations must also be made more complex by the continually rising cost of getting oil ashore from the North Sea reservoirs. A large oilfield could cost more than £1,000m to develop and it seems unlikely that even the biggest oil companies can handle two or possibly three fields at these costs.

Although oilmen would regard it as treason to admit the fact, some companies could be seriously embarrassed if their exploration efforts were too successful. If oil discoveries were to outstrip the capacity of a company to develop them, state participation might be welcome.

The other factor that could persuade some companies that a government stake in the North Sea oil business would be beneficial is the price of oil. It is estimated that the production cost of a barrel of oil from the North Sea will be between $4 and $5, still leaving a handsome margin between the cost, including transport, of a barrel of imported oil at $12-$14.

If ever the North Sea, and particularly the smaller fields, became an uneconomic proposition, state participation would be essential to ensure their continued operation since they would still be an important source of saving on foreign exchange.

Oil company reaction to the publication of the Oil Taxation Bill last month has also been hostile. The proposed legislation does nothing to remove the uncertainties surrounding the North Sea operations as the actual rate for the new petroleum revenues tax on the gross proceeds from oil and gas operations has not been announced.

On the other hand, the North Sea groupings will get the opportunity to consult with the Government and the Inland Revenue before the rate is fixed early in the new year. As expected, it establishes the principle of the "ring fence" around British oil and gas production activities.

The revenue tax will be levied on gross proceeds from all oil and gas production—except from the producing gasfields in the southern basin of the North Sea —before corporation tax is deducted. The main objection from the oil companies so far has been the Government's intention to apply the new tax on a field by field basis.

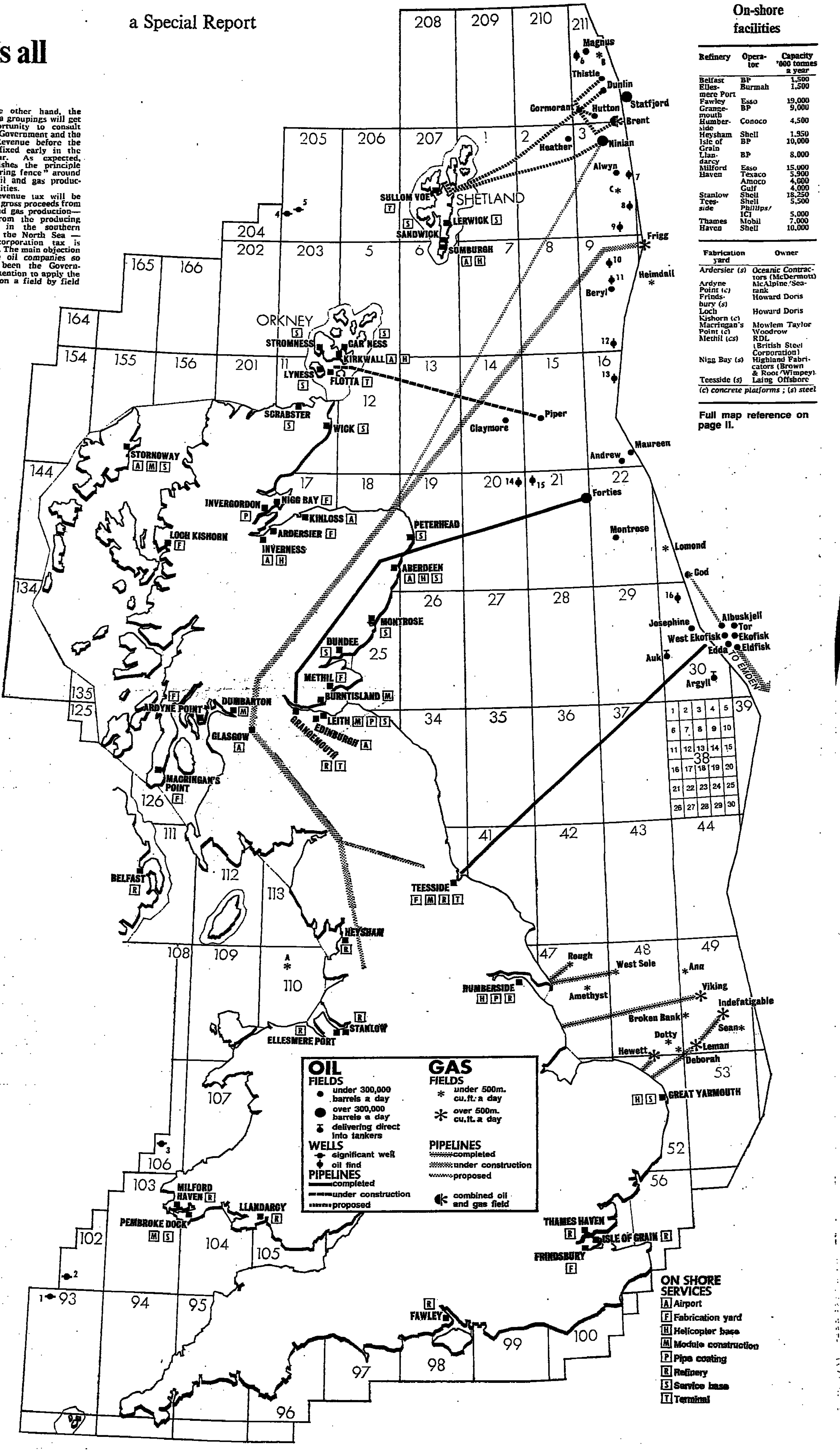
On-shore facilities

Refinery	Operator	Capacity '000 tonnes a year
Belfast	BP	1,500
Ellesmere Port	Burmah	1,500
Fawley	Esso	19,000
Grangemouth	BP	9,000
Humberside	Conoco	4,500
Heysham	Shell	1,950
Isle of Grain	BP	10,000
Llandarcy	BP	8,000
Milford Haven	Esso	15,000
	Texaco	5,900
	Amoco	4,000
	Gulf	4,000
Stanlow	Shell	18,250
Teesside	Shell	5,500
	Phillips/ ICI	5,000
Thames Haven	Mobil	7,000
	Shell	10,000

Fabrication yard	Owner
Ardersier (*s*)	Oceanic Contractors (McDermott)
Ardyne Point (*c*)	McAlpine/Seatank
Frindsbury (*s*)	Howard Doris
Loch Kishorn (*c*)	Howard Doris
Macringan's Point (*c*)	Mowlem Taylor Woodrow
Methil (*cs*)	RDL (British Steel Corporation)
Nigg Bay (*s*)	Highland Fabricators (Brown & Root/Wimpey)
Teesside (*s*)	Laing Offshore

(*c*) *concrete platforms*; (*s*) *steel*

Full map reference on page II.



Map drawn by Ted Sharpley: research by Roger Viélvoye and Richard Sachs.

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Costs float up as steel drives down

by Roger Vielvoye

Living on a giant, semi-submersible rig drilling for oil in the heaving waters of the North Sea could never be described as glamorous. But as the importance of North Sea oil to the future economic well-being of the country has become apparent, a mystique has grown up around the cold and dirty work of drilling into the waves.

For the first time this summer, the glare of publicity has switched from the explorers to a new type of offshore activity—the installation of permanent facilities in the North Sea to subtract the oil and gas from their submarine reservoirs and feed them into the oil-hungry United Kingdom market.

Most significant of the developments was the elaborate programme by British Petroleum to install the first two oil production platforms on its Forties oilfield. Steel jackets, 420ft high, had to be floated out to the oilfield, about 110 miles east of Aberdeen, from their construction yards on Teesside and at Nigg Bay in Ross and Cromarty.

The operation was one of particular importance in the task of bringing North Sea oil ashore. No one had attempted previously to float out such massive steel structures in water depths of more than 300 ft. However, in spite of a number of minor technical snags, the operation to float out the jackets, then tilt them into a vertical position and sink them to the seabed so that only a few feet were protruding through the waves, was a success.

Giant floating cranes then drove steel piles into the seabed to secure the platforms and a crash programme was mounted through the autumn to ensure that the modules containing the drilling and other processing equipment were lifted on to the top of the jacket before winter storms made working impossible.

Shell/Esso also completed the installation of a much smaller production platform on its Auk field. While BP has built a pipeline to pump 400,000 barrels of oil a day out of the Forties, Auk is a much smaller field where Shell/Esso is using a different method of production. Oil will be fed direct from the platform into tankers by means of a special mooring buoy, installed this summer.

Not all the installations in the North Sea this year have gone so smoothly. A French-built steel platform being manoeuvred into its final position on the Frigg gas field sank after part of its flotation equipment failed. The structure has since been refloated and positioned properly. The overall success of the summer and autumn, however, has proved that the equipment designed for the first stage of the North Sea oil development can be installed effectively.

Two more steel platforms for the Forties field and similar structures for the Piper and Brent fields are under construction and will be installed next summer. The next development will be next year when the first of the concrete oil production platforms is installed. Five of these structures, some weighing up to 400,000 tonnes are being built in Norway and the United Kingdom for delivery next year.

Britain aims to be self-sufficient in oil production by 1980. The Department of Energy's assessment of production by this date, issued in May, is an output rate of 100 million to 150 million tons a year, compared with current annual imports of about 100 million tons. It also estimates that United Kingdom offshore waters are capable of maintaining production at 150 million tons a year (three million barrels a day) throughout the 1980s.

Since the estimate was made it has become apparent that the industry will do well to reach the lower range of production estimated by the Government. World shortages of materials, labour problems and general difficulties with producing equipment to the standards needed for the North Sea have contributed to a falling behind in production schedules for offshore oil.

These delays, combined with rapid inflation, have led to spectacular increases in the cost of fields already under development. BP's Forties field, originally budgeted at £316m is now likely to cost more than £630m. BP had the advantage of ordering a large part of the steel for the project before the shortages and inflation made their presence so strongly felt. Shell/Esso's Brent development is likely to cost more than £1,000m.

The industry index for field development is measured in the cost of getting a barrel of oil ashore. BP started the Forties development working on the basis of £1,000 a barrel. The figure is now about £1,500 and Shell/Esso is talking in terms of £2,000 a barrel for Brent. Projects getting under way are carrying the full brunt of the unfavourable conditions and the BP/Burmah figure for the development of Ninian could be £3,000 a barrel.

As well as increasing overall costs, project postponements mean delays in obtaining revenues from the field. Mr A. Hols, of Shell, said recently a year's slippage could mean a cash loss of 60 cents a barrel for a small field with a plateau output of 15,000 barrels a day, or 20 cents for a field with a plateau output of 150,000 barrels a day.

Companies must also make provision for the increased cost of installing platforms in deeper water. Esso Petroleum said the shallow water platforms in 100ft to 120ft in the southern North Sea were installed in the 1967-71 period for less than £2m each. For a platform in 275ft the cost rose to £11m and increased according to the water depth to more than £50m for a platform in 500ft of water, ordered for installation in 1977.

The company also quoted the example of a concrete platform, ordered in December, 1973, which is expected to cost about £37m, against a platform of the same design for 35ft deeper water. This was ordered six months later and is expected to cost £54m.

Pipelines are also subject to rising costs. Esso said the installed cost of a 30in pipeline in the southern area in 1973 was about 50 per cent higher than in 1970 and the cost of future lines will increase further, largely because of an expected 400 per cent to 500 per cent increase between 1970 and 1976-77 in lay barge costs a day.

Esso finds that offshore pipeline costs are sensitive to

continued on page IV

Significant oil wells
93/2: BP (1 on map).
102/28: Shell (2).
106/24: Atlantic Richfield (3).
205/21: Shell (4).
205/22: BP/Chevron/ICI (5).

Unnamed oil finds
211/11: Atlantic Richfield group (6 on map).
3/15: Total Marine group (7).
3/25: Total Marine group (8).
3/29: BP/National Iranian Oil Co (9).
9/8: Hamilton Bros group (10).
9/13: Mobil group (11).
9/28: Hamilton Bros group (12).
16/8: Shell/Esso (13).
20/5: Texaco (14).
21/1: Transworld group (15).
30/2: Hamilton Bros group (16).

Other gas finds
Amethyst (47/14): Burmah 32%, ICI 32% Canadian Industrial Gas 20%, Ocean Drilling and Exploration 6%, Axel Johnson 4%.
Ann (49/6): Phillips group.
Broken Bank (49/21): Conoco 25%, NCB 25%, Arco 12.5%, Cities Service 12.5%, Marathon 12.5%, Burmah 12.5%.
Deborah (48/30): Phillips group.
Dotty (48/29/30): Phillips group.
Lomond (23/21): British Gas 50%, Amoco 22.22%, Amerada 16.66%, Texas Eastern 11.11%.
Sean (49/25): Esso 25%, Shell 25%, Allied Chemicals 25%, NCB 25%.

Unnamed gas finds (UK)
110/2/7: Hydrocarbons Great Britain (A on map).
211/13: Shell, Esso (B).
3/19: Total Marine group (C).

Operators, output and capacity of oil and gas fields (see map on page I)

UK sector (oil)

Field	Block	Operators	Peak production (barrels a day)	Reserves (million barrels)	Progress to date	On stream
Alwyn	3/14	Total Marine 33.33% Aquitaine 22.22% Elf 44.45%			Option on one concrete platform	First oil, 197
Andrew	16/28	BP 100%				
Argyll	30/24	Hamilton Bros GB 28.8% Hamilton Bros Petroleum 7.2% Texaco 24% RTZ 25% Blackfriars 12.5% TransEuropean 2.5%	40,000	120	Production direct to tanker, via converted drilling rig	Early 197
Auk	30/16	Shell 50% Esso 50%	40,000	100	Steel platform and tanker loading buoy installed	Spring 197
Beryl	9/13	Mobil 50% Amerada 20% Texas Eastern 20% British Gas 10%	150,000	750	One concrete platform ordered	Mid 1975
Brent	211/29	Shell 50% Esso 50%	500,000	2,250	Four platforms ordered (three concrete, one steel)	First oil, 1 full product 1980
Extension	3/4	Texaco 100%				
Claymore	14/19	Occidental 36.5% Allied Chemical 23.5% Getty Oil 20% Thomson Scottish Petroleum 20%	100,000	500	One steel platform ordered	1977
Cormorant	211/26	Shell 50% Esso 50%	100,000	750	One concrete platform ordered	First oil, full output 1
Dunlin	211/23	Shell 50% Esso 50%	200,000	1,000	One concrete platform ordered; member Brent pipeline system	First oil, 19
Extension	211/24	Conoco 33.33% Gulf 33.33% NCB 33.33%				
Forties Extension	21/10 22/6	BP 100% Shell 50% Esso 50%	400,000	2,000	Two platforms installed, two under construction—all steel	Phase one, 1975; phase 1976
Heather	2/5	Union Oil of California 31.25% Skelly 31.25% Tenneco 31.25% Norwegian Oil DNO 6.25%	150,000	750		
Hutton	211/28	Conoco 33.33% Gulf 33.33% NCB 33.33%	130,000	750	Platform tenders invited	1977/78
Extension	211/27	Amoco 25.77% British Gas 25.77% Amerada 18.08% Mobil 20% Texas Eastern 10.38%				
Josephine	30/13	Phillips 35% Petrofina 30% Agip 15% Century Light and Power 7.22% Halkyn 4.26% Plascom 4.26% Oil Exploration 4.26%	50,000	250		
Magnus	211/12	BP	150,000-200,000	750-1,000		
Maureen	16/29	Phillips 33.78% Fina 28.96% Agip 17.26% Century Light and Power 9% Ultramar 6% B.E.T. 5%	100,000	500	Platform tenders invited	First oi 1978
Montrose	22/17 22/18	Amoco 30.77% British Gas 30.77% Amerada 23.08% Texas Eastern 15.38%	50,000	250	One steel platform ordered	1976
Ninian	3/8	BP 50% Ranger group 50%	450,000	1,500	Two platforms ordered (one concrete, one steel)—another possible; pipeline ordered from Japan	1976
Extension	3/3	Burmah 30% ICI 26% Chevron 24% Murphy 10% Ocean Exploration 10%				
Piper	15/17	Occidental 36.5% Allied Chemical 23.5% Getty Oil 20% Thomson Scottish Petroleum 20%	250,000	640	One steel platform ordered; pipeline almost complete	1975
Thistle	211/18	Burmah 24% Santa Fe 22.50% Union Pacific 22.50% United Canso 20% Tricentrol 10% Charterhouse 1%	20,000	1,000	One steel platform ordered	First oil, 1 full produc 1979
Extension	211/19	Conoco 33.33% NCB 33.33% Gulf 33.33%				

Norwegian sector (oil)

Field	Block	Operators	Peak production (barrels a day)	Reserves (million barrels)	Progress to date	On stream
Albuskjell	*2/4*	Phillips 36.96% Petrofina 30% Agip 13.04% Petronord 20%			Two steel platforms ordered	
Extensions	*1/6*	Shell	Combined peak production estimated at a million barrels a day	Combined reserves estimated at 3,000 million barrels		
Cod	*7/11*	Phillips group			Steel platform ordered	First oil, 1
Edda	*2/7*	Phillips group			Steel platform ordered	First oil, 19
Ekofisk	*2/4*	Phillips group			Production complex installed; limited output began 1971	
Eldfisk	*2/7* *2/8*	Phillips group			Two steel platforms ordered	First oil, 1
Tor Extensions	*2/4* *2/5*	Phillips group Amoco 28.33% Amerada 28.33% Texas Eastern 28.33% Norwegian Oil Consortium 15%			Steel platform ordered	First oil, 19
West Ekofisk	*2/4*	Phillips group			Steel platform ordered	First oil, 1
Statfjord	*33/9*	Statoil 50% Mobil 15% Esso 10% Shell 10% Conoco 10% Amoco/Saga 5%	500,000	3,000	One concrete platform ordered	1978

UK sector (gas)

Field	Block	Operators	Output (million cu ft a day)	Reserves (million million cu ft)	On strea
Brent	211/29 3/4	Contract under negotiation between British Gas and Shell/Esso/Texaco	600		
Frigg	10/1	Total Marine group	1,400	7.5	1976-78
Hewett	48/29 48/30, 52/5	Arpet group Phillips group	600	4.0	1971
Indefatigable	49/18/23 49/19/24	Amoco 30.77% British Gas 30.77% Amerada 23.08% Texas Eastern 15.38% Shell 50% Esso 50%	520	8.0	1971
Leman	49/26 49/27 49/28	Shell 50% Esso 50% Amoco/British Gas group as above Atlantic Richfield (Arpet) 33.33% British Sun 23.33% North Sea Explorational Research 10% Sinclair 10% Superior Oil 20% Canadian Superior 3.33%	1,200	12.5	1968
Rough	47/8	British Gas 50% Amoco 22.2% Amerada 16.7% Texas Eastern 11.1%	150		Late 197
Viking	49/17 49/12	Conoco 50% NCB 50%	540	5.0	1972
West Sole	48/6	BP	300	1.0	1967

Norwegian sector (gas)

Field	Block	Operators	Output (million cu ft a day)	Reserves (million million cu ft)	On strea
Ekofisk area	*2/4*	Phillips group			1976
Frigg area	*25/1/2* *30/11*	North Hydro 32.87% Total 20.71% Aquitaine 13.87% Elf [illegible]4.613% Statoil 5%	1,400	7.5	
Heimdall	*25/4*	Pan Ocean 36.905% Femogtyvefire 20.476% Syracuse 15.238% Sunningdale 7.381% Norsk Hydro 6.920% Elf 5.814% Total Marine 4.360% Aquitaine 2.096%		3.5	
Odin	*30/10*	Esso			

Block numbers in italic indicate Norwegian acreage

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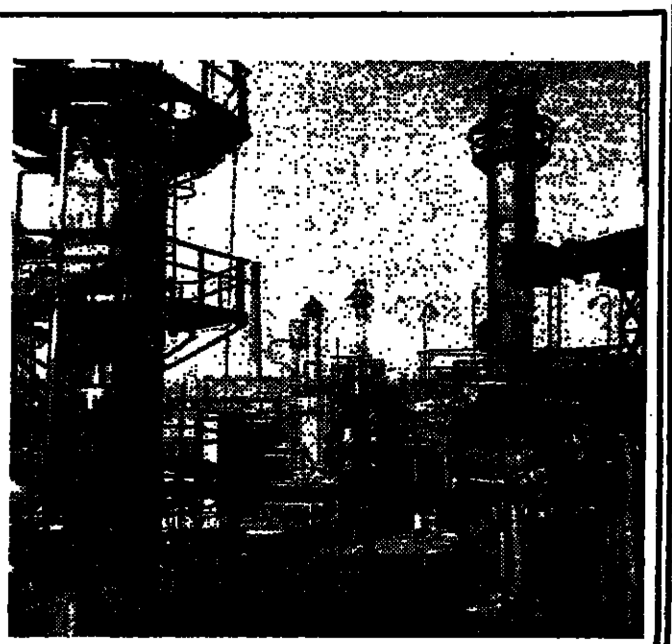

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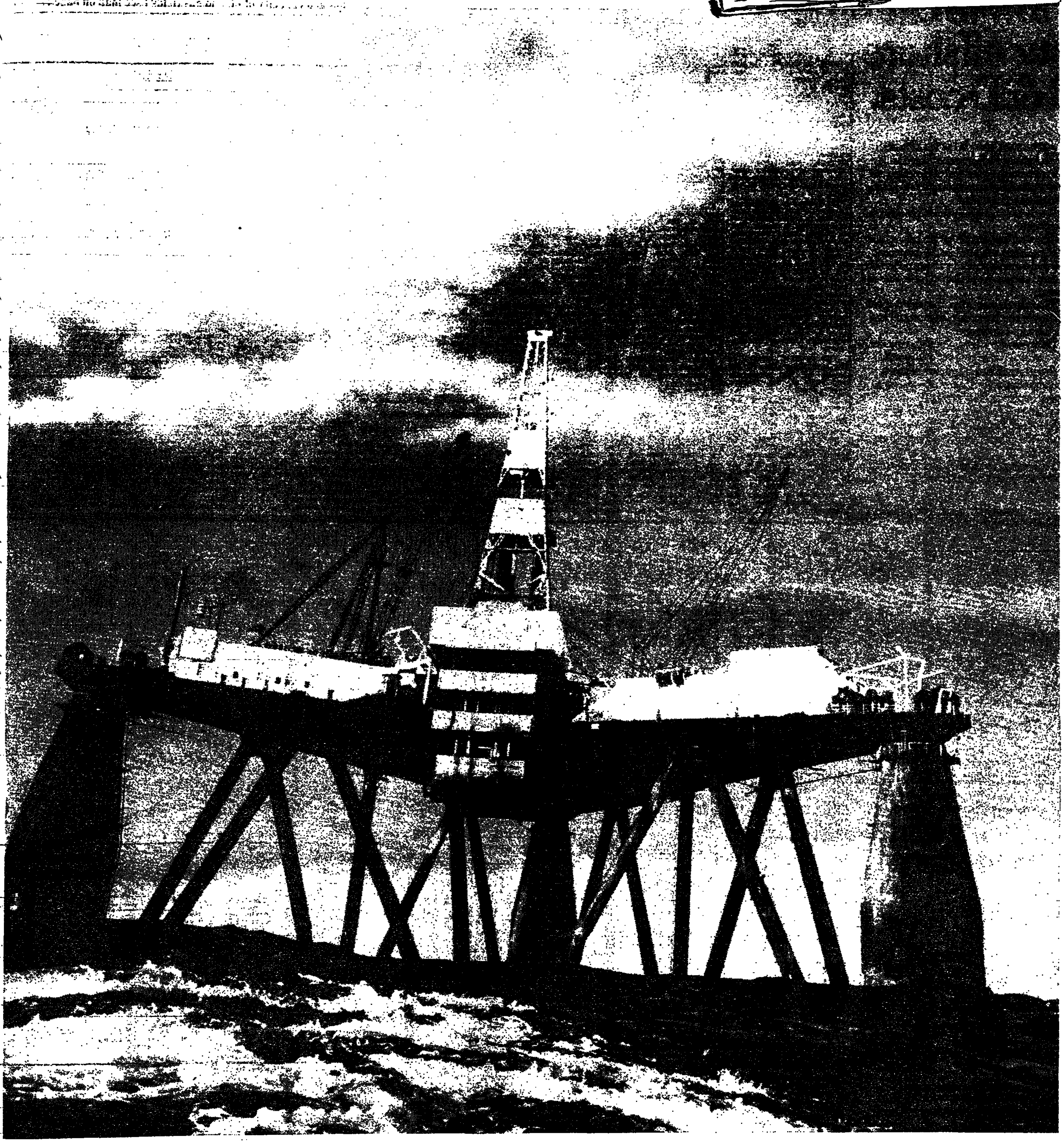

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A long queue for cash in 'Europe's most beautiful oil capital'

by Peter Hill

Mr Charles Jordan is a merchant banker. Unlike many of his contemporaries, however, he is based not in the City of London but in Aberdeen, known once as the *granite city but now styling* itself "Europe's most beautiful oil capital".

It is the oil discovered in huge quantities in the wild waters of the North Sea that has regenerated large tracts of the Scottish east coast—and Aberdeen in particular—and that has attracted Mr Jordan's company, the Charterhouse merchant banking group, to the city.

Mr Jordan is in business to provide and attract capital, and in recent months he has received a steady flow of callers. Young companies, most of them less than two years old (and their executives on the youthful side of 30), have been queueing up for some of the capital that he is keen to introduce into the burgeoning offshore supplies industry. His problem is, of course, that bankers tend to look for a proven five-year financial record before providing the cash to give impetus to a company's further development.

This level of interest is but one illustration of the extent of the complexity and scale of the offshore supply industry.

In the middle of last month the Select Committee on Science and Technology in its report on offshore engineering prefaced its findings with the words: "We have already *discovered* a wealth of opportunity for energetic British industry. We hope that the Govern*ment will understand* the exciting challenge of the new territories beneath the seas around us and encourage their exploration for the good of the whole nation".

Even as the report was being printed Mr Fred Chate, general manager for the northern operations of Shell U K Exploration and Production, warned a conference in Aberdeen that plans made so far for supporting the oil and gas exploration and production operations in the North Sea were probably inadequate and would have to be expanded.

"We are looking at a level of exploration effort that could go on for the next 10 or 15 years and, concurrently *with* that, an increasing build-up in production effort", he said.

The scale is enormous enough already. On the basis of the most recent government estimates total proven reserves of oil amount to some 1,290 million tons (this figure is being revised upwards almost monthly) and the exploration and development effort involved in terms of financial requirements is vast. One recent survey calculated that over the next decade capital requirements would amount to some £10,000m—excluding exploration in the Celtic Sea and the area west of the Shetlands.

Against these figures it is worth noting that total capital expenditure by British manufacturing industry in 1973 was some £1,900m. It is now reckoned that the value of the United Kingdom offshore market alone is already £500m a year and is rising rapidly.

Despite its slow start, British industry is now carving out a much greater share of supplying and servicing this huge industry. Although, in *its submission earlier this* year to the select committee, the Association of British Oceanic Industries noted that business arising out of the United Kingdom offshore oil and gas exploration effort represented only about 10 per cent of the present international offshore industry, it is nevertheless a sizable and growing proportion.

British industry is already playing an importance part in supplying equipment to the offshore oil industry, extending from production platforms and pipes to valves and compressors. Earlier this year it was calculated by the Department of Energy that some 55 major contractors, 800 sub contractors and 2,000 other companies were involved in supplying goods and services to 13 priority offshore projects.

British-registered companies are, *in the aggregate*, now estimated to be supplying about 50 per cent of all offshore orders, although the Offshore Supplies Office in its estimates did not disclose the scale of foreign *subcontracts within* its assessment of business derived from prime contracts.

In some directions British companies are setting the pace. The lower Clyde shipbuilding group of Scott Lithgow, for example, is now building a series of advanced computer-controlled dynamically positioning drill-ships, while the *Vickers group is filling a* valuable niche in the highly competitive environment of seabed engineering.

At a more mundane, but nevertheless vital, level the servicing of the offshore oil and gas industry has developed into a prosperous and profitable activity. The ports' industry capital investment programme reflects the new levels of activ*ity in several ports which* until the oil boom were in decline or static.

Supply boats ply a regular service between the shore bases and the rigs operating in the stormy waters of the North Sea. One recent study indicated that there were some 60 supply vessels at present operating in the North Sea, and for 1974-75 the number is projected at 120, with the figure rising to more than 200 by the end of the present decade.

These craft keep the rigs operating, ferrying supplies which for the continuous working of a single rig could involve a daily average tonnage of about 60. This will cover, among other items, fuel oil, drilling mud and chemicals, steel casing, cement, food and water, clothes and general stores. It will probably involve the supply vessel in between 20 and 30 round trips in a month.

Generally two supply ships are required to support the activities of one rig and, with the pace of exploration and development quickening, the number of supply ship operators is growing steadily.

At present there are well over 200 supply ships on order with shipyards throughout the world, with 37 out of the 52 ordered by European-based owners being built in British yards. These represent a useful boost to British shipbuilders, given that the present cost of such supply ships is between £1m and £1.5m each.

The transporting of the men who operate the rigs is largely in the hands of companies operating helicopter services, dominated by British Airways Helicopters and Bristow Helicopters, and both the helicopter with its human cargo and the supply boat with its essential materials are vital to the effective, economic and efficient operation of the rigs and platforms.

Recognizing the importance of the supply boat to the North Sea, the Department of Energy has just commissioned a new study of supply and demand for certain types of boats and ships required for servicing and maintaining mobile rigs and fixed platforms. An earlier investigation indicated that there could well be a shortage of large ocean-going tugs required for the installation of the huge concrete production platforms, and the latest investigation will examine this aspect again.

It will also embrace vessels involved in towing, anchor handling, pipe carrying, general supply, diving support and seabed core sampling.

Throughout British industry, therefore, the requirements of the North Sea in supplies of both equipment and services will be of crucial importance in the years ahead. A *start, and a useful one, has* been made, but as select committee noted, " addition to reluctance some large companies become involved in offsh work there is still insu cient pioneering effort small and medium-si *firms*".

Estimated value of offshore market up to 1980 (£m)

	Capital costs*	Cons wor
Surveying (inc 12 survey vessels)	20	42
Offshore exploration and drilling (inc 50 rigs, 5 ships)	600	345
Offshore production (inc 42 platforms)	1,079.4	
Pipeline and loading facilities (inc 10 lay/derrick barges, 1,500 miles of pipeline, 12 single point mooring buoys, 5 storage/loading spars)	660.4	53
Offshore services (inc 180 supply vessels, 80 rig tenders, 8 repair ships)	269	29.
Diving equipment and services (inc 90 diving systems)	14.7	18
Submersibles	6.4	4
*inc repairs and maintenance	2,649.9	1,44

These estimates, which the Association of British Oc Industries submitted early this year to the House of Com Select Committee on Science and Technology, are base the value of the pound at the end of 1973. They do not into account technological advances, such as seabed compl systems, that have occurred since then; nor do they in research and development for construction materials, sa operations (such as are required in the event of collapsed forms or ruptured storage tanks or pipelines) or measure controlling marine pollution.

Costs float up as steel drives down

continued from page II

weather conditions and depth of water. A 36-in pipeline in 400ft to 500ft of water in the northern area, laid in 1976, will cost £800,000 a mile—more than five times as much a mile as a 30-in line laid in 100ft in 1970. The main reason is the limited number of days that a lay barge can work each in year in northern area weather conditions.

Rising costs could be pronounced in future exploration drilling programmes. Companies naturally drill their most attractive geological prospects first and are moving into the stage where second rank structures are being probed. As a result, the success rate could decline and smaller fields be discovered, rather than giants like Forties, Brent and Ninian.

Estimates for the cost of drilling produced by Esso show that the average cost of drilling exploratory wells including rig cost has increased from about £8,700 a day for a jack-up rig in 1972 to more than £20,000 a day for a large semi-submersible in 1974. Recent inquiries of rig owners indicate higher costs in the near future that bring overall costs for ling to about £33,000 a

The outstanding disc of the year took place a the median line in Norw waters where the St Mobil group found the fjord field, which is pro larger than Brent and F and could extend into U Kingdom acreage held b Conoco/Gulf/NCB grou

The risk shadowing our chance of real prosperity

by C. M. Woodhouse

It is clear that most British industrialists, as well as politicians, trade unionists and the general public, have failed to appreciate the real influence that offshore crude oil resources can have on the United Kingdom economy and the standard of *living* of *everyone*. The level of our future prosperity depends largely on what happens to this oil after it has been converted into petroleum chemicals.

The flood of confirmed finds reported in recent months has led to revised estimates between 5,500 million and 10,000 million tons of recoverable North Sea crude in the United Kingdom sector, lasting well into the next century. Viewed against current consumption of approximately 100 million tons a year it is all but certain that this country will be self-sufficient in crude oil and natural gas within the next five years, and from the early 1980s could become a net exporter.

However, too many people still seem unaware that offshore oil has changed from being simply a bonus and has become something that means real prosperity. Even now they appear to regard the future availability of home-produced crude oil as no more than a means to maintain our standard of living. This indeed may well be the best we can hope for, unless we have the foresight to start planning the additional manufacturing facilities which will be needed to process all the raw materials which derive from crude oil.

The history of natural gas provides a pointer to what will surely happen with offshore oil. Over the five-year period from the beginning of 1968 the United Kingdom consumption of gas produced from all sources almost doubled. But more important, as a result of the discoveries in the North Sea, the proportion of natural gas increased from 10 per cent to 90 per cent of the total consumption over that same period. If industry now hesitates to make provision for a similar increase with offshore oil it will be doing the country a disservice from which all will suffer.

While it is relevant to mention in passing the proved contribution of natural gas and the speed at which it has been developed, gas has a limited value to industry, being used largely as a source of energy. Crude oil is a different matter. The multifarious properties of oil are of great importance outside energy uses, and any industrialist whose vision extends beyond his backyard fence should have as his target the conversion of all the raw materials oil provides into finished goods within this country—finished goods which range from high protein foods to glass fibre car bodies, from pharmaceuticals and cosmetics to man-made fibre textiles and carpets, and from nitrogenous fertilizers and agricultural sprays to packaging materials and detergents.

The effect on employment

The monetary benefit which can be derived from manufacturing and exporting finished consumer goods is two or three times that which can be gained by exporting the chemical fractions, and eight to 10 times greater than selling oil as crude.

Nor must sight be lost of the effect on employment of converting crude into consumer products. Industries in the United Kingdom have technologists capable of exploiting the *properties* of every oil derivative to the full. If planning is not initiated now, by the early 1980s a large number of people could well be out of work or on short time, while a minimal profit will be made from the export of crude and fractions.

Capacity already exists for refining between 30 and 40 per cent more crude oil than will be needed to meet Britain's total petrol and fuel oil requirements by 1980-81. So the construction and plant manufacturing industries, by the nature of things, will have to provide the production capacity required if Britain is to take advantage of the top-slice of profit which can be derived from processing the "non-energy" fractions.

But to plan, design, build, equip and staff a new manufacturing facility and for it to become fully profitable takes three to five years, and 1980 is now only five years away.

In the past two years the construction and plant manufacturing industries have been afflicted by fluctuation in demand of a magnitude that has dwarfed anything previously recorded in peace time. It is accepted generally that there will be new upward trend in a year, or at the most in two years' time.

If to this is added a crash programme, all the more urgent for having been delayed, to provide new manufacturing facilities to take advantage of the opportunities offered by offshore oil, then serious overheating in both these industries is bound to occur, occasioning delays, material and labour shortages and disproportionately escalating costs. This is a second reason why planning must get under way now, but who will set the ball rolling?

Events in the past few months have clearly shown that the likelihood of the *Government on its own* being willing or able to undertake this restructuring of industry is remote. World-wide inflation, high taxation, price restraint policies and resulting cash flow problems have severely weakened industry. The attitude of the unions appears to be to recognize only the short-term situation.

The Government must lead

However, the Government must be prepared to give the lead and to underwrite some of the risks involved, and the Trades Union Congress must appreciate the benefits to its members in securing future full employment and a rising standard of living. Equally, industry must be prepared to play its role as the main creator of the nation's wealth and standard of living.

When planning a new production complex experience has shown the necessity of forming from the outset a highly qualified, fully experienced team including general and financial managers, shop floor staff, planners, designers and builders, and plant manufacturers. To plan to take full advantage of offshore oil, a national team representing the Government, the Confederation of British Industry, the TUC and the building and plant manufacturing industries is urgently needed.

This team will need substantial executive powers to formulate policy, allocate financial and other resources, and ensure that short-term problems are not allowed to prejudice the longer-term national strategy. If on the other hand the opportunities are allowed to go by default and the Government, management and the unions are content to muddle along when the end of the balance of payments problem is in sight, then the penalty in terms of the British standard of living will be crippling.

The author, a director of the IDC Group, was Conservative MP for Oxford from 1959-66 *and from 1970 until the last general election. He is a former director of education and training at the CBI.*

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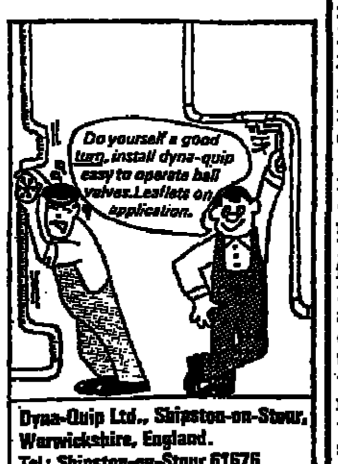
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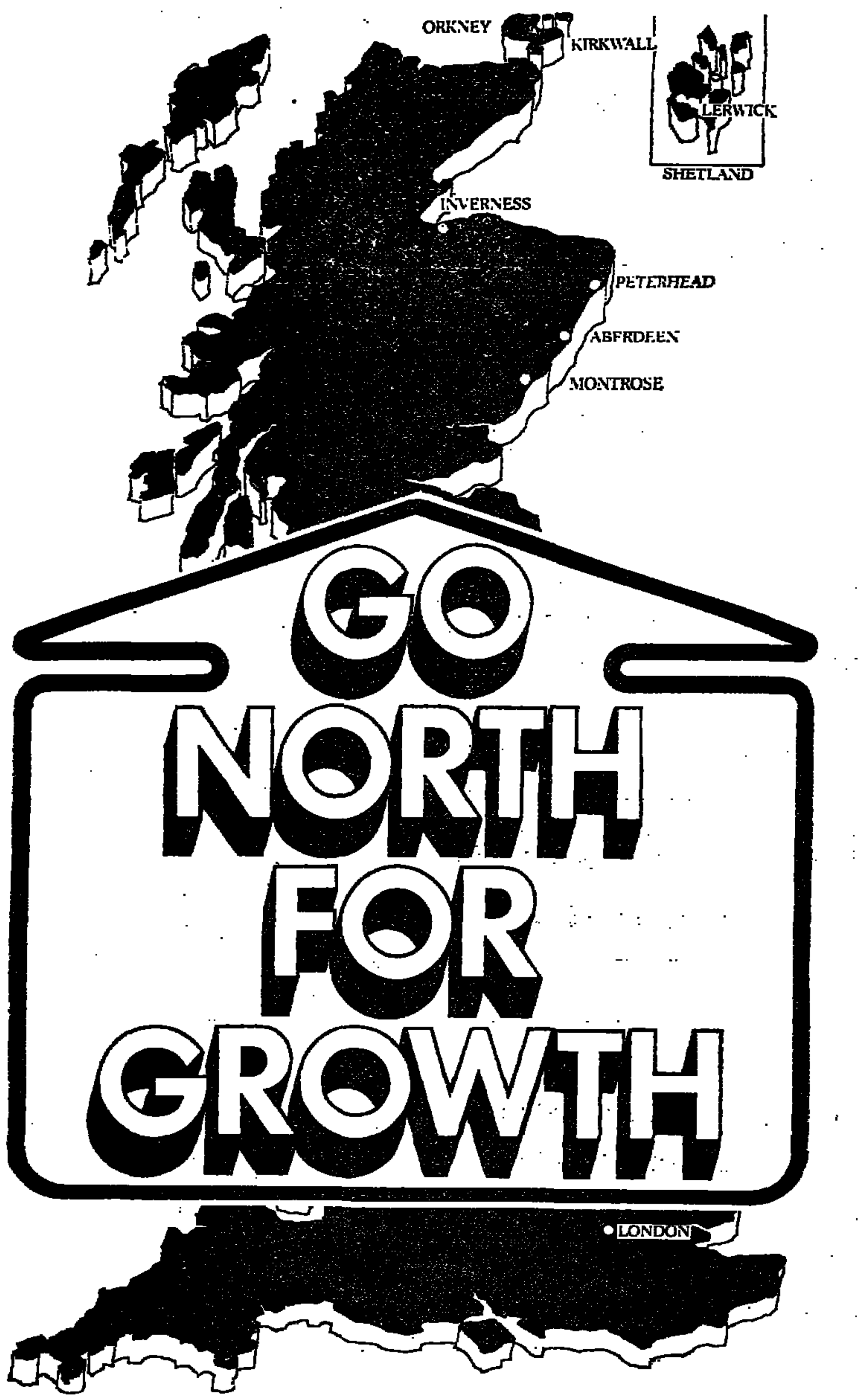

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The Evening Express has a household penetration of more than 80% in Aberdeen, the centre from which most oil developments are directed.

Contact: Bob Gerbert in London on 01-387 2800 or Ken Robb in Aberdeen on 0224 40222.

Source: ABC Net Sales January-June 1974. Readership of North Scotland 1970 - Thomson Regional Newspapers Limited/Research Services Limited.

The PRESS and JOURNAL
EVENING EXPRESS

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e pictures, taken by Mark Edwards shortly before the close of this year's " weather window " show men ork on Sea Quest, Britain's only semi-submersible exploration platform. Commissioned by BP in 1966, it present in Holland undergoing its third major refit.

50 a minute to defy the winter's rigours

ald Faux

werful Sikorsky heli- wound its blades into and lifted from the . It taxied to the the runway at Aber- irport, now some 30ft and was cleared by ffic control. Tilting , the aircraft headed down the tarmac.

se chopper drivers strated 707 pilots I ", a rig worker in of me remarked. take off like a real except that they are 100ft in the air."

was bound for the Hercules 110 miles the North Sea, where ld spend the next four weeks, perhaps With a fussy beat of ors, the helicopter the coast between en and Peterhead narrow blade of sand k. The sea lay grey ter *beaten* by pale of sunlight. Ahead long, invisible spine ch seabed stretching iles from the east d basin down to the field from where the ritish oil would be ashore early next

lew across the white made by supply eading to and from n and Peterhead, g the insatiable rigs erything from heavy *lobster mayonnaise.* craft slid down a beam and landed on the Hercules, unloaded its passen- nd took to the air a smooth five-mile across the Forties d set down again on lipad of the barge

Matt Linning, the de- ent manager for the Petroleum Forties met us and greeted us ome impressive statis- The 400 men with ugs and cranes and l machinery had to work throughout ter when prudent oil- ormally decide to own and move ashore. oil is needed urgently and the cost of extracting it is rising rapidly, BP had decided to jam open the weather window and work on the good weather days between now and next spring.

Glancing at a sheet of statistics, Mr Linning announced that this decision would add £20m to the £600m cost of developing Forties: *in other words,* up to £400,000 a day, or £250 *for every working minute.* The operation had already added impressively to the *Guinness Book of Records* by moving almost 2,000 tons in one lift, using the massive crane on the stern of the Thor. This was the heaviest lift afloat ever *made,* he claimed.

"Everything out here seems to be a first that we have to get absolutely right", he remarked, with the air of a man surfing ahead of some huge technological breaker.

The men on Thor spend up to three months on board working when the weather allows in 12-hour shifts. According to Mr Roy Jenkins, an American oil man who works at Mr Linning's right hand, care*ful selection* of workers is crucial. "A man has got to fit in properly out here. It can be hard. If he doesn't fit, he is not invited back."

There are more than 2,000 now at work in the small, monastic and liquorless *world of the North Sea rigs.* "When the weather is reasonable you work damned hard. When it is bad the wind really comes at you and we all expect one of those 94-ft waves that are supposed to come once a century. The platforms are designed to stand them", a rig worker said.

Everything is provided and there is nothing to spend money on, so a skilled man may return ashore after a long spell on duty with £1,000 or more in his bank account. The only luxury is the food, with lobster following the finest steak.

It costs between £3 and £4 a day to feed one man on an oil rig. Superb food is about the only indulgence the contractors can allow their captive work force. There are now some 40 rigs in the North Sea and with the crews of the pipe-laying barges, *the total catering* market represents business worth more than £5m a year. Ashore and at sea the *oil industry moves in* impressively big figures.

Inflation and the problems of supplying *the* rigs have made it difficult for catering firms to meet the high standards demanded and still make a profit. This section of the industry has been marked by severe losses and takeovers, but the market remains to be met and in the next three *years 50 more rigs and* platforms are expected in the North Sea with their voracious demands for service which it is hoped will be met by British companies. But in the experience of one supplier, the oil contractors are hard but fair customers to deal with. The price had to be reasonable and delivery guaranteed.

"This applies to every*thing from food, bedding* and lamp bulbs to the technical supplies", he said. The contractors in the North Sea may be isolated and vulnerable to supply shortages and industrial disputes which could inflate the final cost of extracting the oil. But BP is quietly envied by many other operators because their heavy capital phase was completed before inflation escalated every aspect of the operation.

Costs are rocketing and the Offshore Supplies Office *estimates the value of* equipment needed by the offshore oil and gas industries has reached £500m a year. Of this, British suppliers are believed to have won 50 per cent. The supplies office, the North-east of Scotland Development Authority, the Highlands Board, the Scottish Council, banks, joint stock and merchant and all, have between *them been gently guiding* British industry towards the offshore market, apparently with growing success.

On the Thor the huge jib crane with its forest of steel cable was tenderly lifting a 1,700-ton module on to the *production rig pinned to the* seabed 400ft below. An error now, through bad timing, could cost tens of thousands of pounds.

No one looked up as the helicopter lifted clear of the Thor and headed back to *Aberdeen. Mr Linning was* still on the barge doing his careful sums and guiding the operation. Without him and his tough, laconic kind, North Sea oil would remain a hope locked beneath the seabed.

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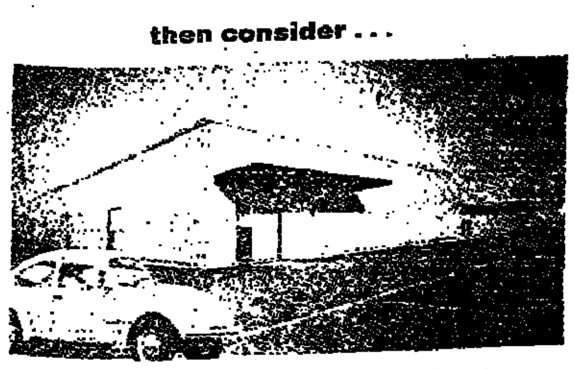

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Riches bring their griefs

The first oil from the British sector of the North Sea has yet to come ashore, but the effects on Scotland have already been positive and far-reaching. Both economically and politically, the energy reserves locked beneath the seabed off the Scottish coast have sparked off a new and welcome prosperity from Cromarty to the Firth of Forth.

The area most dramatically affected has been Aberdeen. The oil industry has fairly stood the granite city on its head and is forcing almost every service in the area to expand. The signs are clear, although kilts still outnumber ten-gallon hats from Texas. Aberdeen airport has become the busiest in the British regions and is now the headquarters for British Airways' helicopter operations. Around the airport there has been a rapid spread of industrial estates with many companies directly or indirectly connected with the oil industry.

Shell-Esso moved to Aberdeen in the early days of oil development and created a magnet for the rest. The spin-off has already been impressive. Union Street accommodates almost every principal building society; big stores have increased; the oil companies plan prestige offices and traders report surging business.

Unemployment rate cut

Where in England are companies talking of 20 years of secure profit ahead? There have been cases of some small companies uprooting from the stagnant south and moving into Scotland "for the oil *boom*".

The investment in new harbour facilities runs into many millions of pounds and the demand for skilled workers has cut unemployment rate to 1.4 per cent.

The first sign that oil may become what the word means in Gaelic, "a cause for grief", has been the competition between the oil and the traditional industries for skilled workers. The oil companies have the massive resources to outbid local employers. The cost of a handful of wildcat wells exceeds the budget of the Highlands Board, and oil industry finance is a whale to the local industries' sprat.

It may seem curious that Aberdeen still offers development area incentives for manufacturing industries wanting to set up in business there. Companies receive regional employment premium and other help from the Government and this aid is proving an invaluable support when a local manufacturer is forced into competition with an oil contractor. Since oil-related industry is not strictly manufacturing, it does not qualify for regional aid.

Another employer admitted: "We would be in real difficulties without it. The time is approaching when the Government will have to decide whether traditional industry shuts down and Aberdeen relies entirely on oil. There is no lack of orders, we cannot get the workers or afford to keep so many of the ones we do have."

Back in the days of Phase Three some large Aberdeen companies were driving bulldozers through the wage restraint policy in order to *stay in business.* But the main industry is fishing and the city is the main base for the Scottish trawling fleet.

In recent years the 100 company owned boats have earned spectacularly well and the fish market is being modernized and extended. Rationalization has brought great efficiency and throughout Scotland there are now some 8,000 fishermen, some of them earning between £100 and £120 a week.

This new prosperity is threatened from several directions. The price of fuel is driving up the cost of putting a trawler to sea. European Economic Community laws and limits on fishing areas threaten further to restrict the activities of Scottish fishermen and a levelling-off in fish prices has helped to depress profits.

"All this could make a sharp pin to burst the prosperity we have been enjoying", one trawler operator said. "If the industry cannot support the present wage levels, there is a strong chance that some men will drift away into the oil."

As the lines on the graph for cost and profit grow inexorably closer, boats could be forced to lay up and men could be thrown out of work. It had not happened yet, but the signs were there that it could happen.

Peterhead, once a quiet fishing port, now has pipe lines rearing out of the sea to the north and south. The harbour has been enlarged and is busy with ships serving the oil rigs 100 miles and more away. The fishing fleet fits into the thriving pattern of activity but, perhaps significantly, a fishing boat was recently turned away from the harbour and diverted to Aberdeen. There was no room in Peterhead for it to tie up and unload.

Any population drift from the region has ended. In the Highlands there are suspicions that the black oil will prove a modern equivalent of the Cheviot sheep and the hunted stag which in earlier years represented ruin to *the Highlands.* They fear the oil companies will take all the profit and leave Scotland with all the scars.

The Government firmly rejects this possibility and seems determined on driving a deal of exceptional keenness *with* the oil companies. Shetland County Council promoted its own Bill to give local control over oil developments in the islands. They have also made other agreements designed to make the maximum local benefit from this giant which has emerged from the sea.

It will be interesting to see how this legislation will stand alongside the Government's latest proposed measures for taking over land for oil-related development. Mr Bruce Millan, Minister of State at the Scottish Office who is responsible for oil, sees no cause for regret in the oil discoveries. Already, he said, the Scottish rate of unemployment was improving against that of England and a population loss of 45,000 a year 10 years ago had been turned into a net gain of 5,000 last year—the first real gain for 40 years. The change in fortunes had been wrought by the exploitation of North Sea oil. This new industry had radically changed the whole of Scotland's industrial and social future.

Well over 500 companies in Scotland had already secured part of the new boom. The public sector aimed to build more than 10,000 houses for workers in oil-related industry within the next four years. This was an investment of more than £100m. The Scottish Special Housing Association's oil-related programme for 1973-78 comprised about 4,600 houses, or a direct central government investment of some £55m.

Roads were being modernized—the notorious A9 between Perth and Invergordon at a cost of £100m. Another £14m was being spent on improving airports in north and east Scotland, and seaports along the east coast would receive a £17m modernization. The Government, Mr Millan says, is investing in Scotland's future in a big way.

In social terms it is unfortunate that all the oil has been discovered off the east coast of Scotland, which generally has less need for such prosperity than the west. There the harsh problems created by two world wars and earlier devastating policies still linger.

Glasgow had some of the worst slums in Europe and has some of the oldest and most vulnerable industry. The region of the Highlands and Islands in the west has few opportunities to offer *its young people who may* want to live there but cannot. The pattern is still of a dwindling population and a style of life which offers little material return yet suffers the expense of being remote.

More mobility needed

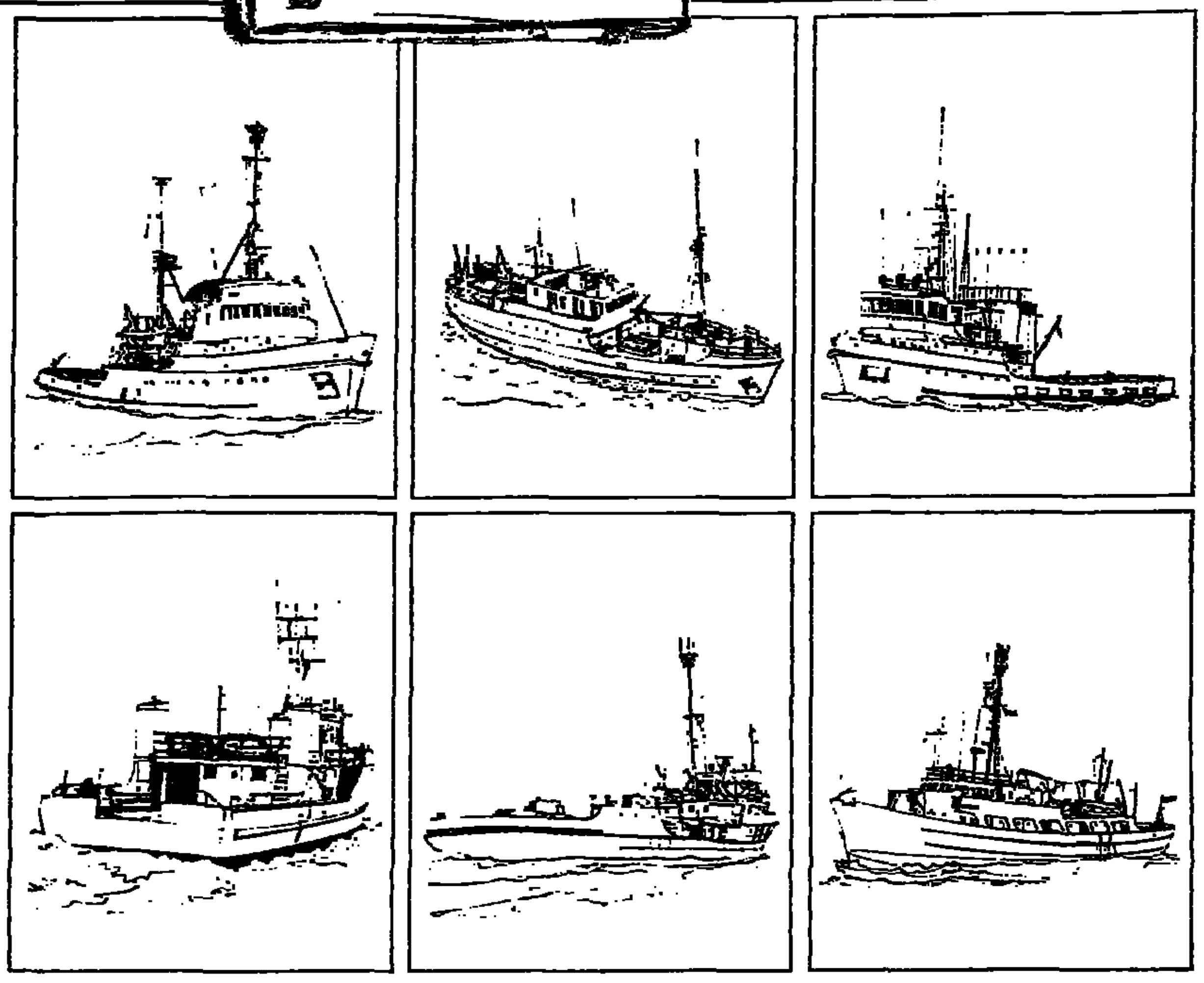
The oil platform builders were rejected from Drumbuie but have been allowed to settle at Loch Kishorn on the opposite shore of Loch Carron in Wester Ross. Ardyne Point on the Clyde, where the McAlpine sea tank consortium have invested more than £5m in a huge platform yard, could *help the unemployment* levels in west central Scotland if the workforce was prepared to be more mobile.

There are other sites on the Clyde under negotiation. It is hoped that they will attract more of the oil wealth and soften this growing picture of Scotland as a divided nation with an affluent east and an economically struggling west.

The industry has fitted into the Scottish scene most easily at such locations as Ardersier, which is conveniently close to Inverness and Nairn and yet is visually isolated from both. The Highlands Fabricators yard at Nigg, near the mouth of Cromarty Firth, lies in a landscape so spectacularly broad that the cranes and massive units of steel are swallowed up. So, too, is the shining metal of an aluminium works. A refinery is planned there as well, if a public inquiry turns down the 500 objectors.

Yet for all this large-scale, fuming industry it could be argued that the landscape of Easter Ross has barely been scratched by such a sudden influx of industry wanting to use its flat shores and deep, sheltered waters. For the people in Cromarty, Alness, Invergordon and Tain, oil may be a cause for short-term inconvenience but not, on present evidence, for long-term grief.

R.F.



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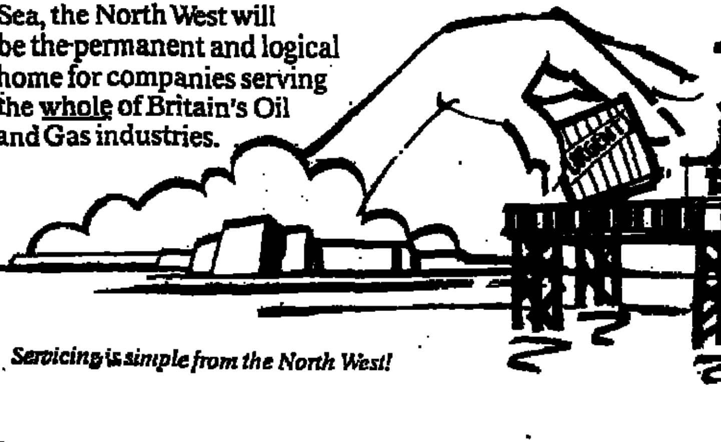

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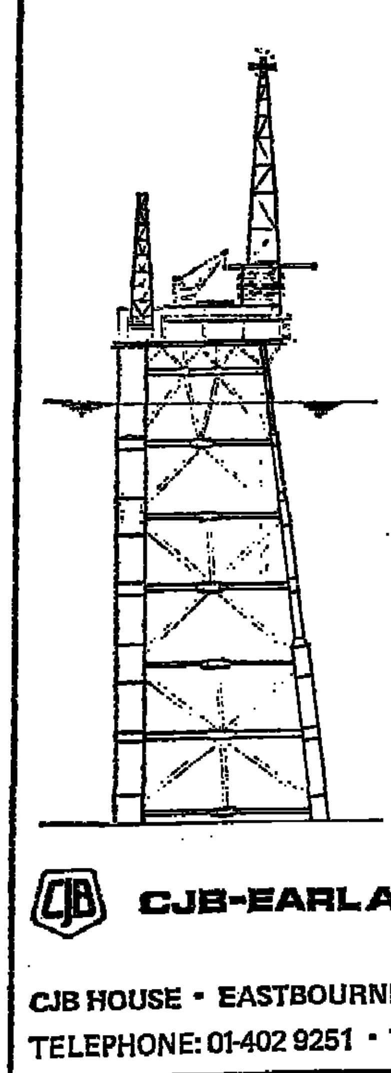

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Hard climb up engineering 'ladder' to win seabed riches

by Jack A. Davis
editor,
Petroleum International

The North Sea means something special to us in Britain because it will supply all of our hydrocarbon energy requirements, give or take a barrel, by 1980.

To the oil industry, used though it is to bringing off ambitious oil production ventures around the world, the North Sea also has a significance. This climatically hostile continental shelf area has become a ladder with rungs of technological innovation and development. The companies working to get oil and gas out of the North Sea have been forced to climb this engineering ladder. Formidable offshore production costs, the weather, environmental considerations and sheer pioneering attitudes have compelled the industry to make the technical ascent or try their luck elsewhere. Nearly all the international oil companies have chosen to stay and persevere.

The North Sea, unequalled for its long periods of brutal weather, has presented the companies with a vast new oil production engineering specifications book. Technological invention, improvement and complex cost-awareness calculations have been demanded from those companies operating in the North Sea, as in no other offshore area in the world. The arctic regions, incidentally, are setting similarly stringent technical requirements, because of the climate; but the one benefit here is that they are onshore.

In almost every aspect connected with exploration and production the North Sea has demonstrated its ability to send designers and civil and marine engineers back to their drawing boards to devise bigger, stronger and safer methods of production.

There are three basic parameters which govern oil operations off our eastern coastline: winds, waves, and seabed conditions. The first two are irrevocably entwined. But intimate knowledge of all three is essential for the design and installation of offshore structures and pipelines.

Before the oil industry started studying the North Sea, little was known about the environment and almost nothing about the seabed conditions far offshore. Granted there was little or no incentive, apart from the thirst for knowledge; so the area had plenty of surprises in store for the oilmen when they came to work in it.

Using weather ships and daily weather reports from the drilling rigs, the oil industry is compiling data, day-by-day, on what wind speeds, wave heights and wave forces are being experienced in many different areas of the North Sea. The industry needs to know so offshore production platforms can be designed to withstand the weather. But the stress analysts want to know what forces to design to and the difficulty is in extrapolating how bad a storm is likely to be experienced during the life of the oilfield. Not an easy task, and complicated by the desire not to spend more money than is necessary by over-designing.

Steel production platforms are piled into the seabed, down to about 250ft below the mud line in the case of the largest units, and the engineers have to know the load-bearing characteristics of the seabed. Extensive work is being carried out by soil mechanics experts, using new techniques, to sample the sub-seabed layers and to profile the various thicknesses of mud, boulder clay, and sands in the North Sea.

Driving the huge 54in diameter piles 250ft into the seabed has also called for new technology. The world's biggest pile hammer has had to be designed and built, with a rating of 7,000ft a lb, specially for the North Sea operations. When the pile is in place, new colloidal types of grout have been developed to ensure the highest possible steel-to-steel bond strengths between the pile and the pile sleeve on the platform. For the first time breech-block connectors have been designed and built for the 54in diameter piles.

Offshore jacket structures made of steel contain many nodes, points at which several tubular members meet. The Forties field platforms for British Petroleum involved a number of these nodes which demanded complicated welding of the highest order. Now, for the second two platforms, under construction, BP has redesigned the nodes to give lower stress concentrations. The first nodes were fabricated of steel with a maximum thickness of 2½in, and were heavily stiffened inside. The new node design makes use of thick walled steel, up to 5in thick, and no internal ring stiffeners.

The project has involved many hours of stress analysis and welding, research, at considerable cost, in seeking the solution to a problem which had never arisen before production platforms were designed for the North Sea. Because of the excessive stresses across the grain of the steel at these node joints, engineers have begun to use through-thickness strength steels for the first time in this application. Offshore pipeline *laying and protection* have also been technically advanced by North Sea operations. The concrete coating on offshore pipelines is really a weight coating, but concrete mixes have been specially designed for the North Sea which give protection against violent physical damage, perhaps from a trawl board or dragging anchor.

A concrete mix devised by BP for its Forties pipelines has high-impact resistance characteristics and is therefore more expensive than any previously used on an offshore pipeline. Another new concrete mix is on the way which incorporates iron ore and millions of small steel reinforcing fibres which are said to give a high strength to the coating.

Because these concrete coatings are strong and therefore rigid and because offshore pipelines have to follow an S curve when they are laid from the sea surface, narrow grooves have to be cut around the coating so that it can flex without cracking. At first these grooves were sawn with diamond-tipped saws once the concrete had set. Now even newer pipeline technology cuts the groove with a fine jet of water, while the concrete is still setting.

Another new piece of offshore pipeline technology has just had its first try-out. This was the mid-point connexion of the 32in, 110-mile *Forties pipeline laid from* the shore and from the field towards the middle. A welded tie-in of this magnitude had never been attempted before in 330ft of water. Considerable prior engineering studies were involved and the net result is that new equipment and techniques were used for the first time in the North Sea.

In the operation the two ends of the pipeline were picked up from the sea floor, welded together, then lowered back again. This *sounds simple enough, but* before the operation took place the relevant loads and stresses had to be analysed in great detail and much new *information* amassed about joining pipelines in deep water. At the join-up, a welded connexion, half a mile of coated pipe was lifted and held off the seabed. New types of clamps and auxiliary buoyancy tanks were built especially for the job.

When production platform jackets are piled into the seabed, the deck sections are later added and welded on to complete the structure. The deck sections are built on land and loaded out for the sea voyage as modules, to be joined up when in position on the platform out in the North Sea.

Heavy production modules being built have called for the construction of the world's mightiest offshore derrick barges able to lift 2,000 tons fixed, or up to 1,500 tons revolving. These new crane barges have been built with North Sea operations in mind. But their big lift capacities will be of great value eventually in other marine engineering operations around the world.

With permanent production *platforms costing so much* there is certainly a case to be made for subsea well completions in the North Sea. Four such subsea completions have been in use in the Ekofisk field in Norwegian waters for some time, with great success. More companies will undoubtedly use them as above-sea construction costs escalate. Although these devices are not technically new, their use in the North Sea will give their worldwide sales a boost.

Tropospheric scatter for radio communications is being used for the first time outside the military by the oil companies in the North Sea. This technology means that eventually the oilfields could be remotely controlled from a shore base with wells and power plants being closed or controlled at the touch of a button 250 miles away.

But although the abil there, it is doubtful i necessary additional ware will he added t platforms yet. The oil panies are faced with ing to man their off facilities with enough ple to deal with any gency that might Therefore the concep unattended oil prod platforms in the s North Sea is not accep under present condition

Divers are essential i North Sea operations the use of midget marines, rather than bells which have a physical umbilical c ion to a mother ship further this technolo great deal.

Diving operations long and hazardous. are required at many during the constructi production facilities f offshore oilfield. technology being dev *and refined for the* North Sea will have potential application other offshore engin around the world.

Video tapes are also used by these submari film the parts of the water structures tha engineers want to i North Sea engineers and do. go down in submarines, another departure, but the benefit is that the tapes can be studied sure back in the en ing departments by *pairs of experienced* For every day a oi pany uses an offshor struction barge mean of £30,000 to £40,0 video tape studies l home-based engineer help to reduce the involved in unde operations then the can be considerable.

Post Office improves links between rigs and land

by Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

A new requirement has arisen in the North Sea oil and gas fields for improved and expanded communications between the offshore platforms and onshore terminals.

New services are being introduced by the Post Office, new technology is being applied, and a new industrial effort is being made to meet this specialized market.

Among the first special services to be provided by the Post Office for the oil exploration rigs were new high-frequency radio facilities at the corporation's coastal stations at Humber, Stonehaven, near Aberdeen, and Norwick in the Shetland Isles. These provided exclusive teleprinter channels and shared telephone channels for the rigs; they were an extension of the existing maritime radiotelephony services.

Since 1965 mobile drill-rigs, support and supply vessels, and pipe-layers have been using these conventional Post Office services. A major development designed to cope with the oil production phase, beginning in 1975, was announced by Mr Edward Fennessy, managing director of Post Office Telecommunications, just over a year ago.

The new programme, costing £5m, was to provide reliable, high-quality communications for the North Sea gas and oil production platforms. It would involve the construction of two new £500,000 radio stations, one at Scousburgh in the Shetlands and the other at Mormond Hill, 30 miles north of Aberdeen.

These sites are strategically placed to serve production areas from the Forties oilfield off Aberdeen to the Brent and other oilfields north and west of the Shetlands.

Because many of the gas and oilfields are well out of sight of land, the Post Office's North Sea Task Force chose an over-the-horizon technique of radio transmission known as tropospheric scatter. This had been used in defence communications and was being introduced for certain private systems in the North Sea, but it was new to the Post Office.

In this type of system a narrow beam of microwave energy is transmitted, almost parallel to the ground, towards the receiving station. Part of this energy will be scattered by turbulence in the troposphere, the lower part of the atmosphere.

If this same part of the troposphere can be viewed by the aerial at the receiving station, a weak version *of the transmitted signal can* be picked up. Special techniques are used to improve the quality of the received signals.

The two new radio stations will provide direct communications to "master" production platforms which, in turn, will relay signals to other platforms in the area by ordinary microwave (line of sight) links using smaller dish aerials.

These services are planned to start in October, 1975, initially to the deep-water platforms now being built for the Total, Mobil and Occidental groups of companies. From the Shetlands the Post Office will communicate alternately with the Total Frigg platform or the Mobil Beryl platform. The offshore terminals will be linked by line-of-sight radio to carry circuits to the other company's installation.

From the north-east Scotland terminal the Post Office will communicate alternately with the Total pipeline manifold station or the Occidental Piper platform. Here again there will be line-of-sight links between the offshore terminals. This pattern is expected to be repeated in other areas as the demand grows.

The Post Office land terminals will connect into the United Kingdom national telecommunications network to provide circuits into companies' premises for telephone, teleprinter and data/telemetry transmissions. Access to the international telex and telephone networks could also enable the platforms to make telex and telephone calls to virtually anywhere in the world.

In a policy statement on North Sea communications, the Post Office said last year: "When interconnexion with the Post Office's public telecommunications services is required, the system as a whole must be engineered and operated to Post Office standards and practices to ensure satisfactory performance.

"This will normally make it *necessary for the Post* Office itself to run at least the shore-based portion of the system. If it proved *necessary for the Post Office* to become involved in the offshore parts of the system, it might also run those parts of the system itself; or act through one of the operators concerned, or act through an agent or subcontractor to those operators."

Private communication links, not involving interconnexion with the national network, can be installed by the energy companies themselves, once approval has been given by the Post Office and the Home Office.

Thus British Petroleum and Phillips Petroleum had already initiated their own respective North Sea communication links well before the Post Office announced its £5m scheme. BP's installation, now being implemented, represents the first commercial application of a tropospheric-scatter system in the United Kingdom, and is claimed to be the first in the world for the purposes of offshore oil production.

BP's tropospheric link from the company's terminal at Brimmond Hill near Aberdeen to its platforms in the Forties field is a vital, integral part of its system for controlling and supervising the production and distribution of oil from this field.

At the heart of the system is an operations centre at Dyce, Aberdeen. This centre is linked to the field itself via Brimmond Hill; and to points along the pipeline which runs from the Cruden Bay terminal to the Grangemouth refinery.

Local control and supervision is associated with data transmission to Dyce. Here computers and telemetry systems will handle the coordination of production control, monitoring of well testing, supervision of oil pipelines and terminals, and preparation of oil accounting information.

Later, the supervision of production control from Dyce is envisaged, together with automatic well testing and possibly the remote control of heavy plant and electrical switching on the platforms. This is not yet a firm commitment, but the system is designed to be developed in this way if this proves feasible.

Before the tropospheric link to the Forties oilfield, ultra-high-frequency and microwave links had been introduced in the gas fields to the south. Based on telemetered measurements of pressures, temperatures and flow rates, gas production had been controlled remotely from the BP control room at Easington.

Phillips Petroleum has also chosen tropospheric technology to communicate between Teesside and the oil production facilities at Ekofisk in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. The 210-mile pipeline will have two intermediate pumping stations; there will be one full link from Teesside to Ekofisk, and two shorter links, one to the nearer pumping station from each extremity.

Many of the well known communications companies have focused their attention on this new expanding market. Marconi Communication *Systems* is supplying tropospheric equipment for BP, *Phillips and Total; and has* delivered Autospec error-correcting equipment to improve the quality of teleprinter communications via the Post Office coastal stations.

Standard Telephones and Cables is now marketing a 12-circuit submarine cable system for offshore communications. Cable and Wireless and International Aeradio, which have separately acted as consultants for Mobil and Occidental respectively, recently announced the formation of a new jointly-owned company *to be known as Energy Communications*. This company will offer consultancy, financing and supply, installation and maintenance services; and will provide permanent communications systems and ancillary services in the offshore production areas.

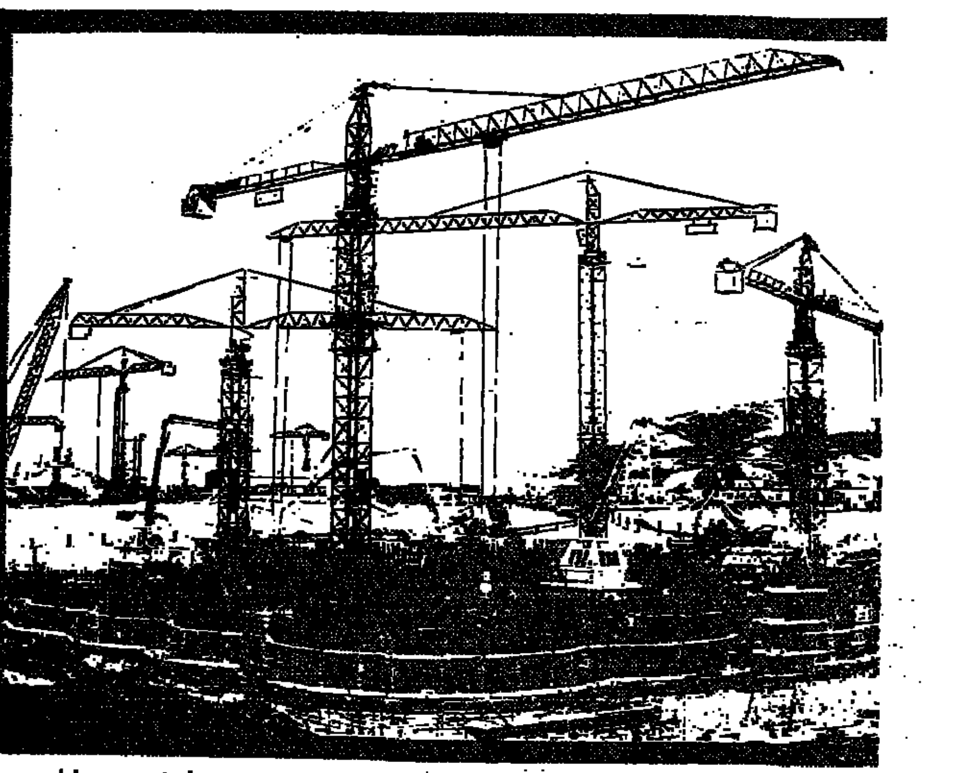
For the future, the use of satellites to cope with the further expansion in communication needs for the North Sea is a likely development. Norway is interested in using a satellite link for its North Sea communications and the European Space Research Organization has been examining the prospects for supplying such a service.

Help with the pictorial preparation of this Special Report was given by the Bank of Scotland Oil Division and Wood Gundy.

Richards & Wallington
helping to bring
the oil-rich future near

Everyone realises the importance of the development programmes of companies involved in the exploitation of No Sea oil.

Richards & Wallington are helping. Such as speeding up production on this drilling platform section with a 105 ton capacity and a giant 300 ton capacity crane – on hire from British Crane Hire Corporation, a member of the R & W Gro



Here, eight tower cranes from Record Potain, another R & subsidiary, are working round the clock – placing reinforcing s and concrete on two production platforms.

Richards & Wallington Industries Lt
The name of the crane hire gam

Group Head Office Wharf Road, Tyseley, Birmingham B11 2I
Tel: 021-706 6181 Telex: 339540

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[E SUMMIT DID MAKE PROGRESS

ıropean summit produced ristmas stocking with gifts for everyone. The got the prestige of being some progress towards ional changes, including voting, and a tentative ımise between a European ı Atlantic energy policy. est Germans got a statef common determination t inflation. The Italians, sh and the British got a n on the regional fund. itish, after some curious als, also got a com e on the budget.

t did the Community get? ny ways it ran true to s a market place for bar ; over national interests, package as a whole does nt progress. This is not nderrated at a time when s a lot of pessimism about rking of Community insti and the ability of the r countries to ride their troubles in a single boat of scrambling into list lifeboats. The com é specifically rejects ionist measures. It s permanent consulta speaks of convergent not uniform policies, and s an important endorse f West Germany's short rogramme to stimulate and private investment.

o recognizes that there are ns in the development of titutions. Power has been from the Commission to iticians but the politicians have not been able to exercise their power effectively, partly because of divergent national policies but partly because the machinery cannot cope. Decisions have been piling up against the doors of the Council of Ministers, many of them trivial but needing action just the same. The enlargement of the Community and uncertainty over British membership have also slowed down the already creaking apparatus. The communiqué shows some recognition of this by giving greater latitude to the permanent representatives and reserving only the most important political problems for the Council. It also gives a boost to political development by promising consultations on foreign policy, and reaffirming the need for European elections—in spite of British reservations.

Against this background of Community problems Britain's demand for "fundamental renegotiation" now looks more like a niggling nuisance than a major problem. No one regards it as either fundamental or renegotiation. It has become largely a matter of making certain adjustments for which a good case could have been made out without the threat of withdrawal, and for the rest trying to be as patient as possible with the British Labour Party. But now that Mr Wilson has gone as far as he can towards committing himself to recommending satisfactory terms to the British people he is getting more patience and understanding—Europeans could hardly make concessions to a government which would not say whether it really wanted to stay in or not.

Nevertheless, things could still go wrong. Tensions and differences in the Community could be aggravated by economic stress over the next few months, and patience with Britain could diminish. Even now it is only by struggling to take a long-term view and thinking about North Sea oil that many Europeans can bring themselves to make any effort at all to keep Britain in. A great many of the hopes attached to British entry have been dissipated by Britain's poor economic and political performance.

Worse still, the referendum itself could still go wrong. The mood of the British people is uncertain and could be still more uncertain by next summer. There is strong opposition to the Community in parts of the trade union movement, and even many pro-Europeans in the movement seem afraid to stand up and defend their views in public. More widely there is generalized opposition to governments and politicians of all parties, and this could cause either a low turnout or a big negative vote directed more against the government of the day than the Community but having disastrous results. The Paris summit should have strengthened the pro-Europeans but they still have a struggle ahead of them and they will have to fight it with determination and intelligence.

[FREEDOM OF THE ADVERTISER

ıas been a serious protest an advertisement we ed yesterday. The advert attacked Zionist fund particularly by Mrs on the grounds that policy was unjust to the ian people and that should "come first". The have not all come from r from Zionist organizasome of those who have ned have no Jewish ons, but believe that advertisement is offend inadmissible.

policy of freedom of l expression in advertisnot an easy one for a aper to follow. It is of freedom under law; we t accept advertisements are illegal, either by way tempt or defamation, or other reason. Nor do the sements appear without consideration of any ions of fact that they conough we most definitely put ourselves in the posivouching for the advertts we publish.

reason that we publish advertisements without restriction is that we that the freedom of the advertiser is one of the essential freedoms of the press. The opposition of *The Times* to control of access to the press by a journalists' closed shop is grounded on the belief that freedom of expression must be allowed to all comers. There must be freedom for all those with important things to say, in the case of editorial matter, and for those who can afford to buy the space, in the case of advertising matter.

Such freedom will often give offence to other people; not only that, it will often give legitimate offence. A Zionist will be rightly angry to see his right to raise funds attacked, particularly as the argument that he should put Britain first, coming as it does from those whose prime concern is not with Britain but with the Middle East, will seem to him to be quite unfair. Yet the fact that an advertisement gives offence is not in itself a reason for refusing to publish it.

On November 25 we published a two-page advertisement which consisted of an appeal to the Soviet Government for the release of Soviet Jews. This was unquestionably an advertisement which gave offence to the Soviet Government and to those Communists in Britain who sympathize with or have faith in the Soviet Government. It attacked both Russian justice and the Russian treatment of Jews in severe terms. Some of our readers disapproved of that advertisement on the grounds that it was likely to create prejudice against the Soviet Union.

As it happens *The Times* entirely shares the concern for the liberation of Russian Jews, and for freedom for other oppressed communities in the Soviet Union. On the issue of fund raising we believe that Zionists—and for that matter all other law-abiding people—should be free to raise funds in the United Kingdom. That is not, however, the point. The freedom of the Soviet Jewish Prisoners Committee to publish advertisements attacking the policies of the Soviet Union in *The Times* is identical to the freedom of the Committee for Justice in the Middle East to publish advertisements attacking Zionist policies and fund raising. We would be doing no service to the cause of freedom if we only published those advertisements with which we happened to agree.

E BILL COMES FIRST, THE SCHEME LATER

gh Jenkins, the minister esponsibility for the arts, w indicated how he intends ceed with legislation to sh a public lending right benefit of authors. In the ar he will introduce a Bill ure the right. Supple y legislation will follow o declare precisely what ht consists of.

is an extraordinary way of ding. If Mr Jenkins is not in the new year with the of a workable scheme he business to initiate any tion in the matter. The argument about public g right for the past few —has concerned practicali this matter more than in egislative approval of the ple must be contingent on ment's being satisfied that is a workable way of ting that principle into e.

justice of the claim put d on behalf of authors—hey deserve to be paid for orrowing of their books libraries on top of what re paid for the purchase of books by libraries—has to be regarded as selft. Evident it may be to ne well disposed towards ure. But self-evident it is since the same is not d for all comparable transactions. Painters who sell a work to a public collection are not to be paid so much a look, nor is it thought that the manufacturers of motor cars or sanding machines should receive more than the purchase price from firms which hire out those goods to the public.

Be that as it may, the authors' claim is conceded because it is held to be just. It is conceded not because it is held to be in the public interest to increase the earnings of authors so that more and better books may be available—on the contrary, too many new books rather than too few are published, and one would like to see the evidence that better books remain unwritten because of the present level of earnings. Nor is the claim conceded because authors, like old age pensioners or the heads of large families on low incomes, form a class adjudged deserving of public support. The claim, to repeat, is conceded because its principle is held to be just.

It follows that an acceptable scheme must faithfully embody the principle which justice is claiming as its own. The principle, baldly, is that authors are cheated of their due when a library lends their books (or makes them available for consultation) without further payment accruing to them. The only faithful way of observing that principle is by directly relating what individual authors get out of the scheme to a reasonably accurate measurement of the borrowings of their books. The farther a scheme departs from that relationship the less is the justification for it. To relate authors' payments to library purchases is one such departure, and Mr Jenkins's rule that popular authors shall be remunerated at a lower rate than unpopular authors is another. That may be good socialism, but it contradicts the principle which it is the whole purpose of this legislation to vindicate.

Unfortunately such studies as have been made show that the administrative complexity and cost of directly relating the public lending right to public lending are formidable. That however only underlines the necessity for Parliament to satisfy itself that there is a workable way of translating the principle into practice before it passes legislation. A workable way is one which neither entails administrative costs disproportionate to the sums available for distribution or to the benefits received, nor, in order to avoid that position, seriously compromises the principle at stake. Until Mr Jenkins is ready with a scheme that meets those requirements he is not ready to introduce legislation.

k before university

Professor John A. Davis

propos the correspondence in olumns on the desirability of ts taking a year off academic between leaving school and ng university, I write to sughat in the case of medical ts this should in most cases ent as nursing auxiliaries or n training for the nursing roll. would have a number of tages over and above those y set out which are worth conng by the Deans of Medical ls. Competition for places in al school is now severe and is g to a not necessarily desirable ion in which the number and of A levels in so-called scien subjects forms the main basis ection—thus cutting out many ants with a real vocation for medicine and overstressing the value of the particular academic qualities involved in making a success of sixth form "science".

The need to get through a year's practical nursing, exposed to the importunities of the sick, and giving body care and emotional support to patients as part of the disciplined nursing team, would test out other equally necessary qualities and would give the students a much better appreciation of the relevance of the pre-clinical studies which they find so irksome as a prelude to walking the wards as well as a feeling of having earned their place as students who must for a time learn from the sick without doing anything for them.

The extra year would be no financial burden; they would be earning; and would ensure that students were relatively mature men and women on qualification which is often not the case at present. Those who "dropped out" would on the whole be well lost to the profession, while a number of nurses would no doubt "drop in" in their place. For the few with largely technical gifts it might be possible to substitute a year as a laboratory technician or in some other medical technology; even portering or domestic work in hospital would teach them something; and we could still insist on adequate academic achievements without interfering with recruitment.

Yours, etc,
JOHN DAVIS, Director,
The Department of Child Health,
University of Manchester,
St Mary's Hospital,
Hathersage Road,
Manchester.
December 9.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

British Leyland and the City

From Mr Roger W. Marsh

Sir, It has been apparent for some years that British Leyland has been a sick company. The three-day week, intermittent strikes, and the effect of inflation on cash flow have obviously gravely affected the company. However, the main cause of British Leyland's problems basically has been inadequate management and the failure to get to grips with the merging of the constituent companies. I consider it a significant failure on the part of some of the Institutions of the City of London owning shares in the company, or acting on behalf of those who do, that the present management of British Leyland was allowed to continue for so long.

We now seem to be facing another failure and this time more serious. British Leyland needs cash of at least £50m and probably considerably more. The Government is proposing to step in and supply this cash and presumably will take a major share of the equity. The banks, the insurance companies and others have propped up many "fringe banks" to the tune of £1,300m. They have provided cash for equity issues for a major insurance group such as Commercial Union, and a major finance house such as UDT. They have supported large property groups, Town & City, helped in the reconstruction of financial groups like Vavasseur.

Surely support could be found for British Leyland, a major employer and a major export earner? I am not suggesting that support should be given in any manner other than a strictly commercial one. I suggest a fundamental capital reconstruction takes place with a large cash injection. At the same time the management should be changed. If these things were to happen, perhaps the City would have every reason to demonstrate to the world at large its efficiency and could easily rebut the frequent doubts raised about its future role.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER W. MARSH,
36 Paulton's Square, SW3.

Forecasts on inflation

From the Director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research

Sir, Dr Thirlwall thinks that the publication by the National Institute of a forecast that, on the assumption of unchanged policies, prices may rise by 20-25 per cent through next year, will itself help to accelerate inflation. The National Institute has been publishing explicit price forecasts, at quarterly intervals, for at least 10 years. Might not the suppression of this forecast, at this juncture, lead to the conclusion that we found the prospect too awful to contemplate and thus lay us open to the charge of causing even greater alarm?

Yours faithfully,
G. D. N. WORSWICK, Director,
NIESR,
2 Dean Trench Street,
Smith Square, SW1.

From Professor Henry N. Goldstein

Sir, Dr A. P. Thirlwall (December 10) suggests that the recent forecast of a high rate of inflation by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research is itself a potent force making for future inflation. If he is right, the solution to England's biggest economic problem is at hand. The National Institute need only forecast stable or falling prices . . . and voila! Since the forecast is self-fulfilling, moreover, no intellectual dishonesty is involved.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY N. GOLDSTEIN,
Visiting Professorial Fellow,
The University of Sussex,
Centre for Contemporary European Studies,
Brighton.

Britain and Middle East

From Mr John Benjamin Simon

Sir, I have been a reader of your newspaper for a number of years and I am absolutely shocked by your advertisement in the edition of December 11 by the "Committee for Justice in the Middle East". I have rarely read anything so insinuating, hypocritical and racially defamatory.

Although I respect your right to express your views on the Middle East in your leader columns, I do not believe you have the same right to allow such deceitful and false propaganda to appear on your pages.

The truth is: British money would remain in Britain if Britain did not have to pay the Arab nations such a prohibitive and extortionate price for its cartel petroleum. Let that not be forgotten.

I am disgusted.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BENJAMIN SIMON,
9 Imperial Towers,
Netherhall Gardens, NW3.

School reading habits

From Mr S. Denerley

Sir, What a funny world we educationists inhabit! A body of experts has just discovered—no doubt at somebody's expense—that the reading habits of the average schoolboy are steadily declining. Some months of research have gone into this; which might seem strange when any classroom teacher could have given the same answer within seconds.

Next year, almost certainly, a similar body of experts will discover that the writing habits have also mysteriously declined, and start off another frantic scrabble as to the whys and wherefores. However, there is possibly a consolatory ray of light on a dark horizon. Television, for economic reasons, has been curtailed so viewing hours will be less.

The average schoolboy may be seen with a book in his hand again! We, too, can play our part by glorifying the "flannelled fools and muddied oafs" a lot less, and encouraging those who want to read and write much more.

Yours sincerely,
S. DENERLEY, Headmaster,
Birkenhead Institute High School,
Tollemache Road,
Birkenhead,
Cheshire.

MPs barred from steelworks

From Mr Gwynfor Evans, Plaid Cymru MP for Carmarthen

Sir, There has been considerable discussion in recent years of industrial democracy, of giving workers greater responsibility in industry and more participation in industrial control. With this background, when the East Moors Works Council asked my two Plaid Cymru parliamentary colleagues and myself to pay the steelworks at Cardiff a visit yesterday (December 5), I assumed that the suggestion that I should inform Dr Finniston, chairman of the BSC, of this was pure protocol. I was astonished to be told by Dr Finniston that he could not allow us to go inside the works. Therefore, when we went yesterday to Cardiff, although we were kindly conducted by members of the management over the neighbouring Guest Keen and Nettlefold works, which take at least 80 per cent of the output of East Moors, we were not allowed inside the gates of the latter. Outside, members of the East Moors Works Council and supporters gave us a rousing reception.

Dr Finniston's refusal to allow three MPs to enter works, which in this case are under threat of closure, raises important questions. One concerns the rights of those who work in industry. The invitation to visit East Moors was extended to us by the Works Council Campaign Committee which represents the middle management as well as those who work on the floor. Is it not fanciful to talk of workers' participation and responsibility when they may not even invite MPs to learn at first hand the facts of their industrial life?

Then there are the rights of elected public representatives such as MPs in relation to industries which are said to be under public control. Where is the element of public control in the steel industry where that is nationalized? The GKN works were not nationalized, but we were taken through them section by section and afterwards had a long and cordial discussion with the management. It is in the public sector that we encounter the greatest secrecy.

Dr Finniston told me that we could not enter the East Moors works because this would introduce party politics into the situation! He strengthened his case by adding that we were not local constituency MPs, an argument which presumably would shut out the Prime Minister. Is it not strange that a Welsh MP may be allowed to visit a defence installation, hundreds of miles from his constituency, where stringent security conditions prevail, but may not enter a Welsh nationalized steelworks? And that these steelworks may be entered by visitors from countries overseas, including countries on the other side of the Iron Curtain, but not by Welsh MPs who are helping to fight for their life?

Ten-thousand jobs depend directly on the interdependent East Moors and GKN works. Closure of either would be devastating for Cardiff, the capital city of Wales, and its district. For Wales this is a national issue.

For us Dr Finniston's action has raised in an acute way the issue of the relationship between nationalized industries and the democratic process. The questions which we are allowed to ask in Parliament about nationalized industries are extremely limited in scope. I was not even allowed to question a minister about Dr Finniston's television statements about the possibility of returning nationalized steelworks to private control. The episode is yet another illustration of the movement of Britain towards a corporate state, which is a consequence of the hugeness and complexity of the British state.

The moral drawn by nationalists in Wales is predictable. There must be radical decentralization of power. Wales should quickly have her own steel corporation and a government and parliament to which it would be accountable.

Yours faithfully,
GWYNFOR EVANS,
House of Commons.
December 6.

Raising money for clergy stipends

From the Secretary to the Church Commissioners

Sir, No one would question the Reverend D. B. Webb's emphasis upon the gravity of the financial situation facing the clergy and the serious implications which the current rate of inflation has for their future (Letters, December 5), but he is wrong in contending that few practical suggestions have been made and that little is heard from the responsible authorities except expressions of anxiety.

In the autumn of this year the average income of an incumbent was £2,003 per annum, the majority of their incomes being in the range of £1,750 to £2,250 per annum. The target range, announced by the Church Commissioners, as Central Stipends Authority, from April 1975 is £2,100 to £2,500 per annum. Towards this the Commissioners themselves have allocated a further sum of £915,000 per annum from April 1, 1975, in addition to the £8.7m which they already provide each year to diocesan stipends funds. It is true that this extra £915,000 per annum averages about £70 per annum a head if divided between the total number of clergymen, but it is quite wrong to take this arbitrary figure as a measure of the total increase which it is expected that clergymen in general will receive in 1975. As the letter from Mr Anthony Lloyd (December 7) demonstrates, the Central Stipends Authority has much evidence of the efforts which are being made in many dioceses and parishes to provide money for stipends in addition to sums made available by the Commissioners. This year, for example, the additional £925,000 per annum made available by the Commissioners from April 1, 1974, was of itself only sufficient to increase stipends by 4 per cent, but as a result of pastoral reorganization and of diocesan and parochial effort the average income of incumbents increased in practice by 10½ per cent.

In addition to his stipend an incumbent has possession of a house free of rent, rates and repairs. A stipend plus a free house is clearly worth considerably more than the same stipend without accommodation and in times of inflation the provision of a benefit in kind is of increasing value. The major disadvantage is, of course, that the clergyman does not possess a house of his own when he retires. This means that the schemes of the Church of England Pensions Board for providing mortgages or rented accommodation on reasonable terms with funds provided by the Commissioners must be adequate to help retired clergymen who have need of them, and these schemes are under active review to this end. The position with regard to working expenses is that nearly a third of all incumbents receive reimbursement in full but it remains true that the majority still have to meet some part (sometimes a large part) of these expenses from their own pockets and the Authority has emphasized and will continue to emphasize the responsibility of parishes in this matter.

These facts show that although some progress is being made much more needs to be done and done quickly. The fundamental problems of the remuneration of the clergy are that many stipends are inadequate because the Church has relied for too long on inherited endowment and that there are still too many unjustifiable differences between the stipends of parochial clergymen because these endowments have been unevenly distributed.

The General Synod has recently given general approval to the Endowments and Glebe Measure, which is designed to give greater flexibility in the use of endowments for stipends generally. The Central Stipends Authority, for its part, published this year a consultative document "The Remuneration of the Clergy" which it has discussed in detail with dioceses. The document is now being revised and will be submitted to the General Synod in February as a White Paper. The Synod will be asked to approve the paper and endorse the specific proposals which it makes.

These proposals recognize that the giving of the laity in the parishes must be the primary source of new money for stipends, as it is in the case of other churches, and must become an increasingly important part of our stipends system. The Commissioners will continue to provide each year as much additional money for stipends as they can but growth in the return on invested funds cannot be expected to keep up with inflation at its current level. The Commissioners must also have regard to their commitments for clergy pensions and housing. In these circumstances their recommendations as Central Stipends Authority include specific proposals for a standard definition of income and for the adoption by dioceses of plans for raising money from the laity in the parishes which define both the need and the amount which a parish is required to provide in the context of a scheme which is recognized as fair as between one parish and another.

Yours faithfully,
K. S. RYLE, Secretary,
Church Commissioners,
1 Millbank, SW1.
December 10.

Planning delays

From the President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Sir, Your leading article (December 6) was right in saying that the architect who complained of a year's delay in getting a refusal is far from being an unfortunate exception. Surveyors have been complaining of these delays for over a quarter of a century. The late Mr. J. P. Rhys was complaining of them when he and I jointly gave an address to this Institution in 1950. I strove as a planning official for 37 years to cure these delays, which I hate, but they still occur.

Your leading article went on to place the main blame by implication on the two-tier local government structure, but delays in deciding planning applications were endemic long before the two-tier system (whose disadvantages are blatant) was strengthened and applied throughout the country.

Like you I have been pinning hopes upon Mr George Dobry's forthcoming report. His interim report last January was not an unmixed reassurance, but he did at all events say that control is "being applied to a wider range of matters and in more detail than is strictly necessary". This, I believe, is the key. Planning authorities have got to simplify the issues, decide what really matters, be firm and prompt on those items, and not expect (or be expected) to control everybody and everything beyond that. I fear that councillors and over-zealous officials are often equally at fault, but so are the third party objectors, the residents' associations and the various partisans who all want to have their say.

In fairness to the planning authorities, their job is unenviable. Before deciding they have to consult far and wide; they try to satisfy an awful lot of diverse opinions. In deciding the simpler applications, many of the authorities have very good records. It is the contentious cases that give rise to delay; and the reason that authorities take a lot of time over them is only because they hesitate to give an outright refusal at the start. Perhaps that would be better; but by taking time they sometimes resolve conflicts and produce a more acceptable decision.

The fact remains that everyone concerned with land and its use, and the chartered surveyors who advise them, are fed up with delayed action in planning decisions. It is holding up the effective use of our land. Surely planning authorities have got to be clearer about their objectives and firmer and quicker in deciding applications, tiers or no tiers.

Yours faithfully,
B. J. COLLINS, President,
Royal Institution of
Chartered Surveyors,
12 Great George Street,
Parliament Square,
Westminster, SW1.
December 9.

Academics' respect for truth

From Professor J. A. G. Griffith

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph's reply (December 4) to my challenge employs a trick, dear to politicians, which is likely to obscure the truth.

I asked him (November 23) for some part of the evidence he claimed existed for his assertion that a small minority of university teachers "regards truth as being at worst irrelevant and at best a political weapon to manipulate the simple-minded". He replied by saying that I was challenging him to produce evidence for his assertion "that some academics have lost their respect for the truth". He thus abandoned his specific charge, replaced it by one almost totally imprecise, and then produced examples as evidence of his second formulation.

I agree with Mr Conrad Russell (December 10) and others that Sir Keith's examples do not support this second formulation. But I take it that even Sir Keith does not claim they have anything to do with his original assertion.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRIFFITH,
Professor of Public Law in the
University of London,
The London School of Economics
and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
December 10.

From Mr Rupert Wilkinson

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph's letter (December 4) and the replies to it do not give a clear picture of the state of academic freedom at universities. My own observations of arts and social studies at Sussex, a centre of the controversy, may help.

Dons here enjoy, and largely exercise, wide freedom in the variety of reading they give students. For reasons unexplained, those who would ban a Huntington, Eysenck or Moseley in the flesh have not tried to ban their writings. In general, however, our teaching probably tends to the conventional liberal-to-leftist bias of many university communities, and it is in this light that the freedom to invite outside speakers becomes specially important. It may benefit even the radical to meet perspectives from an unfamiliar world. The arguments made by a minority here for excluding "reactionary" speakers of eminence have consistently failed to show precisely whom such exclusions would benefit, beyond preventing offence to some university members.

A student union resolution has upheld the principle of unrestricted freedom to invite speakers, provided the freedom to ask questions is also recognized; and last year an eminent defender of the Americans in Vietnam was heard without fuss. Despite all this, despite the demonstrated commitment of the university's administrators to dons' freedom to invite, many faculty seem to be inhibited both by their own biases and by fear of "trouble" from inviting really controversial, eg, right wing, speakers. Timidity as much as prejudice is our problem.

Yours faithfully,
RUPERT WILKINSON,
Reader in American Studies,
The University of Sussex,
Arts Building,
Falmer, Brighton.
December 10.

Remarriage of divorcees

From Miss Heather Jenner

Sir, I do so hope that the tolerant view of the Bishop of Southwark quoted in *The Times* on Monday by Clifford Longley, your Religious Affairs Correspondent, will spread to the rest of the clergy.

The Bishop is quoted as saying that he would "Support any parish priest who feels in conscience that he cannot follow the Act of Convocation of 1956", ie, refuse to marry in a church anybody who has a former partner still living.

A number of serious minded and sincere people, particularly young ones, live together without getting married because one or both of them feel that they might find it impossible to keep their marriage vows. In most cases it is the vow "To forsake all others so long as they both shall live" which worries them most. In other words, if they make a mistake they are punished for the rest of their lives.

It has been suggested that these words might be qualified, left out or made optional in the marriage service in the same way as it is now for a bride to promise whether she will obey or not.

Human frailty is much more recognized and allowed for than it used to be, and allowing for this particular frailty would stop a lot of unhappiness.

Yours sincerely,
HEATHER JENNER, Manager,
The Marriage Bureau,
124 New Bond Street, W1.
December 10.

Buses in convoy

From Mr Leon Kreitzman

Sir, This morning I saw three buses, all with driver under instruction signs, proceeding in a convoy. Is this well-known technique now an actual part of London Transport training?

Yours faithfully,
LEON KREITZMAN,
10 Albert Mansions,
Albert Bridge Road, SW11.
December 5.

MCC touring teams

From Lt Col D. M. Prichard

Sir, The injuries and ailments of the English team in Australia are in strange contrast to the ruggedness of Lord Harris's team of 1878-79. Lord Harris remarked "I made a great mistake in bringing out as many as 12 players to Australia. They were all so keen to play that it would have saved me a lot of bother had I brought 11."

Yours faithfully,
D. M. C. PRICHARD,
Gobion Manor,
Abergavenny,
Monmouthshire.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
December 11: The Right Hon Harold Wilson, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Royal Society of Arts, this evening attended the Inaugural Tolansky Memorial Lecture given by Sir Owen Saunders.

His Royal Highness was later present at a dinner given by the Reclamation Industries Council at the Ritz Hotel.

Major Henry Hugh Smith was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 11: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was present at an Evening Reception given by the Mayor of The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea at Chelsea Old Town Hall.

Mrs Jennifer Thomson was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
December 11: The Duchess of Kent, as President, today attended a Congregation for the Conferment of Fellowships and Awards at the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Miss Jane Pugh and Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE,
RICHMOND PARK
December 11: Princess Alexandra, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of The Light Infantry, this afternoon received Major General D. N. H. Tyacke, Colonel of the Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. T. L. Beath, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Hare, Lieutenant-Colonel K. Hitchcock and Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. G. Pank.

Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson will not be sending Christmas cards this year and would like to take this opportunity of wishing all their friends a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, December 12, 1949

From Our Own Correspondent
Canberra, Dec 11.—The Labour Party, led by Mr Chifley, was decisively defeated after eight years and three months in office at the General Election yesterday by the Liberal and Country Parties under the leadership of Mr Menzies and Mr Fadden. Mr Menzies will thus become Prime Minister for the second time at the age of 55; his first administration lasted from April, 1939, to August, 1941.

Labour will retain its majority in the Senate as 15 of its Senators do not retire until 1953.

Mr Menzies asked for a mandate against further socializing processes, and he is entitled to claim that he has received it and that his directive is for greater freedom for personal initiative. His leadership played a big part in the Liberals' victory. Chastened by reverses that would have broken a lesser man, he returns to office greatly enriched in personality.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. T. Addison and Miss J. E. Harkness
The engagement is announced between William Timothy, only son of Mr and Mrs W. R. L. Addison, of Epsom, Surrey, and Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Harkness, of Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr R. B. Hoyle and Miss P. A. Baxendell
The engagement is announced between Russell, son of Mr and Mrs J. V. Hoyle, of Westmead, Elton Road, Purley, Surrey, and Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. B. Baxendell, of St Michaels, The Warren, East Horsley, Surrey.

Mr C. F. Jackson and Miss M. P. Jordan
The engagement is announced of Colin Francis, only son of Mr and Mrs C. M. H. Jackson, of The Grange, Priesthorpe Road, Farsley, Pudsey, West Yorkshire, to Mary Patricia (Pat), only daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh Jordan, 115 Birks Road, Cleator Moor, Cumbria.

Mr L. L. Jefferson and Miss E. R. Hunt
The engagement is announced between Lancelot Leese, elder son of Mr and Mrs L. R. Jefferson, of Wisborough Green, Sussex, and Elizabeth Rebecca, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. I. P. Hunt, of Bosham, Sussex.

Mr G. Morell Smith and Miss C. Evans
The engagement is announced between Graham Charles Morell, younger son of the Rev Canon and Mrs Philip Morell Smith, of Puttenham, Surrey, and Carys, daughter of Mrs F. R. Evans, of Llandegfan, Isle of Anglesey, and the late Mr F. R. Evans.

Mr B. R. Perry and Miss J. R. Woodward
The engagement is announced between Brian Richard, youngest son of the late Mr J. Philip Perry and of Mrs Barbara Perry, of Lapley Hall, Stafford, and Jennifer Rosemary, only daughter of Major and Mrs P. R. E. Woodward, of Hopton Court, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire.

Mr J. V. Smith and Miss V. C. James
The engagement is announced between John Victor, son of William Smith, and the late Ivy Smith, of Kemsing, Kent, and Nicky (Veronica), eldest daughter of Cyril and Joy James, of Shortlands, Kent.

Mr A. A. Wilson and Miss M. P. Hawkey
The engagement is announced between Alan, only son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Wilson, of London, and Meryl, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ron Hawkey, of Hove, Sussex.

Mr L. Woodford and Miss R. M. E. Scaramanga
The engagement is announced between Louis Woodford, of Hampstead, NW3, and Rosalind Mary Elise Scaramanga, of The Rectory, Abbotts Ann, Hampshire.

Mr M. H. Worthington and Miss M. A. Mackintosh
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey and Lady Worthington, of Pear Tree House, Ship Road, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs Duncan Mackintosh, of Woodfolds, Oaksey, Malmesbury, Wiltshire.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr M. H. Jackson-Lipkin to be her Majesty's Counsel for Hongkong.

Receptions

Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present at a reception given by the Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea at Chelsea Old Town Hall yesterday evening. Among those present were:

Ambassadors and High Commissioners and their Ladies; the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of Westminster, the Mayor and the Mayoress of Windsor and Maidenhead, the Mayor and Mayoress of Brent, the Mayor and Mayoress of Tower Hamlets; the Earl and Countess of Antrim, Viscount and Viscountess Esher, Lord and Lady Hacking, the Bishop of Kensington and Mrs Goodchild, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Widgery, Lady Kenya Tatton Brown, Lady Jane Wallop, the Hon David and Mrs Montgomery, Sir Malby Crofton, Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, MP, and Lady Rhys Williams, Lieutenant-General Sir Geoffrey and Lady Evans, Lady Goodman, Lady Heath, Sir Anthony Hooper, Lady Rowan, Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson, Lady Stephenson, Air Marshal Sir Victor and Lady Tait, Dr Alan and Lady Rosula Glyn, Mr Marmaduke and Lady Susan Hussey, Mr Justice Thesiger, Judge and Mrs Friend, Judge Karmel and Mrs Karmel, Judge and Mrs Willis and Mr Nicholas Scott, MP, and Mrs Scott.

Dr Njoroge
The High Commissioner for Kenya and Dr Njoroge were hosts at a reception at the Commonwealth Institute yesterday to mark Kenya's eleventh anniversary of independence (December 12).

Overseas Bankers Club
A reception was held at the Overseas Bankers Club, London, yesterday for members to meet their new president, Sir Eric Faulkner, chairman of Lloyds Bank Ltd, who succeeds Sir Cyril Hawker as president of the club.

Luncheons

British Medical Association
Mr Walpole Lewin, chairman of council, British Medical Association, gave a luncheon yesterday at BMA House. Those present included:

The Bishop of London, Sir Robert Bradlaw, Sir Frederick Catherwood, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Dr R. A. Keable-Elliott, Mr N. E. Leigh, Mr Rodney Smith, Dr Derek Stevenson and Dr Martin Ware.

Second Wednesday Luncheon Club
The Second Wednesday Luncheon Club held a luncheon yesterday at the Wimbledon Hill Hotel. The guest of honour and speaker was Lord Greenway and Mr T. Hannington was in the chair.

Dinners

Reclamation Industries Council
The Duke of Edinburgh attended a dinner given by the Reclamation Industries Council at the Ritz Hotel yesterday. The guests included:

The Earl of Limerick, Lord Darling, General Sir Richard Ward, Sir [illegible] Hampton, Sir Derek Ezra, Sir Meredith Whittaker, Mr M. Meacher, MP, Mr G. Oakes, MP, Mr Hugh Rossi, MP, Dr H. M. Finniston, Mr J. S. Curtis, Mr P. N. Haines, Mr J. F. Ley, Mr Norman Willis and Mr J. M. Bissett.

Chamber of Shipping
The annual dinner of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom was held at Grosvenor House last night. The president, Mr J. Lindsay Alexander, presided, and the other speakers were Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, Dr A. W. Pearce, and Vice-Admiral J. D. Treacher, Vice-Chief of Naval Staff.

Suppers

Anglo-Swiss Society
Mr W. A. de Vigier addressed members of the Anglo-Swiss Society on experiences in modern management at Stationers' Hall last night. The Rev Lord Sandford, who was accompanied by Lady Sandford, presided over the meeting. A buffet supper was held afterwards. The Swiss Ambassador was among those present.

Institution of Production Engineers
The president, Mr Brian P. Smith, gave a supper party at the Royal Society last night in honour of Mr G. W. J. Trowbridge after the presentation of the Sir Alfred Herbert Paper for 1974. The guests were:

Mr R. Barrell, Mr P. B. Blood, Mr H. Burton, Miss N. Dancer, Mr A. F. Frodsham, Mr A. M. G. Galliers-Pratt, Mr A. R. R. Goldsmith, Mr D. H. Goss, Mr Ronald G. Hooker, Mr R. J. [illegible], Mr H. B. Morris, Mr G. Ronald Pryor, Mr H. N. Raine, Dr R. E. Schofield, Mr Leslie P. Simpson, Mr G. W. J. Trowbridge and Mr W. F. S. Woodford.

Marriages

Hon V. J. R. Baring and Miss L. G. Baring
The marriage took place at St Paul's Knightsbridge, yesterday, of the Hon Vivian John Rowland Baring, younger son of the Earl and Countess of Cromer, of Frenchstreet Farm, Westerham, Kent, and Miss Lavinia Gweneth Baring, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Mark Baring, of 18 Thurloe Square, South Kensington. The Rev D. B. Harris officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Tamara Gray and Jonathan Harmsworth. Lord Burghersh was best man.

A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr G. H. P. Buchanan and Mrs S. G. McCloy
The marriage took place in London yesterday between Mr George Buchanan, of 27 Ashley Gardens, Westminster, SW1, and Mrs Sandra McCloy, of Vancouver, British Columbia.

General Sir Philip Christison and Miss V. Wallace Smith
The marriage took place quietly on December 10 at Holy Trinity Church, Melrose, between General Sir Philip Christison and Miss Vida Wallace Smith.

Mr E. W. G. Dyer and Mrs T. Wills
The marriage took place yesterday in London between Mr E. W. G. Dyer, of Dennington Barton, Strensall, York, and Mrs Trenwith Wills, of Yeomans Row, London, SW3.

Major R. E. Harding-Newman and Mrs S. K. de Chair
The marriage took place quietly in London on December 11 between Major Edward Harding-Newman, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, and Mrs Susan de Chair.

Today's engagements

The Prince of Wales opens Sony (UK) Ltd factory, Bridgend, 3.25; attends Welsh premiere of *Murder on the Orient Express*, followed by reception, Cardiff, 7.45.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother dines with Benchers, Middle Temple, 8.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester is present at London House, Mecklenburgh Square, Bloomsbury, 6.

The Duchess of Kent, as president, attends Not Forgotten Association's Christmas party, Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, 3.

Princess Alexandra opens Television Centre of Scottish Television, Glasgow, 5; is present at charity ball in aid of Scottish Council for Care of Spastics, City Chambers, Glasgow, 9.

The Lord Mayor presides at Court of Common Council, Guildhall, 1.

Degree for Queen

Cambridge University Senate has invited the Queen of Denmark to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Law on June 5, 1975. Queen Margrethe, who has accepted, was in residence at Girton College in the academic year 1960-61, and holds the university's diploma in prehistoric archaeology.

Birthdays today

Sir Kenneth Blackburne, 67; Major-General Sir Rupert Brazier-Creagh, 65; Air Commodore Dame Felicity Hill, 59; Canon Frederic Hood, 79; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, 80; Sir Robert Matthew, 68; Sir Edward Maufe, 92; Lord Milligan, 76; Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Neame, VC, 86; Mr John Osborne, 45; General Sir Norman Tailyour, 60; Lieutenant-General Sir William Turner, 67.

Harpur brasses restoration plea

An appeal has been launched by former pupils of the Bedford schools to restore the tomb and brasses of Sir William Harpur, who endowed the schools in 1566. Sir William was buried in St Paul's church, Bedford, but his tomb was destroyed and the accompanying brasses lost.

Contributors should apply to the treasurer, Harpur Monument Appeal, 37 De Parys Avenue, Bedford. More than half the £800 needed has been found so far.

Latest wills

Mr Charles James Glanville, of Whitchurch, Hampshire, steel manufacturer, left £115,791 net (duty paid, £19,169). After personal bequests he left the residue equally among the RAF Benevolent Fund, RNLI, and Dr Barnardo's.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):
Ibbotson, Mr John, of Salton, Yorkshire (duty paid, £8,658) £133,447

Correction

Mr Justin N. Crane, of John D. Wood and Company, who attended the memorial service for Mr Dudley Delevingne on December 4, was not representing Lazard Brothers and Company Ltd as stated on December 5.

Science report

Atmosphere: Effect of dust

The presence of dust particles in the atmosphere could cause either a net cooling or a net warming, depending on the properties of the particles and of the underlying surface. It is important to know which effect is likely to dominate in order to determine the likely effects of man's polluting activities on the climate. A study described in a recent issue of *Science* shows that a relatively simple model can give a useful indication of how the effect is likely to develop.

Small particles that float in the atmosphere are called aerosols. In general, these particles are no more than one millionth of a metre in diameter—and they should not be confused with the waste gases released from so-called "aerosol" sprays, which have also been implicated in processes that might damage the balance of the atmosphere. The particles may be produced naturally—in fires or by volcanic processes, perhaps—and are certainly now being produced in not insignificant quantities by industrial processes, in exhaust fumes from motor vehicles, and so on.

It is natural, from our everyday experience of hazy conditions, to imagine that the presence of particles in the atmosphere will cause the Earth to cool down, because they block out some of the Sun's heat. Indeed, Professor Reid Bryson, the American climatologist, has argued that just that process is hurrying the onset of the next ice age. But actually the difficulty is not as straightforward as that.

As well as reflecting radiation from the Sun, particles in the atmosphere will also reflect back some of the heat radiated from the Earth below, and they will absorb some of the Sun's heat themselves. Put in simple terms, the particles may cause a net cooling if we have "grey" particles on top of a "black" surface, but they may lead to a warming if we have "grey" particles above a "white" surface.

There are further complications, the height in the atmosphere where the aerosol layer forms for example. And some of these are taken into account in a model developed by Dr Ruth Reck, of General Motors Research Laboratories at Warren, Michigan.

The importance of these particular calculations is chiefly that they show that there is a critical value of the aerosol extinction coefficient (a measure of how much heat the particles absorb) for which no heating or cooling occurs at the Earth's surface. But the cooling and heating effects can balance only over surfaces that have albedos in the range 0.35 to 0.60. For surface albedos above 0.60, the net effect is always heating: and for albedos below 0.35 the net effect is always cooling.

Dr Reck emphasizes that those first results may need to be modified in detail. The calculations take no account of all the properties of the aerosol particles, the size distribution of the particles, and the effect of ordinary water clouds. The surface albedos used in the calculations are averages for the whole globe: the net heating or cooling that will result in an Earth that has many different kinds of reflecting surface (ice, water, desert and forest, for example) is much harder to determine.

Clearly atmospheric science is still a long way from understanding such effects in detail. It is certainly unwise to continue indiscriminate pollution of the atmosphere until we do know just what effects are likely to be produced. On the other hand, however, it does seem that suggesting that man's pollution is about to cause a new ice age are too ill founded to cause serious concern just yet.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Science*, December 13 (186, 1034: 1974).
© Nature-Times News Service, 1974.

Law Report December 11 1974 Family Division

Solicitors' costs in divorce proceedings in county courts

Castillejo v Castillejo
Before Mr Justice Payne, sitting with two assessors.

An assessment by the taxing officer of costs incurred in matrimonial proceedings on behalf of a respondent wife was upheld by Mr Justice Payne.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the court had reviewed, on the application of a wife respondent in matrimonial proceedings, taxation by one of the taxing officers in the Family Division of her costs against the petitioner, her former husband.

The parties married in 1958. In February, 1972, the husband had been granted a decree nisi under section 2(1)(b) of the Divorce Reform Act, 1969. There were no children. The deputy circuit judge made an agreed order for financial provisions. Later, because of the husband's misunderstanding of the agreed order, there were lengthy negotiations over the former matrimonial home and there was a summons for committing the husband for contempt by his refusal to implement the court's order. Finally, on May 21, 1973, no order was made for committal of the husband but by consent the court's orders were varied in accordance with the revised agreed terms. An order was made that the husband should pay the wife's costs on a solicitor and own client basis.

Part one of the bill of costs ran from November, 1970, to June, 1972, part two from June to April 1, 1973, and part three related to April and May, 1973. It was clear that the order for taxation on a solicitor and own client basis extended to all the costs.

In the opinion of his Lordship and the experienced assessors the case could not be described as one of exceptional difficulty or complexity.

The wife's complaint against the taxation was that the taxing officer omitted to have regard to the fact that the taxation was on a solicitor and own client basis; that the proper principles were not applied; and that in particular that, although the bulk of the work in preparing for trial was performed by a qualified solicitor, a partner in the firm, wholly inadequate rates were allowed by the taxing officer.

The use of the phrase "solicitor and own client costs" had given rise to some of the differences between the parties. Order 62, rule 29 of the Rules of the Supreme Court referred to "costs payable to a solicitor by his own client".

Although there was no reference in the Rules on the point, there was no reason why in the High Court parties should not agree, or why a judge should not order, as between party and party, that the costs should be taxed as between solicitor and own client although they were to be paid by the other party. The effect would be to enable the solicitor taxing the bill to recover all his costs against the other party and to leave himself without any solicitor and own client items outstanding against his own client.

In the present case the proceedings were in the Divorce County Court and the costs had to be taxed under the County Court Rules, 1936, and the Solicitors Act, 1957. The Matrimonial Causes (Costs) Rules, 1971, provided that the costs of matrimonial proceedings in the Divorce County Court should be on the divorce scale contained in the appendix to those rules.

The wife had complained of the reduction of three items which were within item 6 of rule 5—preparing for trial or cause or matter. The taxing officer had reduced the sum claimed from £535 to £415.

Rule 6(1) gave the taxing officer a discretion, which he had exercised, to allow more than £45 as prescribed under item 6 of rule 5.

There was no reference in the rules to taxation on a solicitor and own client basis, but under rule 10 section 73(4) of the Solicitors Act, 1957, applied.

His Lordship agreed with the editor's comment in *Butterworth's Costs*, 4th ed, vol 2, p 9 (County Court): "It thus appears that a solicitor can charge his client solicitor and own client costs for any work done prior to the commencement of proceedings and after obtaining judgment and even for work done during an action provided that the charges are not relative to the proceedings which may be charged in a party and party bill of costs. . . . It must be emphasized that only items in the scale will be allowed on a solicitor and own client taxation."

In his Lordship's opinion the taxing officer had correctly observed the provisions of the section 73(4).

It might be that the phrase "as between solicitor and own client" was inappropriate in any taxation in a Divorce County Court, but its use by judges indicated to the taxing officer that he should exercise his discretion with regard to discretionary items in such a way as to allow the solicitor the maximum sums which were reasonable in the circumstances.

The wife's solicitor had contended that section 73(4) had no application to discretionary items. His Lordship could not accept that contention. The taxing officer, having regard to the indication given to him through the use of the phrase "solicitor and own client", had taxed the costs on an indemnity basis subject to the restraint imposed upon him by section 73(4).

The solicitor had properly set out in his bill of costs the number of hours in which he was engaged and the number of letters and telephones. Those particulars had not been questioned. He had claimed £15 per hour for personal attendance, long telephone calls and time spent perusing documents plus 50p for skill, care and attention. The husband's solicitor had offered £10 an hour plus 50 per cent.

In the taxing officer's opinion those figures were more than he himself would have reached and represented the maximum which could be allowed, but as they were offered by the husband's solicitors he allowed them without more ado.

In the court's opinion the sums offered were reasonably generous. It should not be taken that the court was sanctioning a rate of £10 an hour for Divorce County Court work for the general run of cases in 1970 to 1972. Unquestionably higher rates must now be considered, but they would not be applicable in the present case.

The wife's solicitor had taken the further point that the relevant work for which £15 an hour had been claimed was all performed by a solicitor and that a higher rate should be allowed than would be appropriate had the work been shared between a solicitor and his unqualified staff.

Taxing masters, registrars or taxing officers for many years had allowed appropriate rates for time spent in solicitors' offices on the preparation for trial without seeking to separate the time spent by a solicitor personally and the time spent by his unqualified staff. The courts on costs appeals had not interfered with that practice.

The work had been taxed at £10 an hour plus 50 per cent for care and attention, which was sufficient notwithstanding the work was performed by an experienced and qualified solicitor. The application for review failed, and the bill of costs was allowed as taxed.

Leave to appeal was granted.

Solicitors: Doyle, Devonshire, Box & Co, for the wife; Macfarlanes for the husband.

Black berets and dark glasses a uniform

O'Moran v Director of Public Prosecutions
Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Melford Stevenson and Mr Justice Watkins.

Men wearing dark glasses, black berets and dark clothing when escorting the coffin of a fellow supporter of the Irish Republican movement in a funeral procession were held to be wearing a uniform signifying association with a political party, contrary to section 1(1) of the Public Order Act, 1936.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court dismissed appeals by Sean O'Moran and seven others against convictions and fines imposed last July by Mr William Robins, a stipendiary magistrate sitting at Old Street, for offences contrary to section 1(1) of the 1936 Act.

Section 1 provides: "(1) . . . Any person who in any public place or at any public meeting wears uniform signifying his association with any political organization or with the promotion of any political object shall be guilty of an offence. . ."

Mr Michael West for the appellants; Mr David Tudor Price for the DPP.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that on June 7 relatives and friends of Mr Michael Gaughan, who had died in prison in the Isle of Wight, conveyed his body to Cricklewood, North London. The eight appellants took up positions in two parallel files of four in front of the hearse and marched in military style to Kilburn railway station, and from there to the Church of the Sacred Heart. Each appellant was dressed in a similar fashion with black or dark blue berets, dark glasses, black roll-necked pullovers and other dark clothing.

The following day the appellants appeared near the church in similar dress and were warned by the police that they were breaking the law. The coffin was then brought to the porch of the church and a speaker delivered an oration in English and Gaelic, referring to the Irish Republican movement.

The terms of the prohibition in section 1(1) had to be considered. The section referred to a person in a public place wearing a uniform. The word "wears" implied an article of apparel so that one would not describe a badge as a uniform. But a beret and dark glasses were clearly worn.

The second requirement was that what was worn had to be uniform. In deciding whether a person was in uniform different considerations arose according to whether he was alone or with others. If a man alone wore a soldier's clothes it was not necessary to prove that that was a uniform; it was clear and judicial notice could be taken of it. But if a man wore a black beret it would not be uniform unless evidence was called to show that the beret had been used as uniform. In the present case the eight men were together, and where an article such as a beret was used to indicate that men were acting in association that article was uniform without proof that it had previously been used as such. The fact that the men had deliberately adopted identical articles of attire was enough if it was for the purposes of showing association.

The articles did not need to cover all or a certain part of the body. The appellants wore pullovers and dark glasses, as well as berets. His Lordship had no doubt that they were wearing uniform within the meaning of the Act.

The Act also required that the uniform should signify association with a political organization. There were two possible ways of proving that: the prosecution might show that black berets were associated with a particular organization and it would not be necessary to specify the particular organization; or the significance of the uniform could be judged from events seen when the uniform was being worn without regard to past history.

His Lordship agreed with the magistrates' findings that the matter was a question of fact and degree and that it was not necessary for the prosecution to identify the political organization further or give it an exact title. The convictions would be upheld.

Solicitors: Jonas Grove & Co, Birmingham; DPP.

Accepted accounting principle even if little used

Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd v Price Commission
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Roskill and Sir John Pennycuick

The words "generally accepted accounting principles" in the phrase "depreciation, calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles", an allowable cost increase under the Pay Code (paragraph 28 (ii) (d)), cover a principle which is generally approved as acceptable by the accountancy profession, even though only one enterprise may apply it in practice.

Disputes between industry and the Price Commission should be dealt with expeditiously and the Commercial Court provides a good forum for a swift decision.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by the Price Commission from the decision of Mr Justice Donaldson on November 11, holding, on the trial of a preliminary issue, that the fact that the plaintiffs, the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd had consistently calculated depreciation in accordance with an accounting base or method which was generally recognized by the accountancy profession, was sufficient to establish that they had calculated depreciation "in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles" within paragraph 28 of the Price and Pay Code (SI 1973 No 1785).

Mr Norman Tapp, QC, and Mr Christopher Bathurst for the commission; Mr Gordon Slynn, QC, and Mr Richard Southwell for the company.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the company wanted to increase their prices. They had to comply with the Price Code administered by the Price Commission. Differences had arisen between the parties as to the amount of any increase. The commission said that the prices could be increased only by 13.9 per cent, the company by 15.9 per cent.

The difference was over the allowance for depreciation according to which basis of accounting should be used. One basis was called "historic cost" accounting: one took the original cost in money terms of the particular piece of plant, then its estimated life and depreciated it by so much of the historic cost. The commission urged that basis. The company said that "replacement cost" accounting, by which plant was revalued from time to time and its depreciation calculated on its replacement value, was much more applicable.

The company had revalued its assets in 1955, 1960, 1969 and 1974, which looked like period revaluation. In addition, they also "topped up" every year so as to allow for the annual difference in value. They had used certain cost indices and revalued their assets so as to show the depreciation increase each year to take account of the changes in money values.

The commission had nailed their flag to historic cost accounting. That method was all very well when currencies were comparatively stable. But in days of inflation and the changing value of money the historic cost method was not the only method of dealing with depreciation. Modern methods of accountancy pointed to the fact that plant could be revalued from time to time.

The court had to consider a revaluation made every year by the company. The yearly topping up could be brought within the words "depreciation calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied by the enterprise concerned". Very few companies revalued each year as the plaintiffs did. The commission said it was not "generally accepted" in practice. His Lordship did not accept that interpretation.

The expression meant a principle which was generally approved as acceptable by the accountancy profession. That was sufficient even though only one company applied it in practice. The plaintiff company had brought their claim within paragraph 28 of the code as an "allowable cost increase". Their method of accounting was generally accepted as permissible. His Lordship agreed with the judge.

Cases like the present had to be dealt with expeditiously, as was done before Mr Justice Donaldson and their Lordships.

The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, agreeing with the Master of the Rolls and the judge, said that, although it was infrequently used, there was a perfectly legitimate accountancy principle on the replacement cost basis. Disputes between industry and the Price Commission had to be dealt with quickly and the Commercial Court provided a good forum for a swift decision.

SIR JOHN PENNYCUICK, also agreeing, said that "accepted" in paragraph 28 was equivalent to "approved".

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Mr P. Colbey.

Onus of proof on landlords

Roland House Gardens Ltd v Cravitz

It was for landlords seeking an order for possession of a flat to prove that a tenant who had been in occupation for 18 years had, by an absence of five weeks, gone out of residence and thereby lost her protection as a statutory tenant, the Court of Appeal said.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by Mrs Elizabeth Cravtiz against an order for possession of a one-room flat in Roland Gardens, South Kensington, made by Judge McIntyre at West London County Court in favour of Roland House Gardens Ltd.

LORD JUSTICE CAIRNS said that the issue was whether the tenant continued in residence and was entitled as a statutory tenant to the protection given by the Rent Acts. The tenant contended that the onus was on the landlords to show that she had given up her residence. The landlords contended that on a true construction of section 3 (2) of the Rent Act, 1968, it was for the tenant to establish all the factors involved in having Rent Act protection and, therefore, it was for her to establish the fact of residence.

That the Act of 1968, a consolidating statute, was not intended to change the law was emphasized by the unusual form of section 3 (2). The section was intended to incorporate by express words the meaning of the 1920 Rent Act as it had been developed by decided cases. It was settled law that temporary absence did not deprive a tenant of the protection of the Rent Acts.

His Lordship doubted that the landlords' contention on the construction of section 3 (2) was correct, particularly in the light of the language used by Lord Justice Asquith in *Brown v Brash and Ambrose* ([1948] 2 KB, 247), in which he seemed to say that in the first instance the burden of proving that a tenant had gone out of residence was on the landlord, but that in the case of a sufficiently prolonged absence the burden might shift to the tenant. It was not necessary in the instant case to decide where the burden originally lay because the admitted facts were sufficient to throw the burden on to the landlords even if it had been on the tenant to begin with. The landlords had failed to establish that the tenant had gone out of residence

OBITUARY

DAME NANCY PARKINSO

International friendship

Dame Nancy Parkinson, DCMG, CBE, who died on Tuesday, was one of those women, fortunately not uncommon in the history of this country, who through single-mindedness, a sense of mission, and innate goodness of heart, achieve wonders in their chosen line.

By her dedication to the cause of fostering international friendship, and by bringing the young and the not so young from all parts of the world together, she did as much for comity among nations as any individual could reasonably aspire to.

Nancy Broadfield Parkinson was educated at the College, Harrogate, and at Bedford College, University of London, of which she later became a governor. She read science, and as a young woman she was athletic. Skiing long remained one of her pleasures, and it is one which takes less account of age than many sports.

Dame Nancy first made her mark in work for the National Union of Students. This was recognized in 1938 by her being created OBE. She found still more scope when, in 1939, she transferred to the British Council. She was for many years Controller of Home Division and, subject to the guidance of the director general, she was supreme in all the council's activities in this country.

When she joined it, the council was a young and comparatively untried body, its mandate originating in 1934, its purpose to promote a wider knowledge of Britain and the English language abroad, and to develop closer cultural relations between Britain and other countries.

The war brought pressing and unexpected difficulties, not least being an influx to Britain of people of many nations and of all ages. It was Dame Nancy's business to help absorb them, above all to make them feel at home, and feel that Britain was worth living in, if only for a time. She was as successful as only a tireless and supremely able person could be efforts were recognized by promotion to CBE.

In January 1965, towa end of her long care Queen created her th Dame Commander of the of St Michael and St the statutes having been ded to allow for this. T ticular order of c recognizing as it does s abroad, or services to from overseas, was felt leagues, friends and all benefited from her work singularly appropriate distinction.

In the financial vici of the postwar years, during the 1950s, it was that Dame Nancy's divi the British Council least, and this was pro fair impression. The people from overseas wa tial. It would have had been done by some orga if not by the council, an Nancy had incomparable ence, and a way with he was hard to resist.

She was subject to certing changes of mo there were few stauncl leagues, and few more g in responding to an app administrative ability, j of character and sense pose were such that sh her extensive domain challenge.

Her devotion to the never wavered. She ma interests hers, and altho gave her fuller friendsh ingly, when she did so with particular warmth enjoyed power, and the which go with it.

It helped to give zes life, and on any reckon was full enough, because absorbed by a task needed doing, and on she believed must go o world is to move towa unity which can onl from the fullest possibl ledge between diverse

Dame Nancy was un

MR THOMAS R. HENN

Mr T. R. Henn, CBE, who has died at the age of 73, was Emeritus Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge, and Emeritus Reader in Anglo-Irish Literature. He was senior tutor 1945-57 and for two periods president.

Going up to St Catharine's from Aldenham as a Scholar in Modern Languages in 1919, Thomas Rice Henn soon made his mark in the rapidly developing college which was taking shape after the 1914-1918 War. After a First Class in Modern Languages he turned to the English school which was rising under the guidance of Quiller Couch, and in 1923 he won both the Charles Oldham Shakespeare Prize and the Members' English Essay Prize.

A couple of years as an employee of an oil company in India, and he was back at St Catharine's, to play a continuous part in its life and developments as fellow, prelector, tutor, senior tutor and president. However much administrative work he accepted, and he took a very great burden, Henn always maintained a full teaching programme and was completely devoted to his pupils.

By 1939 Henn had created at St Catharine's a school of English which was second to none in Cambridge. He brought many distinguished authors into touch with his undergraduates at the Sunday meetings of the Shirley Society at which he presided, and his Monday evenings in his rooms were known throughout the university.

The youngish man who went off early in the Second World War to take a commission in the Intelligence Corps, returned to Cambridge in 1945 as a brigadier with a CBE, an American Legion of Merit, with a General Staff background and with experience of administration of occupied enemy territory. Taking office as senior tutor at St Catharine's, he was at his best in dealing with the problems of selection and admission in the postwar period, while at the same time he served on the General Board of the Faculties and on the Council of the Senate.

He embarked on a detailed study of W. B. Yeats which culminated in the publication of *The Lonely Tower* and he followed this up in 1957 with his *Harvest of Tragedy*.

This was a great period for Henn; but it was exhausting, and in 1957 towards the his period as senior t succumbed to an a which left him lame in This prevented him fro ing; for he insisted th could not shoot with skill he would not g wounding birds.

Fishing remained a pleasure, and he is per well known outside Ca for his book on *Practi tying* as for his work c or on tragedy. As the maintain an authoritati tion faded, the poeti which had always been emerged.

Winning the Seatoni in 1957 for a poen ducive to the honour Supreme Being and th mendation of virtue", then chosen as the firs of the Judith E. Wil tureship in poetry an and continued to hold to the end of his care

The appointment ma difference to his inte his activities. He greatly to introduce Arts Tripos to Cambri he was the first chai that faculty board. M naturally into the elde man, patronising the the best sense of that remained an active fi the university, while ings and occasional br spread his reputation out the worlds of scholarship and educat brought to him two doctorates, including o Trinity College, Dublin he especially valued.

In spite of his infirmi mastered the tragedy by the death of his o In this, as through career, he was comfo his wife, Enid; and th knew them cannot t them apart. He strength partly by de new interests as he nea end of his active career, ing the acclaimed figure as the Sligo School in memory of Yeats developed.

At the same time he to biblical studies, partly by literary p arising from current tions of the New Testam the Psalms. His work *Bible as Literature* ach considerable success an greatly to his reputatio

MR L. H. STOREY

Mr Leslie H. Storey, who died on December 9 in a Liverpool hospital, after a brief illness, was 69. He trained initially as a chartered accountant and, after some years of practice, joined the Widnes timber importing firm of William Evans & Co (Manchester) Ltd as assistant secretary, eventually rising to the position of chairman. One of his last major activities in business life was to arrange the merger of the firm with Southerns Ltd in 1968, to form the joint timber products company, Southerns-Evans Ltd.

He was also noted for his involvement in the work of trade associations, particularly the Timber Trade Federation of the UK, of which he was president from 1965 to 1967, and the Fibre Building Board Development Organization. He was a member of the governing council of the latter body for over 20 years, and a deputy chairman from 1960 to 1971. In June, 1971 he became chairman of the organization and was elected its president in June this year.

The Hon Mrs Pott, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Pott, DSO, MVO, died on Sunday at the age of 89. She was the elder daughter of the Hon William Ardeckne Vanneck, and she was married in 1914. Her husband died in 1968.

DR ADAM RUTHERFOR

Dr Adam Rutherford, and president of the Inst Pyramidology, died on from injuries received recent road accident.

Last February friends party for him at the House Hotel, near Cairo, he could enjoy his 80th b at the Great Pyramid it had visited Egypt on occasions and had about the Great Pyra Europe and America. the author of the five- *Pyramidology*.

André Geraud, who under the name "Per and was one of France' widely quoted jou between the two world died yesterday at his home at Segur-le-Chatea was 92. After the World War he was a affairs specialist for the paper *France-Soir*, but ha in retirement for many

Mrs William Randolph widow of William Ra Hearst, the American new magnate, has died at th of 92. Her husband died i

Mr Douglas Ar Porteous, CB, Deputy G ment Actuary between 19 1953 when he retired, ha at the age of 82.

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SEA
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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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ound falls again s Saudi 'desire' r non-sterling eals confirmed

lvyn Westlake

ling again fell sharply on ternational currency mar- yesterday as it was con- l that Saudi Arabia did not e" any further oil receipts he Arabian American Oil ny (*Aramco*)—the world's oil consortium—to be pounds.

confirmation, which was ed in New York by a man for Exxon, one of *amco shareholders, led to* selling of sterling and the Bank of England to *ubstantial support.*

pound's exchange rate t the dollar fell almost to $2.3170. But its decline en heavier in many Euro- financial centres and its tive depreciation" against currencies (since Decem- 71) worsened from 21 per 21.4 per cent—the weak- el ever recorded.

ddition to Bank of Eng- upport in London there eports that assistance was ing provided in New York e Federal Reserve Bank, gh this was not substan-

However, some of the st selling of sterling ed to be coming from that , as well as from Paris urich.

e estimates put official rt for the pound at en $150m and $250m. The mation of the rumours had first begun to rock g on Tuesday came just e New York currency t opened. It is believed about 20 per cent of o's oil payments to Saudi had previously been in pounds, with the e in dollars.

losure of the Saudi n has come as represen- of the Organization for eum Exporting Countries red for today's meeting ienna. They will be pting to devise a single *ice structure, and this is* ted to result in a further increase next year in the *l oil price.* This will fur- burden the British import nd exacerbate inflation.

ncern had already been ning at the recent ioration in the health of the sh economy, and parti- ly as a result of the infla- estimate by the National ute of up to 25 per cent year. The militancy of the ts has also compounded worries.

It was being stressed in Whitehall and the City that the tendency for sterling to be phased out as a vehicle currency for making oil royalty payments did not mean that the Arabs would necessarily reduce the level at which they had been investing in Britain.

However, it will result in a *once-and-for-all fall in the level* of the sterling working balances held by the oil companies. At the *same time, the knowledge* of the regular oil-company purchases of pounds for oil royalty purposes *has been an important* psychological prop to the currency.

The Arab oil receipts would no longer come—if other countries followed the Saudi example *—to London on a semi-automatic* basis. Moreover, if inflation in Britain did reach the more pessimistic *levels forecast, it* would be running substantially above what many of their London investments could hope to yield.

In Vienna yesterday, Mr *Abdul Rahman Al-Atiqi* the Kuwaiti oil minister, who was there for the OPEC meeting, *said no basic changes of policy* over oil payments were contemplated. The intake of ster*ling and dollars depended* on his country's requirements at any given time, he said.

In the first six months of this year the oil exporting countries received over $8,000m of their revenues in sterling.

Of this sum about a quarter was retained in sterling balances.

Presumably Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, who yesterday completed three days of talks with government officials in Saudi Arabia, tried to get some assurances from them that they would continue to invest their revenues in London. An agreed statement was issued in Riyadh which referred to the talks taking place in a "very friendly and constructive atmosphere".

One decision taken is for a joint Saudi-British committee to meet in Riyadh next February to discuss details of new economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Informal meeting: Mr Healey has invited finance ministers and the central bank governors of the EEC countries, together with the EEC Commission, to a two-day informal meeting in London on January 7 and 8.

Gilts fall and shares plunge to 20-year low

By Our Financial Staff

London stock markets suffered further losses yesterday after confirmation that the switching by some American oil companies of payments from sterling to United States dollars had brought a further setback for sterling.

There was increasing nervousness in the City ahead of today's announcement of the United Kingdom trade figures for last month, with some sources now predicting a deficit in the £550m-£600m range.

Against this background, gilts lost up to ¼ of a point, and equities plunged to a 20-year low. The *FT* index lost 4.4 per cent on the day, to close at *150.4, its lowest point since June* 16, 1954—not allowing for devaluations, or for the fall in the value of money.

Gilt-edged stocks were extremely weak. Prices fell back in the last hour of trading on talk of heavy intervention in New York to defend sterling. But most stocks, particularly at the longer end, were already at all-time lows before this further decline set in.

Yields on undated stocks are at record levels. The yield on Treasury 2½ per cent was 17.85 per cent at the close and only a modest fall today would push it through the 18 per cent level. The yield on War Loan 3½ per cent was 17.59 per cent and on Consols 2½ per cent 17.49 per cent.

The market feared that the Bank of England might be obliged to raise Minimum Lending Rate shortly to provide support for sterling.

In the equity market, selling pressure remained relatively light, but nervousness increased as the continued *slide in* sterling was followed by increased selling of shares in London, which appeared to come from continental sources.

With the OPEC countries expected to meet today in Vienna, oil shares were unsupported, in spite of Wall Street's overnight rise. The miners' wage claim, together with the signs of strain in the motor industry, again undermined heavy engineering shares.

There was a minor rally in *late dealings which enabled ICI* to close a net 2p off at 116 after touching 115p earlier. But *Hawker Siddeley were finally* 12p off at 122p, with selling of the shares gathering pace in late *dealings.*

GEC profits fail to cheer market

By Our Financial Staff

A 6p fall to 46p in General *Electric Company's share price* yesterday reflected stock market disappointment with the elec*trical group's interim figures.* Profits turned out to be £71m after six months, against some *expectations of £75m.*

Nevertheless, GEC's profit was nearly 5 per cent higher on *sales 15¼ per cent up* at £605m. Once again, the company's substantial cash resources helped; *interest and investment income* moved up from £3.8m to £9.4m. This was one of the factors which helped fill the profits gap caused by a sharp downturn in consumer product earnings.

Financial Editor, page 19

Inflation and state policies caused a setback to North Sea boom, US oil chief says

By Peter Hill

Criticism of the Government's offshore oil policies was made in London yesterday by Mr Jerry Maier, executive vice-president of the American-owned Conoco North Sea.

He said that while there may not be any noticeable evidence of a decline in offshore activity, there were forces and indicators at work which reflected the actual mood of the industry.

Earlier this year, he continued, there had been all the ingredients for a mammoth oil boom despite the high costs and technological problems. But the boom had not gained the momentum expected.

Speaking against the background of an announcement by BP that it had abandoned the second of two dry wells west of the Shetlands—at a cost of £5.6m—Mr Maier said that roaring inflation, late deliveries, the cost of borrowing money and uncertain government proposals on tax and participation had changed the oil industry's views.

There *should* be no misconception as to the degree of concern which the oil industry *felt about the future, he said.* The legislation on participation and the petroleum revenue tax *could have a more profound* effect on the oil industry than anything else that had arisen since exploration began

Mr Maier, who was addressing a conference organized by The *Financial Times,* said that more time should be taken to make in-depth studies needed to ensure that the decisions taken this winter would prove to be of lasting benefit to Britain.

"If the Government sees fit to re-write contracts entered into several years ago to fit today's economic climate, then industry similarly deserves assurances of favourable readjustments of terms if it is jeopardized by future changes that are disadvantageous to it", he added.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Opposition spokesman on energy, also gave a warning that if the *Government insisted on buying* 51 per cent of American companies' North Sea interests below market value, there could be retaliation against British interests in America.

It was left to Mr John Smith, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Energy, to defend the Government's policies. *He* told the conference that participation was the distinctive theme of the Government's policy.

"That should hardly cause surprise because it is now a feature of oil policy by nearly all producer nations on a worldwide basis", he said. "Despite differences of political and social outlook, it has become almost standard practice."

Rights of control: The right of the United Kingdom, *through Parliament, to exercise* full control over exploration, depletion, disposal and taxation of *its own oil* and gas resources would be one of the main considerations when the European Community energy ministers met in Brussels next week, *said* Lord Balogh, Minister of State at the Department of Energy, speaking in The Hague yesterday.

OPEC aims, page 19

Shaikh takes seat on the Lonrho board

By Margaret Drummond

Lonrho, the controversial Pan-African trading conglomerate headed by Mr Roland "Tiny" *Rowland, will become the first* United Kingdom public company with a shaikh on the board, following formal ratification of a £6.1m deal with Kuwaiti business interests at an extraordinary general meeting in London yesterday.

More than two hundred curious shareholders gathered at the Grosvenor House Hotel to catch a glimpse of Shaikh Nasser Sabah al Ahmed, 25, the son-in-law of the ruler of Kuwait who, with the purchase of eight million Lonrho shares becomes the group's second largest shareholder and its main source of funds and contacts for expansion in the Middle East and Africa.

Lord Duncan Sandys, Lonrho's chairman, told shareholders that the Arab States wished to take an active part *in furthering economic development in Africa.*

Shaikh Nasser rightly believed that Lonrho, with its *organization and experience,* was an ideal vehicle for launching development projects. *Lonrho itself would benefit* from an active association with these powerful Kuwaiti *interests.*

The money had not been earmarked for any specific pro*jects. While the group was not* short of cash, the injection of a further £6m would not do any harm.

Lord Duncan Sandys, chairman of Lonrho (right) and Mr 'Tiny' Rowland, chief executive (left), accompany Shaikh Nasser Sabah al Ahmed to the group's extraordinary general meeting in London yesterday.

Despite these rather vague pronouncements, shareholders showed their enthusiasm for what may go down in history as the first petrodollar rights issue by voting heavily in favour.

Lord Duncan Sandys's sentiments were echoed by Shaikh Nasser himself in a short address to his fellow-shareholders. During the time he had been a Lonrho shareholder, he said, he had been very impressed by the group's management both in head office and in the field.

He therefore felt that this management could serve the dual purpose of employing additional funds productively to ensure a good rate of return and also assist in the further commercial developments of many African countries.

After the meeting Shaikh Nasser, whose family controls the large Kuwait-based conglomerate Gulf International, said that he held modest stakes in a number of United Kingdom industrial companies, confessed to a shareholding in British Leyland and stated his intention of joining the Lonrho board.

After Shaikh Nasser's address, Dr Khalil Osman, Gulf International's Sudanese managing director, who initiated the link up between Lonrho and the Kuwaiti interests, made a fierce attack on current attempts to recycle the so-called petrodollar.

He declared that the Arab oil surpluses meant that the Western nations bad now to treat the underdeveloped nations as part of the world economy and find ways of funnelling petrodollars into developing the infrastructures of emerging states.

Leyland sets deadline for Spanish plant sale

British Leyland has delivered an ultimatum to the Spanish *Government telling* it that approval for the sale of its Spanish plant must be given or the *responsibility* for the *continued employment of its 4,500* workers will be passed on to *the Spanish Government.*

In a letter to Señor Carlos Arias Navarro, the Spanish *premier,* Mr John Barber, British Leyland's managing director, has made it clear that *the company wants a decision* on the plant's future before Christmas.

Mr Barber spent last weekend in Spain discussing the situation with Señor Alfredo Santos Blanco, the Minister for Industry. No official statement was issued after the meeting.

British Leyland wants to sell its 98 per cent holding in the Authi plant near Pamplona to General Motors for £27.5m. The workforce at the plant have given their backing to Leyland's proposal, but the Spanish Government has delayed giving permission for the deal to go through.

The Spanish Government is believed to prefer the plant going to a consortium of local manufacturers made up of Seat, Fasa-Renault and Citroën, but the price the consortium is prepared to pay is nearer £20m.

In his letter, Mr Barber has told the Spanish premier that Leyland is not prepared to go on financing Authi while negotiations take place. He has said that Leyland is prepared to hand over to him its responsibilities concerning the 4,500 workers at the plant.

In addition Mr Barber has made it clear that British Leyland considers the Spanish Government to blame for the current situation because of its delay in deciding whether General Motors can buy the plant.

British Leyland's losses at Authi last year are estimated at £44m and it is anxious to sell the plant to ease its serious cash situation.

Engineering workers may seek £18 rise

By R. W. Shakespeare

Union leaders representing *2.5 million engineering* workers will meet in York today to decide details of what is likely to be the biggest pay claim ever lodged in the industry.

They will also discuss the mounting crisis in Britain's car plants which will, in turn, affect the jobs of hundreds of thousands of workers in the components firms.

The National Executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions will draft the details of the new national claim which will be submitted to the Engineering Employers Federation at the end of the year.

The claim will cover workers in 5,000 different companies, many of them among the major suppliers of the motor industry, and it will be intended to take effect when the existing *national* agreement *on* wages and conditions runs out in March.

The executive is likely to be under strong pressure from some unions, particularly the AUEW leadership, to put a firm figure on the pay demand.

Some union leaders are *understood to have in mind a* new industry-wide skilled basic rate of £50 a week, which would *mean an increase of £18 a week* on the present level.

The main impact right across *the industry, where actual earn*ings now range from about £35 to £65 a week, would be on such *things as overtime rates, holi*day pay and bonus schemes related to hourly rates. The *effect on all of these would* mean a huge increase in the industry's annual wage costs at a time when a great many firms are already facing financial difficulties.

Other elements in the new package of demands by the 19 engineering unions are likely to be a *reduction in the working* week, possibly from 40 to 35 hours, longer holidays, improved overtime rates and equal pay for women workers.

The national negotiations which will open early in the new year will be led by Mr Hugh Scanlon of the AUEW, who is chairman of the confederation's engineering committee.

Some of the more moderate union leaders on the confederation executive may well take the view that the new round of negotiations should begin on a much more flexible basis without any commitment to a firm figure.

Business Diary, page 19

New EEF chief appointed

Mr Anthony Frodsham, group specialist adviser to United Dominions Trust and a director of UDT Industries, *has been appointed* director-general of the Engineering Employers' Federation in succes*sion to Mr Martin Jukes.* Mr Frodsham will join the federation on January 1, formally assuming his new duties on February 19 when Mr Jukes retires.

Business Diary, page 19

overnment rejects R-R ttlement criticism

eoffrey Smith
ical Staff

en the third report from Committee of Public unts is debated by the Com- early in the new year, Mr rd du Cann, the chairman, his colleagues can be ex- d to press a number of the isms to which the Govern- has replied in the Trea- minute published yester-

r du Cann is seeking the ponement of the debate after the recess because publication of the report, of h a typescript was available eptember has been delayed now by printing difficul-

s it runs to some 230 para- hs covering 27 different s, the committee is con- ring publishing it in instal- *ts in future, if any particu-* subject matter seems suffi- ly important and in need *ublicity.*

he Government has rejec- the criticism in the report the amount paid to the eiver for the assets of Rolls- ce was excessively generous reditors and stock holders.

he committee felt that the come of the settlement sed on the pricing formula laid down in the heads of agreements was surprising in that it enabled the receiver of an apparently bankrupt firm to pay all creditors in full and to distribute £26.9m to stockholders".

The Treasury and the Department of Industry draw attention in the minute to the fact that on the day on which Rolls-Royce Limited went into receivership, the Government announced that it would purchase the aero engine part of the company, because it considered that it was essential in the national interest that there should be no doubt as to the continuity of this part of the company.

"While the Government was committed to purchase the aero engine assets of Rolls-Royce Limited and to achieve this quickly by voluntary negotiation," the minute goes on, "the receiver's duty was to *obtain the best price possible* for the assets."

It would have been clear to *him,* it is suggested, that there were powerful considerations which were bound to influence the Government towards maintaining the RB211 project. The Government's ability to demand payment for the incidental benefits to shareholders and creditors, it is argued, was correspondingly weak.

Price body loses cement appeal

An appeal by the Price Commission against a decision of the High Court on cement pricing was rejected by the Appeal Court yesterday.

Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers started proceedings when the commission reduced its application for a 16.75 per cent increase to 13.9 per cent. The company said yesterday it had probably lost more than £1m to date by *its failure* to get the full increase.

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Law Report, page 16

Commonwealth producers seek double sugar price

By Hugh Clayton

Commonwealth countries will tell the British Government today that they want almost double the present price for their sugar.

They would *not* say last night exactly what price they wanted for the 1.4 million tons for which the EEC has guaranteed access.

But Mr Percival Patterson, Jamaican minister of foreign trade and spokesman *for 18* cane producing countries said in London last night: "It is a question of *1.4 million tons at* a good price or of none at a bad price."

He said that Jamaica had just concluded a long term sugar deal with Iran. This would take *account of world price changes* and would be "subject to the general principles of indexation".

Here again he would not reveal the exact price, but he agreed that it was close to the present free market price of more than £450 a ton.

"I think this provides a very useful precedent", he said. Mr Patterson and other ministers will meet Mr Peart, the Minister of Agriculture, today. On Saturday they are to meet Mr Lardinois, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture.

Mr Patterson *said* that the producing countries wanted a basic price that would not only cover production costs but would permit long term investment in and modernization of the cane producing industry.

Doubled subsidy wanted: Cane sugar refiners in Britain have told the EEC Commission that they will need double the sub*sidy* that Brussels estimated in October in order to secure 200,000 tons of free market sugar for sale at Community prices.

The Commission estimated a subsidy of about £100 a ton, but the amount needed has turned out to be nearer £200, industry sources said yesterday.

The British Sugar Corporation said that the white sugar yield of beat delivered to its factories so far in the present harvest would be about 375,000 tons. This represented 57 per cent of the crop.

A further 7 per cent was in clamps awaiting transport to factories and the rest was still in *the ground.*

Littlewoods places big computer order

A *contract described as one* of the largest computer orders ever made in the United Kingdom has been placed by the Littlewoods Organization to develop its mail order and chain-store computer systems. The order has been won by Honeywell Information Systems

The computers have been ordered by Littlewoods to develop the on-line mail order entry and accounting systems

ake over Panel adjourns Miss Penny Brahms' case

Peter Wainwright

fter enjoining former model s Penny Brahms, who con- ls Land and General elopments, the *property* npany, to enfranchise the up's voteless shareholders d appoint three *independent* ectors, the Take-Over Panel terday again adjourned the tter.

Miss Brahms, who is now rried to Mr "Dandy Kim" born-Waterfield and who in- rited control of L & G from late husband, Mr Clive phael, yesterday visited the nel for the second time in *ee weeks.*

Afterwards the Panel issued statement affirming that the o remaining *directors* of & G were anxious to comply th Panel orders, and to find ree independent directors nding the giving of votes to e big majority of L & G areholders.

The Panel said it "recognizes at the directors of Land & eneral face difficulties in find- g volunteers to act on the ard. One of these difficulties the fact that the Department Trade has appointed inspectors to inquire into Land & General".

The Panel then goes on to ask "relevant organizations" to help the L & G board find "suitable independent directors to assist L & G through this transitional period".

The case has been adjourned to December 20 when Miss Brahms, who controls L & G through her private concern Napet Securities, will report to *the* Panel's director general on negotiations being conducted by Napet.

Miss Brahms has already sold 271,000 of L & G voting shares to Mr Peter Ronald Knapp-*Fisher* and his colleague Mr John Charles Dalby.

If Miss Brahms completes her deal with *him,* as seems likely, it will presumably be up to him to award votes to the "A" shareholders *and/or* make a bid. He paid Miss Brahms around 17p a share

The £1m *bid put forward* by Somerston Shipping, a Bermudian group and Channel International Trust of Jersey, which was contingent on enfranchisement, has now lapsed, leaving Mr Knapp-Fisher *alone* in the field.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 60.53 −2.00
FT index: 150.4 −6.7

Rises

Amal Inv	2p to 33½p	Robb Caledon	2p to 64p
Aust Estates	2p to 177p	Staveley Ind	2p to 45p
Doncaster, D.	2p to 20p	Sunley, B.	3p to 78p
Foster, J.	2p to 12½p	Serck	1p to 14p
Hutchison Int	2p to 20p	Union Discount	3p to 158p
Kwik Save Disc	6p to 74p	York Trailer	1p to 12p
Osborn, S.	2p to 24p	Whessoe	2p to 35p

Falls

Billam, J.	5p to 22p	Hawker Sidd	12p to 122p
Brit Am Tob	6p to 150p	Leslie	12p to 158p
Campari	2p to 9p	Lee Cooper	10p to 40p
Distillers	3½p to 71½p	Northern Devs	2p to 7p
De Beers Dfd	18p to 164p	Plessey	5p to 37p
GEC	6p to 46p	Selection Tst	10p to 305p
GKN	3p to 94p	Vickers	5p to 74p

Equities fell to 20-year low points. Gilt-edged securities gave fresh ground.
Sterling fell 70 points to $2.3170. The "effective devaluation" rate was 21.4 per cent.
Gold dropped $3.75 to $174.00. SDR-$ was 1.212150 while SDR-£ was 0.521916.
Commodities: Copper prices fell again with cash wire bars down £11.50 at £555, its lowest level since February, 1973. Tin lost *another £17.50. Cocoa futures fell* between £9 and £11 and the London daily sugar price was cut another £20 to £460. Coffee was a shade higher. Reuters index was 4.6 lower at 1,200.4.

Reports, pages 21, 22 and 24

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.82	1.77
Austria Sch	42.25	40.25
Belgium Fr	89.25	86.50
Canada $	2.34	2.29
Denmark Kr	13.70	13.30
Finland Mkk	8.70	8.45
France Fr	10.70	10.40
Germany DM	5.85	5.65
Greece Dr	74.25	71.00
Hong Kong $	*11.30*	*10.95*
Italy Lr	1,595.00	1,540.00
Japan Yn	725.00	700.00
Netherlands Gld	6.05	5.85
Norway Kr	12.65	12.30
Portugal Esc	59.00	56.75
S Africa Rd	1.81	1.74
Spain Pes	136.00	131.00
Sweden Kr	10.00	9.70
Switzerland Fr	6.30	6.05
US $	2.37	2.32
Yugoslavia Dnr	42.50	40.75

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Steel billets shortage brings request for import duty exemption

By Peter Hill

A request for import duty to be exempted on high carbon steel billets for the whole of next year is being considered by the Government.

The application, made at a time of softening demand for steel in many sectors, reflects the acute shortage of billets experienced by re-rollers largely because of the British Steel Corporation's inability to meet demand after unofficial disputes at main plants and a shortage of raw materials earlier this year.

It is understood the application was made by the British Independent Steel Producers Association and, if approved, would be an extension of an already existing exemption. The BSC is not against an extension on import duty exemption until the end of March next year, but would want the situation reviewed then.

The current shortage is believed to have forced some re-rollers to operate only four days a week and one or two companies have placed orders with European suppliers where prices, although still higher than British prices, have fallen markedly in recent weeks.

According to the authoritative *Metal Bulletin*, European prices are now around £105-£107 a ton compared with £125 and £140 a ton earlier this year. United Kingdom prices are around £75 a ton.

However, the BSC is seeking price increases from the beginning of next year to reflect huge additional costs since the average increase of 25 per cent in March this year. The increases would almost certainly lift British prices to about the same level as present European prices.

Drop confirmed: Official confirmation of the drop in steel demand throughout the European Community—increasingly apparent to steelmakers in recent weeks—was given yesterday by EEC authorities.

Orders for rolled steel products in September amounted to 7.95 million tonnes and, although this was up on the 7.57 million tonnes received by EEC steelmakers in the previous month, it was well down on the 9.2 million tonnes in September a year earlier.

The order flow over the third quarter was the poorest since the beginning of the year and below all quarterly figures during 1973.

Italian mission aims to clinch Iran deal

From John Earle
Rome, Dec 11

Signor Raffaele Girotti, chairman of the Italian state-owned Hydrocarbons Corporation ENI, left today for Teheran to conclude a wide-ranging agreement for Iranian participation in part of ENI's refining and distribution operations, in exchange for long-term supplies of crude oil.

According to Italian sources, the outline of an agreement has been reached after several months negotiations, but some serious obstacles still remain such as the price of the Iranian crude oil, to be supplied over a period of probably 20 years.

On this hinges the size of the Iranian participation in the Industria Italiana Petroli, formerly Shell Italiana, which ENI bought from Shell a year ago, and possibly also in certain ENI activities outside Italy.

Signor Girotti's visit at overcoming these obstacles. His departure came after a meeting here yesterday of ENI's executive management committee. He is accompanied by Signor Lorenzo Roasio, managing director of ENI's petroleum subsidiary, AGIP, and by Signor Pasquale Landolfi, head of ENI's foreign operations.

Another aspect of the discussions between ENI and the Iranians is understood to be a project for the supply of liquefied gas by ship once the Suez Canal is reopened.

Italian sources emphasize that the negotiations are quite separate from the official visit which President Giovanni Leone is paying to Teheran next week, though if they go well it may be possible to initial the agreement while the President is there.

Paracetamol exemption call

An application has been received by the Department of Trade for the temporary exemption from import duty of the widely-used analgesic paracetamol. The department does not disclose the names of applicants for exemption orders, but if sanctioned the exemption would operate for a year.

There is a world shortage of paracetamol. This has been aggravated in the United Kingdom by the controversy over medicines containing phenacetin, another pain-killer.

Since September 1 these have been restricted to prescription sales only. This follows an accumulation of evidence over many years that when used regularly for long periods, phenacetin may damage the kidneys.

World prices of paracetamol are significantly higher than those in the United Kingdom.

£2.7m detergent plant investment

Investment of £2.7m in new production facilities for sodium tripolyphospate was announced yesterday by Albright & Wilson, one of the world's largest producers of detergent phosphates.

The company said that new capacity would be installed at its Marchon division site at Whitehaven, Cumbria, to produce 85,000 tonnes annually, representing an increase of about 50 per cent on existing levels, with completion of the plant scheduled for the middle of 1976.

Mr John Wills, managing director of the company's Marchon division, said last night that the latest investment reflected the company's intention to maintain its strong world position in detergent phosphates.

Bonn talks opened on reflating economy

By David Blake

A two day session of talks on the shape of the country's expected reflation package was opened by the West German cabinet yesterday. Details of the measures to boost domestic demand and to combat rising unemployment are expected to be announced tomorrow.

Any uncertainty about whether the Germans would reflate was dispelled in Paris earlier this week by Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor. He stressed the need for those countries which are in a strong position to reflate to prevent the world sliding into deep recession and possibly even a big slump this winter. With over a million workers expected to be out of a job in the coming months there are strong domestic pressures on Bonn to reflate.

These pressures have been reinforced in the talks which Chancellor Schmidt has been holding with leaders of other countries in the Community and with the United States.

Apart from any altruistic interest in the well-being of other countries, the Germans are concerned that any worsening of the world situation could lead to a rash of protectionism in other industrialized countries.

The most likely measures, according to Bonn reports, would involve injecting something like 1,500m Deutsche marks (about £263m) from contingency reserves, and the payment of 5 per cent or 7½ per cent bonuses for investment in capital goods.

These measures, by concentrating on capital investment, would be in line with the greater concentration on investment which is seen as necessary as a result of the switch of wealth away from the west towards the Arab oil producers.

Plan to simplify local authority borrowing

Standardization and simplification of the system through which local authorities borrow money are urged in a report by Butler Till, a prominent money broking firm.

The report, which has been mainly written by Sir Harry Page, now a consultant to Butler Till, calls for the consolidation of all non-negotiable borrowings by local authorities into one instrument.

This would result in the replacement of the mortgage, the bond and the temporary or deposit receipt by a loan acknowledgement.

The report argues that the different types of non-negotiable instrument are identical in terms of ranking and financial security, and should therefore be issued under a common heading.

Negotiable paper, it says, should be standardized into three categories. These are the bill, with a life of less than one year and normally issued in bearer form; the bond, with a life of one to eight years; and the stock, with a life of more than eight years.

The report, entitled "Money Services for Local Authorities", is being circulated to more than 500 local authorities and to some 300 lenders.

Nationwide's survey finds 70 pc of home buyers are under 30

By Margaret Stone

Seven out of ten of today's homebuyers are under 30 and almost half of them are first-time buyers, according to a survey, published yesterday by the Nationwide Building Society.

The survey carried out during the period July-September this year covered approximately 7 per cent of mortgages granted by all building societies during that period.

The homes bought by first-time buyers were at the lower end of the market: over three-quarters bought houses costing less than £11,000.

Despite the squeeze on mortgages, more than 60 per cent of these buyers obtained loans with a deposit of less than £1,000. This contrasts sharply with the position of second-time buyers where the average deposit was £6,001.

The ability of a young couple to buy a house is becoming more and more dependent upon the income of the wife. The survey confirms that there has been a sharp increase in the proportion of borrowers with working wives whose incomes are taken into account when granting a mortgage.

Repayment for normal mortgages, before tax relief, represented 24.4 per cent of family income for first-time buyers compared with 21.6 per cent for previous owner occupiers.

THE HOUSEBUYERS

Average	First time buyers	Previous owner occupiers	All purchasers
	£	£	£
Price	9.499	12.736	11.216
Deposit	2.223	6.001	4.227
Loan	7.276	6.735	6.969
% mortgage advance ..	76.6	52.9	62.3

Barclays issuing two 'currency cocktails'

By Christopher Wilkins

Two new currency "cocktails" have been introduced by Barclays Bank International aimed at minimizing the exchange rate risk for companies engaged in international trade.

The currency units are to be known as the B-Unit and the Commercial Eurco. They are primarily being directed at companies involved in long-term contracts where normal forward cover in the foreign exchange market is not available.

The B-Unit incorporates five currencies each with equal weighting, the pound sterling, the Deutsche mark, the United States dollar, the French franc and the Swiss franc.

The Commercial Eurco, which is being aimed mainly at trade between European countries, is comprised of nine European currencies, weighted according to each country's GNP and balance of trade. It differs from the Eurco, as introduced a year ago by N. M. Rothschild, in that where two-tier exchange rates exist, the commercial rates are used for international trade and transport.

The B-Unit is designed as a flexible formula which can be adapted to particular trading situations. Other currencies can be substituted for those in the basic formula, or the existing currencies can be given different weighting to reflect the needs of particular circumstances.

As with other currency cocktails which have preceded the two new units, such as the unit of account and the European currency unit, the objective is to offer international traders a settlement vehicle which will diffuse the effect of exchange rate fluctuations.

Social contract must be changed, CBI head says

By Malcolm Brown

Mr Ralph Bateman, president of the Confederation of British Industry, said in Cardiff yesterday that the most important task of 1975 must be to "get hold of inflation by the neck and strangle it".

A central feature of this must be to renegotiate the social contract, Mr Bateman told industrialists

"Nobody would envy any ministers the task of drawing up effective counter-inflation policies," he continued. "Certainly the CBI, like everybody else, finds it much easier to identify the problems than to solve them.

"But one thing is embarrassingly obvious: the Government must renegotiate its social contract,

"In my opinion, this Government's general strategy is geared first and foremost to the protection of jobs; the Government and the trade unions see unemployment and not inflation as 'public enemy number one'.

"If I am right, then we are indeed facing a major crisis, because until we develop an antidote to the disease of inflation, there is no hope of curing the unpleasant and unacceptable symptoms of the illness, such as unemployment."

Earlier, Mr Bateman had issued a warning against the dangers to democracy of what he estimated might be 20 per cent or more inflation next year.

"There are extremists, on the Left especially but also on the Right, who, like packs of hyenas, will laugh at our troubles and scavenge for easy pickings among those most dazed and injured by our problems.

HARDY

FURNISHERS
INTERIM REPORT

The Unaudited Group Results for the half year are as follows:

	28 weeks to 10th Aug. 1974	28 weeks to 11th Aug. 1973	Year to 26th Jan. 1974
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	12,503	14,765	28,484
Trading Surplus	674	1,932	3,954
Amortisation & Depreciation	174	170	326
Interest Payable	272	210	440
Trading Profit	228	1,552	3,188
(Decrease) Increase in Reserves for Deferred Profit and Unearned Charges	(786)	10	459
Net Profit before Taxation	1,014	1,542	2,729
Taxation at 50% (Comparatives at 48½%) ..	507	745	1,409
Net Profit after Taxation	507	797	1,320
Dividends to Outside Preference Shareholders	7	7	14
Net Profit attributable to Holding Company	500	790	1,306
Dividends to Preference Shareholders	2	2	4
Earnings	498	788	1,302
Earnings per Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary ..	2.2p	3.4p	5.7p
Dividends on Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary Interim at 1.155p per share (1,155p)	266	266	266
Final at 1.664p per share	—	—	384
Stocks	2,793	2,887	3,047
Debtors on Hire Purchase Agreements and Amounts due from Customers	14,759	16,018	17,424
Reserves for Deferred Profit and Unearned Charges	4,354	4,650	5,140
Debenture Stock and Mortgages	2,016	2,022	2,019
Bank Overdraft	1,567	2,673	4,002

In common with other retailers, turnover and profits were adversely affected by national conditions at the beginning of the year. However, measures were taken to meet this situation with the result that trading has now improved and performance in the second half of this year is expected to equal that in the same period last year. Subject to unforeseen circumstances, the total dividend should be no less than last year and adequately covered.

An interim dividend of 1.155p per share will be paid on the 24th January 1975 to shareholders on the Register at the close of business on 27th December 1974.

Fed laws could involve big changes in US bank system

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Dec 11

Legislative proposals that will lead to drastic changes in the United States banking system are now being finalized by the Federal Reserve Board. But they have to be accepted by the Congress.

Proposals to regulate the branches, subsidiaries and affiliates of foreign banks here were announced by the Fed last week, but these should be seen as a part of the total reform package that the Fed is developing.

Such reforms will give the Fed much greater powers over American banks and reduce the powers held by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

To some extent the reform planning has been given increased urgency by Fed governors due to the collapse of the United States national bank of San Diego and the Franklin National Bank of New York.

The first insight into what the Fed is planning was revealed in a speech to the Institutional Investors Institute by Mr John Sheehan, of the Fed's board of governors. He favours a centralized Federal Bank regulatory structure that will give the Fed's board in Washington firm control over all aspects of monetary policy and over regulation and supervision of the entire United States banking industry.

At the moment the Fed has the right only to examine fully the 1,000 state chartered banks that are also Fed members, while the Comptroller of the Currency is the chief supervisor of the 5,000 national registered banks and the FDIC is the prime regulator of 8,000 state banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr Sheehan pointed out that one consequence of this divided power of the banks was the great delay, lasting five months, in bringing the Franklin situation to a conclusion.

He said: "At a minimum, I propose that when a problem bank becomes a borrower from the Fed's discount window that the Fed immediately—by law—becomes the primary regulator responsible for working out a solution."

He said the Fed had the responsibility to be lender of last resort to all banks, but it did not have the power to control all banks and this untenable situation should be resolved by incorporating the powers of the FDIC and the Comptroller's office into the Fed system.

The reforming plans go far beyond this area, however. A number of influential Fed board members would like to see legislation that directly ties a bank's asset and liability growth to growth in a bank's basic capital, as a means of ensuring that banks pursue responsible expansion policies.

Some members, including Mr Sheehan, want the Fed to have far greater powers over bank holding companies,

Savings 'must not hit tourism'

Fuel and roading cuts must not be allowed to affect the tourist trade, MPs have been warned by Sir Mark Henig, chairman of the English Tourist Board.

"Unlike the commuter, the holidaymaker usually has a full car and can usually justify its use against the claims of competing transport", he told the all-party roads study group.

"It would indeed be a serious matter and a very undesirable by-product of our energy restrictions if local economies were to lose their tourist trade

10 pc fertilizer price rise plea

Fisons and ICI, the two largest fertilizer manufacturers in Britain, have told the Price Commission that they can justify charging an average of 10 per cent more for their products next month. This news comes only a week after farmers faced a further rise on compound animals feeds and concentrates.

Fisons said that the cost of phosphate rock had more than doubled in the past year. A further increase of 8 per cent on this important raw material was likely soon

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Finance Bill's breach of Treasury undertaking on Capital Transfer Tax

From Mr William Goodhart

Sir, In the spring Budget debate the Chief Secretary to the Treasury announced that any gift made between March 26, 1974, and a date to be fixed in the second Finance Bill would not be chargeable to Capital Transfer Tax if it would have been exempt from estate duty if the donor had died on the day after the gift was made. This undertaking was repeated in the White Paper on the Capital Transfer Tax published in August.

In one important respect, the Finance Bill published today fails to give effect to the Chief Secretary's undertaking. Under the old estate duty rules, gifts (including settled gifts) of property outside the United Kingdom made by individuals domiciled outside the United Kingdom would have been exempt from estate duty if the donor had died on the following day. Any such gift made after March 26, would accordingly have been unequivocally within the Chief Secretary's undertaking.

However, clause 40 of the Finance Bill gives an extended definition of "domicile", which appears to operate retrospectively. This means that individuals who are within the extended definition of domicile but were not within the old definition, and who have made gifts or settlements between March 26 and December 9, will be liable to Capital Transfer Tax on those gifts and settlements.

There can be no doubt that quite a number of such individuals have made gifts or settlements during that period in reliance on the Chief Secretary's undertaking, and have been advised that they could safely do so.

Whatever the general merits or demerits of the Capital Transfer Tax, it is surely very wrong that it should be so drafted as to cause a breach of the Chief Secretary's undertaking.

Since no previous warning has been given of any intention to qualify or restrict the undertaking, it is very much to be hoped that the Government will see fit to amend the Bill by providing that the extended definition of domicile shall not apply in determining whether gifts or settlements made before December 10, 1974, were made by persons domiciled outside the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM GOODHART,
3 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn,
London, WC2.
December 11.

Alarming features of eminent thought on social contract

From Mr A. L. King

Sir, There are certain of your contributors who can no longer surprise me by the remarkable doctrines which they are capable of producing, but Mr Peter Jay, for whom I have considerable respect, is not one of them.

This made it all the more alarming to observe two or three incidental features of his article "One small phrase in the social contract—one giant leap for inflation", which must surely leave any thinking reader uneasy in the extreme.

First, on the definition of the contract itself, the recent exchange of correspondence between Mr James Prior and Mr Len Murray has shown, to say the least, that there is a point to be made; yet we find Mr Jay writing: "Indeed, the social contract itself, as set out in the TUC's Supplementary Report A . . ." And lower down, in relation to the paragraph which has apparently caused all the trouble: "It can hardly be what the TUC draftsmen intended, nor what the Treasury understood . . ."

When writing these phrases, were the hairs on the back of Mr Jay's neck entirely relaxed in the light of his bland acceptance of the substitution of one pressure group for the constitutional machine of government?

Secondly, his genuine surprise—and by implication that of the TUC—at the interpretation which is developing of the offending paragraph can surely not have been shared by managers experienced in trade union affairs, who will have known exactly what to expect.

Thirdly, how appallingly revealing, in a so-called contract of this character, is Mr Jay's reservations about the CBI—". . . to be included as a contracting party, provided that it does not make conditions outside the specific field of pay restraint and directly related macro-economic questions".

We were told ad nauseum during the general election that the social contract was with all the people and covered every aspect of government—economic, social and even in some respects foreign policy.

The sort of criteria in this context which a discerning and experienced writer like Mr Jay now seems prepared to accept fill one with more misgivings almost than inflation itself.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. KING,
Highlands,
50 Waggon Road,
Hadley Wood,
Barnet,
Hertfordshire.

Propagand concerning referendun

From Professor C. J. Hugh

Sir, Mr Kinsman, in your ness News (November asserts confidently that the referendum, used for the cess of democratic decisior the plural referenda beca is a gerundive meaning thing meet to be referred

The premise is wrong. word came into our lan from the old Swiss Confed and its modern successors. short for *ad referendum*, ing "for carrying back" denotes the taking back mandatory instructions proposal from the confede Diet to the sovereign c or community, of each me

By analogy it also refe all taking back of pro (made by a represen assembly) to the sove people. It is a gerund (i got it the right way round means "referring". In *ad referendum* would change into the plural if se matters were referred, b the word has become En then the plural is referen Similarly one does not ta one wishes to be th educated — of propaga because propaganda, too, gerund. The Oxford dictior back me up here.

Yours, etc,
C. J. HUGHES,
Cedar Lodge,
Saddington, Leicestershire

Bank efficienc

From Dr R. J. Bridgwater

Sir, Recent correspondenc referred to the functions c clearing banks and assistan small businesses.

Whilst it is true that more should be done for businesses, which alone put this country back on it again, I would like to cri the banking system for its a ent inability to achieve a efficiency in assessmen viable projects.

My own personal li knowledge shows that have financed some busir which at worst go bankru at best show only a small on capital, whilst others apparently better records starved of capital. (I won't tion exports since even Go ment pleas to the banks little effect here.)

At a time when capital short supply I feel that banks should adopt a responsible attitude to le and give preference to panies with good returns ployment, exports and values.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. BRIDGWATER,
Managing Director,
Maybridge Chemical Co L
Trevillett,
Tintagel,
Cornwall.
December 9.

INTERIM STATEMENT

PHOENIX

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

INTERIM STATEMENT

ESTIMATED RESULTS TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1974

The following are the estimated and unaudited results of the Phoenix group of companies for the nine months ended 30th September 1974 with the comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1973 and actual results for the full year 1973:

	9 months to 30.9.74 £'000	9 months to 30.9.73 £'000	Year 1973 £'000
Net premiums written:			
Fire, accident, marine and aviation	130,325	119,929	161,889
Investment income	11,048	8,359	12,347
Underwriting profit:			
Fire, accident, marine and aviation	−2,805	2,593	2,448
Long-term	1,043	944	1,391
	9,286	11,896	16,186
Less expenses not charged to other accounts	517	520	516
Profit before tax	8,769	11,376	15,670
Less tax	3,104	3,348	5,747
	5,665	8,028	9,923
Less minority interests	1,205	1,114	1,330
Net profit	4,460	6,914	8,593
Earnings per share	10.90p	17.20p	21.36p

Note: Overseas currency transactions have been converted at rates of exchange appropriate to the periods in question. In converting US dollar transactions for the 9 months to 30th September 1974 a rate of $2.33 has been used compared with a rate of $2.41 for the 9 months to 30th September 1973 and $2.32 for the year 1973.

GENERAL BUSINESS

Investment income has increased by 32% from £8.4m to £11m. After taking account of underwriting losses of £2.8m (1973 profit £2.6m) profits before tax and minorities are £8.8m compared with £11.4m for the corresponding period in 1973.

In the United Kingdom with the uncertainty as to future rates of inflation it has been considered prudent further to strengthen outstanding claims reserves to reflect the anticipated cost of eventual settlements. The home fire and accident underwriting loss is £0.7m.

In the United States the results in the early part of the year were affected by tornadoes. There is evidence of some deterioration in claims experience in the third quarter. The fire and accident loss at 30th September amounts to £1.25m.

Measures to improve the quality of the account in Canada have brought a reduction in premium income. Underwriting shows a modest improvement over the corresponding position in 1973.

In Australia additional transfers to outstanding claims reserves have contributed to the underwriting loss of £1.5m.

In other parts of the world trading results have been good. Premium growth has been affected by currency fluctuations.

LONG-TERM BUSINESS

New business figures are as follows:

	9 months to 30.9.74 £m	9 months to 30.9.73 £m	Year 1973 £m
New sums assured	511	452	678
New annuities per annum	3.9	3.5	5.4
New annual premiums	5.7	5.8	8.8
New single premiums	1.8	10.4	11.4

11th December 1974

هكذا في الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Cash management at GEC

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utory instrument.
time the revised rules
law, however, this
the code could well be
anyway. The reaction
from Pilkington Bros,
lherent of replacement
unting, was that market

forces are rapidly becoming a more potent factor in obtaining price increases than legislation, a point that has been emphasized by many others since proposals for relaxing prices restraint emerged in the autumn Budget.

The positive side of the Appeal Court's decision lies more in the psychological fillip that the supporters of replacement cost accounting will derive from the ruling that this is a generally accepted accounting practice. It is possible, of course, that the Price Commission could take the final step to the Lords. But judicial support so far for replacement cost accounting can only increase the indirect pressure on the Government to move towards further index-linking in *the* tax system—relief against stock appreciation being a crude initial step in that direction—and elsewhere.

Phoenix Assurance

Increased provisions

After a string of *miserable* third quarter results from the leaders in the composite sector, one would have thought that the market *would have been* well prepared for the kind of figures that Phoenix produced yesterday. Not so, and to be fair it is *not too difficult to see* where market thinking went awry. As expected, a United States underwriting loss of £1.25m after nine months *represents* further deterioration on the June 30 position—though not apparently a particularly large one—while Australia, where there is a nine-month underwriting loss of £1.5m, has also continued to be a problem area.

In the Australian case, however, the loss is probably greater than might have been expected since the third quarter has produced further significant provisions to deal with the continuing high rate of inflation there. But the real surprise is the £700,000 underwriting loss in the home operations. Phoenix had pointed to increased provisions against inflation at the six-month stage but, with the group now taking a more pessimistic view on the likely inflationary trend in 1975, provisions have been increased still further.

As for the 4½ per cent downturn *in group premium income* in the third quarter, Phoenix describes this as a quirk that largely reflects increased selec*tivity in taking new business in* Canada together with currency fluctuations. Certainly the post-September performance of ster*ling suggests* that things should be the other way round come the year end. Meanwhile, Phoenix continues to command *a small premium over the sec*tor, with a prospective yield of 13.7 per cent at 87p (assuming a maximum increase) slightly *below the prospective average*.

Nine months 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £35.6m
Net premiums £130m (£120m)
Pre-tax profits £8.8m (£11.4m)

Magnet Joinery

When demand slows

In July, at the time of the preliminary figures, Magnet Joinery shares were selling at around *the 130p mark*. Last night after the interim they closed 6p easier at 48p and it is difficult to see them holding even this *price given the trading prospects lying ahead*.

Sales growth in the six months to end August at 12 per cent *was only a quarter* that of the period 12 months earlier. Demand, despite the increase in depots, has been dropping off *rapidly* and, worse, the D-I-Y trade on which Magnet depends heavily appears to have been no exception. As a result the rate of expansion of new openings (to a total of around 112 by the end of the current financial year) will be substantially curtailed in 1975 and what there is will be confined almost entirely to filling odd holes in the trading map.

The drop in timber prices of around a quarter from their peak has left pre-tax profits bearing an unspecified amount of stock losses in the 18 per cent fall to £3.16m. Stocks are currently being reduced with consequent benefit to liquidity, but here it is the proposed stock appreciation measures, worth between £1.6m and £1.8m, which will have the greater influence.

Faced with the prospect of pre-tax profits for the year dropping from £6.99m to around the £5m mark, the yield on a maximum allowable payout of 8.9 per cent offers scant comfort while a (fully taxed) p/e ratio of 2¼ is hardly exceptional for *the sector*.

Interim: 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £5.91m
Sales £14.4m (£12.8m)
Pre-tax profits £3.16m (£3.85m)
Dividend gross 1.26p (1.12p)

Lloyds & Scottish

Justifying its status

It is not hard to see why Lloyds & Scottish should have been commanding such a stock market premium over Mercantile Credit and United Dominions Trust. Down by 13½ per cent at the interim, it has finished the year only just over 14 per cent lower and its negligible exposure in the property world has meant none of the crippling provisions seen elsewhere.

On the funding side it has had the all-important benefit of the extra £60m of fixed rate medium-term finance taken on with some foresight in 1971-72. And although the policy has been to restrict new business, it has not been such a limiting factor as it has for the other independents and Lloyds & Scottish has been picking up market share at their expense. Loans related to the finance houses' base rate, moreover, are up from around 30 to some 45 per cent of the total, reflecting the relative shift within the portfolio from personal to industrial finance.

So Lloyds & Scottish has emerged from an extremely difficult year relatively unscathed and with its gearing still at modest levels thanks, in part, to the acquisition of British Relay. Encouraging though that may be for the present year, however, the group is not yet out of the woods. British Relay's 20-week contribution as a subsidiary last year was negligible and little enough can be expected this year since depreciation policies are being adjusted on to a more conservative footing.

For the present at least the downswing in short-term interest rates has gone into reverse and during the current year close to half the cheap medium term loans fall due for repayment and refunding. But though Lloyds & Scottish says it has had no difficulty generating money market deposits, it admits having to pay a margin of ¼ or ½ point more over interbank rates to do so. Not that any of this detracts from the group's standing as the most soundly defensive of the finance houses, but it does suggest that the going is not yet getting appreciably easier. The yield of 17.3 per cent with the shares at 26p looks about right.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £26.1m
Pre-tax profits £10.6m (£12.3m)
Earnings per share 4.8p (7.78p)
Dividend gross 4.5p (4.09p)

Roger Vielvoye discusses the influences behind the proposal for a simplified system

OPEC aims in sorting out the muddle over crude oil pricing

Anyone mesmerized over the years by the almost incompre*hensible* system of posted prices for oil can take heart: the end of the system is in sight. The Organization of *Petroleum Exporting Countries* (OPEC) meets in Vienna today with, at the top of its agenda, proposals for a simple single *price system for crude oil*.

So far, the indications from Arab sources are that the changeover, if agreed, will not be used as an excuse for further big increases in prices. There may be a few cents a barrel extra, as recommended by *OPEC'S technical advisers, to* compensate for world inflation, but the general levels will *remain pegged*.

To reach a single price system there must be some hard and lengthy bargaining by all sides within the organization, and the meeting could be one of the most complex and significant held for some time. Formulation of a single price system could be made even tougher by the uncertainties that still surround the position of Saudi Arabia's proposed 100 per cent takeover of the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO).

The proponents of single pricing claim that it will not affect the end cost of oil to the consumer and will only squeeze the profitability of the multinational oil companies by removing their highly privileged position in the main oil producing areas of the world.

Eroded

The present posted prices system has been eroded and complicated by growing state participation in the oil companies' concessions. In a country where the government has a 60 per cent stake in the concession, the original oil company owners are permitted to buy 40 per cent of output at the cost of production plus tax, using the posted price as a tax reference.

At the beginning of this year tax was set at 55 per cent, but *it was raised to 65.75 per cent* of posted prices in September. The companies buy back part of the state's share of production at rates varying *between* 93 and 94.8 per cent of the posted price.

With the posted price for Arabian light crude at $11.651 a barrel concession-holders were able to average out their total crude costs at $9.277 a barrel based on a 55 per cent tax rate and $9.801 based on 65.75 per cent tax.

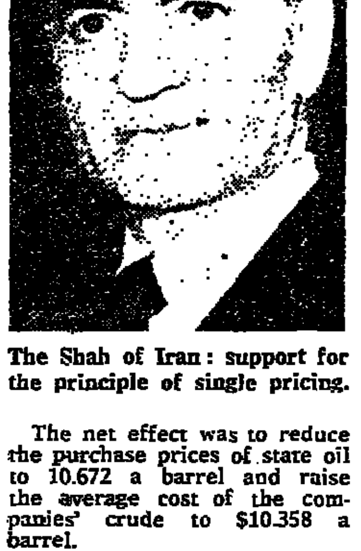
The various state oil companies established in the OPEC nations were *selling* their oil on the open market at the equivalent of 93 *per cent* of posted prices $10.835 a barrel. At this level they found it difficult to sell to independent oil companies or state buyers.

First step

Saudi Arabia took the first step towards solving their sales problems. Acting jointly with Abu Dhabi and Qatar and without officially consulting their OPEC partners, they raised the tax and *royalty* rates to the companies and lowered the posted prices.

The royalty rate went up from 16.67 per cent to 20 per cent and there was a large jump in the tax rates from 65.75 per cent *to* 85 per cent. The posted price came down from $11.651 to $11.251.

Shaikh Yamani, Saudi Arabian oil minister: prospect of price curbs.



The Shah of Iran: support for the principle of single pricing.

The net effect was to reduce the purchase prices of state oil to 10.672 a barrel and raise the average cost of the companies' crude to $10.358 a barrel.

As the Saudis projected, a number of the oil companies, including Shell, were forced to cut their margins rather than lose their third party customers to the state oil companies. In effect, the Saudis have introduced a single price system, since the oil companies' production affiliates are also reselling to their marketing companies in Europe and Japan at $10.672 a barrel.

Naturally, none of the companies is happy with this situation, but they will be even more disenchanted with a formalized single price system. Under the current Saudi pricing régime, a large portion of their costs are taken by the government in tax and therefore can be used to offset liability for taxation in their own country.

Single pricing would abolish the tax element and once any accumulated tax credit has disappeared they will be liable for a full rate of taxation on their transportation, refining and marketing operations.

The Vienna meeting of OPEC had hoped to have news of Saudi Arabia's participation talks with Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California. But the participation talks being held in London adjourned on Tuesday without agreement.

Taking 100 per cent control of Aramco also involves working out terms on which the companies will acquire *oil* from their previous concessions. The Saudis have made it clear they want to continue a single price system and have resisted company claims for a discount to reward them for the development of the Saudi oil industry.

So far, the companies have been told they must be content *with $2,300m compensation and* the right to buy Saudi oil at the going market price.

Prestige

The Saudi claim for 100 per cent participation will be followed elsewhere in the Gulf and other OPEC countries where the vestiges of the concessionary system still remain. It will also reinforce Saudi Arabia's prestige within OPEC and provide their oil minister Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani with the negotiat*ing muscle he needs to bring a* series of small but welcome cuts in prices during 1975.

Support for the principle of *single pricing has come from* the Shah of Iran who has made his own proposals for this type of system to OPEC. Recently, *the Shah said posted prices* were a relic of the days before OPEC set its prices unilaterally and were "fictitious and misleading".

As single pricing would improve the competitive position of the state oil companies, support can also be expected from Kuwait, which had to shut down part of its production because it could not dispose of the oil on *world markets*. Iraq, which needs every dollar it can acquire for its development programme, has been harder hit by its *inability to compete in the* market place.

Consumer

No matter how often the OPEC countries say their measures are not aimed at the consumer but oil company profits, prices in the market place seem always to reflect the OPEC movement in the cost of crude. It now remains to be seen whether at last OPEC has found a way of squeezing the com*panies without putting up prices* to the consumer.

Price controls now abound in the main consumer countries *and governments* are taking a much closer interest in "arms length" company trading, which will undoubtedly make it diffi*cult for the multinationals to* charge their marketing operations more than the open market price for crude oil established *by the national oil companies in* the Gulf.

However, outside Vienna there are many who believe that these *companies will find a way of* passing on the cost of the new system to the consumer.

A truce in the war of all against all

While the Chancellor has been failing to accomplish whatever he went to Saudi Arabia to do—the simultaneous reports that Saudi Arabia no longer intends to accept payment for oil in sterling were, to say the least, unfortunate—his economic strategy has been crumbling fast at *home*.

That strategy hinges on the social contract; and, unless it is powerfully reinforced by the end of the year, the *Government* will shortly find itself a helpless spectator of soaring unemployment and anarchic pay *pressures*.

The crisis which this poses for our whole political economy is well summed up by *Professor Henry Phelps Brown* in his *Final Reflections* on an international conference on "Wage Determination" in Paris *in July, 1973, the papers of* which are now published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development: "*Our problem is (speaking here* of all, or most, industrial countries), at a time of the dissolution of the old economic order, how shall we construct a new one? . . .

"It is the problem of the escape from the miseries of the *state of nature, the bellum omnium contra omnis*, the war of all against all, to a society which is orderly because it is *regulated by accepted authority*"

In Britain now this means finding some form of short-term pay *restraint* which is not only accepted by the national leadership of trade unions, but also observed by their members. This is still of the first *importance* even if you believe, as I do, that the only long-term cure for inflation is fiscal and monetary restraint and that the only long-term effects of an incomes policy are economic distortion and inefficiency.

The Cabinet, at their recent Chequers prayer meeting on the economy, agreed—despite Mr Healey's lectures to his West *German and American opposite* numbers on the importance of reflation—that inflation was the country's first priority problem; *and they called upon Whitehall* for "ideas", by implication ideas to be used when the present form of the social contract failed.

I suggest my own three-stage stabilization (political as much as economic) programme, which *is intended to accommodate* the political as well as the economic realities.

Stage one: Real-terms standstill

No principal pay settlements; quarterly cost-of-living only *adjustments*—based on *the* retail price index excluding import prices and tax changes—where agreed between employer and employees; *special* cases to be referred to slow-moving independent umpire; same umpire to monitor and *report on general run of settlements* and to give opinions when asked by Government, TUC, CBI, individual employers or *particular unions on interpretation* and application of the rules; all to be non-statutory.

Stage two: Restoration of free collective bargaining

After 5 per cent of labour force, excluding approved special cases, have broken stage one normal bargaining permitted; independent umpire to publish monthly index of national increase in money earn*ings in excess of estimated* normal growth in productivity, adjusted to exclude effects of changes in unemployment and *overtime working*:

A general percentage tax on all gross incomes (earned and unearned, employed and self-employed) to be adjusted monthly so as to remove the excess rise in earnings; the product of the tax to be returned to employers as a general payroll subsidy (regionally differentiated, if so desired) thereby neutralizing the effect of excess pay increases on prices, as a national average, while permitting all normal micro-economic adjustments and incentives to operate:

Special cases to be handled as in stage one, but out of a fixed annual "budget" for special cases established by the *National Economic Development* Council; the independent machinery to operate as in stage one and as required by Government, *TUC and CBI*.

Peter Jay

Economics Editor

Stage three: Return to normal

Prices having been automatically stabilized by stage two (though pay settlements will not necessarily have been), simultaneously abolish the tax and the subsidy with no net national effect on real net personal disposable incomes, though with some distributive effects in favour of high savers, thus reversing the opposite distributive effects of the stage two machinery.

The stage two machinery needs fuller discussion than is possible here. But it is not statutory pay restraint. It cannot be struck against by individual groups of workers; in contrast with the Liberal Party's proposals for taxing away excessive pay increases directly.

It merely substitutes the "taxing" effects of inflation an *explicit general tax on incomes*, thereby stabilizing prices with important general advantages for the stability of the currency. *By the end of stage three the* problem of pay-push inflation will not have been solved: but it will have been put back *several years, perhaps decades*, to start again from much lower inflationary expectations.

It at the same time govern*ments forswear inflationary* fiscal and monetary policies and as a result unemployment is acknowledged to be the conse*quence of excessive pay settle*ments, democracy just may succeed in securing the economic conditions of its own survival, *though the odds must still be* heavily against it in most western European countries.

Business Diary: Frodsham to EEF • BSC's insider

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as more of an outsider
than Frodsham. *Before joining* the EEF as director-general in 1966, he was a successful advocate, specializing in industrial practice, especially insurance and compensation.

Jukes's experience in the field of working conditions *will continue to find expression* despite his retirement from the EEF. He was recently appointed deputy chairman of the *Health and Safety* Commission and is now negotiating other appointments, both public and private.

Frodsham's new job involves leaving UDT (which has engineering interests), whom he joined only a year ago from *P-E Consulting Group* where he had been chief executive.

Personnel choice

The new managing director of the British Steel Corporation's *personnel*, social and regional policy division is to be an insider, Gordon Sambrook.

Sambrook is director of the tinplate group, *strip mills* division. He succeeds a former Minister of Health, Kenneth Robinson, who is taking over from *Sir Richard Way as chair*man of the London Transport Executive. Sambrook, incidentally, plans to continue with Robinson's equal opportunity programme for women.

He is a geographer and once *considered* teaching. He takes over just as the Government concludes its review of the BSC's plant closure programme. *If approved*, the first redundancies are likely to be at Ebbw Vale, right in what is at present Sambrook's own backyard.

With 20 years' plant experience behind him, Sambrook said yesterday that local and national government had much to do in finding jobs for displaced workers and pointed to some success back around Ebbw Vale.

Before nationalization Sambrook worked with Bob Scholey, now BSC's chief executive.

Alice Coleman: epic survey.

Magnum opus

The winner of 1974's *The Times*/Veuve Clicquot Award for "A Woman in a Man's World" is Alice Coleman, Reader in Geography at King's College London.

The award acknowledges her achievement as the director of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain. Among her prizes is to be a *free trip for two to Rheims*, in the champagne country.

Last year's winner was Stella Brummell, managing director of concrete mixer makers Benford Limited.

The other finalists this year were, in alphabetical order, Eve Bonham, director of auctioneers and valuers W. & F. C. Bonham; Daisy Hyams, a director of Tesco (Holdings); Thelma Stevenson, associate director Extel Advertising and PR Services; Julie Strain, manager of fork lift division of Greenham (Plant Hire); and Connie Taylor, chairman of steel stockholders Hall Brothers (West Bromwich).

Miss Coleman produced for next to nothing an epic, 10-year *survey* of land use in Great Britain. This is now being plundered by all and sundry for the information it contains.

The big users of the maps from the survey are government agencies, the same people who forbade access to the land around the Foulness military base site to her teams of volunteer researchers, suggesting that they "guess" the uses of the terrain.

A comparison between the findings of this and prewar *studies has shown that land is* being eaten up much faster than anybody thought and has therefore pointed to the need for *quick* action.

The last such survey was carried out before the war by a man, Professor Stamp, but Miss Coleman's was a much more sophisticated exercise. Until recently, even the Civil Service excluded women from some cartographical work in what were quaintly known as "reproduction class" jobs.

Lastly, British universities have a poor record of hiring women and a worse one for promoting them to senior appointments, although the University of London is thought to be the best of the bunch.

Pioneering

The new edition of Social Trends will be the last to be edited by Muriel Nissel of the Central Statistical Office. Mrs Nissel is *bowing out to do some pioneer*ing work within the CSO on the redistribution of income and wealth, statistics on which are *notoriously difficult to interpret*.

Mrs Nissel, chief statistician at the CSO, has edited all five editions of the volume, which *has won a wide reputation both* here and abroad. The latest issue has a social commentary on the roles of men and women in society, *which* concludes that women still have a subordinate role despite the big social and demographic changes in Britain this century.

Mrs Nissel said she did not see the social commentary as a labour of love but as a natural progression. The social commentary, begun in the third edition, looked at how social conditions *had changed in Britain gene*rally.

Last year, the commentary broke down the general analysis by age and this year it is the turn of the sexes.

Mrs Nissel's new work will be reflected in next year's issue of *Social Trends*, which will also have a new section on statistics related to the family. That idea was first mooted by the Finer Committee on one-parent families who found that statistics on families came from so many different sources that it was difficult to get an overall view.

Project Management

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ELEVEN NEW STORES IN 1974

21% RISE IN KWIK SAVE PROFITS

EXPANSION OF TRADING AREA

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement

Results for the financial year ended 31st August 1974 show turnover of £40,547,000 compared with £27,899,000 for the previous year, an increase of 45.33%. Net profit before tax was £2,705,692 (1973: £2,238,398) an increase of 21%.

During the year the group opened eleven new stores, making a total of 55 stores at the year end with a total gross area of 860,000 sq ft (1973 634,000 sq ft). During the current year five stores have already opened and it is hoped to open at least ten further stores.

The group's second warehouse at Ashton-in-Makerfield was opened in October 1973. This has operated most successfully. It has enabled us to expand our trading area to include the Potteries and the Midlands.

The current economic situation has meant that the housewife has had to become far more price conscious and our policy of permanent discount prices has enabled us to increase our market share, and the Board are very confident that this penetration will continue in the current year.

Five Year Record (£000's)	1974 (52 wks)	1973 (52 wks)	1972 (53 wks)	1971 (52 wks)	1970 (52 wks)
Turnover	40,547	27,899	22,444	15,030	11,076
Profit before Taxation	2,706	2,238	1,604	1,029	643
Ordinary Shareholders' Funds	3,259	2,550	1,698	1,282	917

KWIK SAVE DISCOUNT GROUP LIMITED

Copies of the report and accounts available from the Company Secretary, Warren Drive, Prestatyn, Clwyd.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Bright opening from D Doncaster and still going strong

Daniel Doncaster, the Sheffield-based metal forger in which Johnson & Firth Brown holds an 11.5 per cent stake, yesterday announced excellent results for the 28 weeks to mid-October. Pre-tax profits in fact were more than double those for the corresponding period (excluding the Rolls-Royce adjustment), at £1.13m as against £541,000. Turnover advanced by 40.3 per cent to £14.97m, and partly in consequence of increased working capital requirements related to this higher level of activity, interest charges soared from £60,000 to £215,000.

However, the stock appreciation provisions of the budget are worth some £767,000 in tax deferral, and following the further strengthening of financial controls, the chairman believes the group has sufficient facilities for normal trading. Meanwhile the interim dividend has been raised by the maximum allowed for the year, to 1.74p gross.

The board's forecast for the full year is "good", and market sources indicate that this means pre-tax profits in excess of the 1973 record of £1.98m, as against last year's £1.61m.

Caravans Int expects another opening loss

A second half turn-round of just over £1m by Caravans International brought little response from the stock market yesterday and the shares closed a point easier at 7½p. And because of what is described by the company as a disappointing result, coupled with the need to cut costs and an increase in short-term borrowings, the final dividend is omitted leaving the total at 1.04p compared with 7p.

In the period to August 31 the pre-tax was down from £2.46m to £549.000 out of sales slightly lower at £36.6m (£37.1m). No forecast is made for the current term but it is likely there will be a trading loss over the first six months, as was the case last time.

The company says that to reduce overhead costs the production of touring caravans is being concentrated in two of the three Newmarket factories and that of motor, residential and static holidays units within one of the two factories at Parkstone.

Seafield Gentex record

Following the dismal results of 1971-72 and last year's recovery to more normal profit levels, Seafield Gentex, one of the largest Irish textile groups, have turned in profits and sales both showing substantial gains to record figures for 1973-74. Well ahead of half-time, profits at the pre-tax level for the full term to September 30 show a 150 per cent gain from £416,000 to £1.09m from sales 55 per cent ahead from £11.8m to £18.3m. The second half, in spite of the incidence of spring and summer holidays, produced the biggest contribution.

The final dividend, which last year was stepped up after being cut back to conserve cash in 1971-72, is being raised again to 3.12p from 2.5p making the year's total 5p against 3.75p.

Norwest Holst 28 pc downturn

Although half-time profits of Norwest Holst, the Lancashire-based civil engineering and building contractors, show a 28 per cent downturn, before interest and special items, Mr D. B. LeMare, chairman, says he does not expect at this time any significant change in earnings. Trading in property continues to be profitable but at a reduced rate.

Group pre-tax profits for the half-year to September 30 were returned at £455,000 against £1.14m on turnover at a peak halfway level at £29m against £26m. Interest charges leapt from £395,000 to £654,000, but tax is reduced from £598,000 to £277,000. After minority interest and extraordinary items the "attributable" emerges at £184,000 compared with £496,000, which lowered earnings per share to 1.94p from 5.6p and, fully diluted, to 2.07p against 4.5p. None the less the interim dividend is raised slightly from 1.25p to 1.3p.

Slowdown at York Trailer

Introducing a third-quarter statement for the first time York Trailer indicates that second-half profits will be slower than in the first six months, when growth was about 15 per cent.

The company is forecasting that the full year will bring a pre-tax not less than the record £1.25m of 1973, the unaudited third-quarter figure being £289,000. The July to September period is normally affected by the holiday shutdown, and this time there was the added complication of reduced operations on the road haulage manufacturing side.

Looking to next year the company will not give a reasoned forecast at this early stage, especially in view of the state of the national economy. The public haulier sector of the business is suffering from depressed rates and low volume and as a consequence the Corby plant has been on short-time working. But all other divisions are working to capacity.

The company says the present recession has its compensations. Though growth may be missed temporarily, there are compulsions to increase efficiency and competitors inevitably leave the scene. So far two have ceased trading.

'Rebel' back in action

Swinging into action once again, Mr Leslie Harris, who heads the Shareholders Investment & Management Ginger Group, is now moving in on the complicated Burnholme & Forder and Motor Rail situations. Burnholme is already the subject of a DTI investigation.

He said yesterday that he had been approached by a number of dissatisfied shareholders, and plans to be at both meetings—Motor Rail on December 27 and Burnholme on December 30. He is now asking shareholders to give him their proxy votes and to vote against all the resolutions put up by the board.

Conoco issue

Conoco Ltd has issued a further 1,000 ordinary shares to Continental Oil International Finance Corporation for a total consideration of £10m in cash.

Mr David Montagu

Mr David Montagu, because of commitments as chairman of Orion Bank, has resigned as chairman and also from the boards of City & Commercial Investment Trust, Dualvest, Fundinvest, Montagu Boston Investment Trust, and Triplevest and also as a director of British Australian Investment Trust. He will, however, remain on the board of Drayton Commercial Investment Co.

Interim loss at Coated Metals

The poor interim result expected at Coated Metals (Holdings) has materialized. There was no significant improvement in United Kingdom demand after the three-day week, and while export sales have been running at a high level, turnover dipped from £3m to £2.9m. However, shareholders will receive an interim 1.5p against 5.5p gross.

A taxable profit of £327,000 has turned into a loss of £32,000 which reflects a continued erosion of margins coupled with competition at artificially low prices in certain markets. Also the group has had difficulty obtaining steel on schedule which caused plant stoppages.

Giltspur acquisition

Giltspur Expo Industries has acquired the hire stock, contracts, name and other assets of Paul Killewald KG for about £403,000 cash. Additional working capital and capital expenditure of £323,000 will also be supplied making a total investment by Giltspur of some £725,000.

Killewald is the largest company in Germany supplying furniture and carpets on rental to exhibitors at trade shows, etc. Its operations are complementary to Giltspur's existing facilities in Germany.

Giltspur is the leading exhibition furnishing hire company in Europe.

Wace downturn

Wace Group, printing plate suppliers, suffered badly from the three-day week with losses incurred by its London-based companies and a general downturn in demand. As such, profits in the half to June 30 fell from £83,000 to £32,000 from sales of £723,000 (£752,000). The dividend is cut from 0.85p to 0.59p.

Redundancy costs in London will hit the second ha
processes now introdu
contribute to 1975 pr

Better term for Kitson's

Falling share pri
seem to be behind a
Pilkington Brothers
mended offer terms f.
Insulation. Shareho
now offered seven
shares, plus 105p cash
15 Kitson's shares h
new cash element
current value of the
37.6p a share to 51
compares with abo
share when it was fir
October, and Kitso
price of 48p before
Pilkington's shares
worth 95p (down 4p.
compared with 160p
offer was first made

Court Cate debts of £8

Court Line Cateri
sidiary of the colla
and shipping group,
of almost £8m, cred
told at a meeting in
Mr Norman Saddl
Receiver, said the c
prised preferential
£22,000, a debenture
and unsecured
£181,500. He said the
was created only in
year and its validity
to be decided. But
found to be valid th
be nothing for unsecu
tors.

Christie's purch

Christie's are expar
business by taking
long-established bu
Debenham & Coe.
Kensington, London.
eers. The new firm
known as Christie's S
sington and will ope
the beginning of
absorb the increasing
business brought in
Christie's salerooms
James's. No financial
disclosed.

LONDON & PROVINC

SHOP CENTRES (HOLDINGS) LTD.

Joint Managing Directors

Ronald Gerard and Bernard S. Berrick

Results for year ended 24th June, 1974

- ✻ Net income increased to £204,000 before dev charges and taxation.
- ✻ Dividend increased by maximum permitted 5%.
- ✻ Gross assets £18.5 million.
- ✻ Capital and reserves equivalent to 139p per share.
- ✻ Medium and short term borrowings reduced October, 1974 from £4.2m to £2.7m, of which medium term. Unused bank facilities £2.4m.
- ✻ 56,000 sq. ft. office development in Slough will be co by end-1975.
- ✻ Planning consents obtained for next phase of deve programme.
- ✻ In spite of the anti-property legislation enacted sir December, 1973, the unprecedented high interest-r the generally depressed economic conditions, the stn the Group can now be appreciated in that we have let high quality portfolio, very low short term bor and only one major development under constructi

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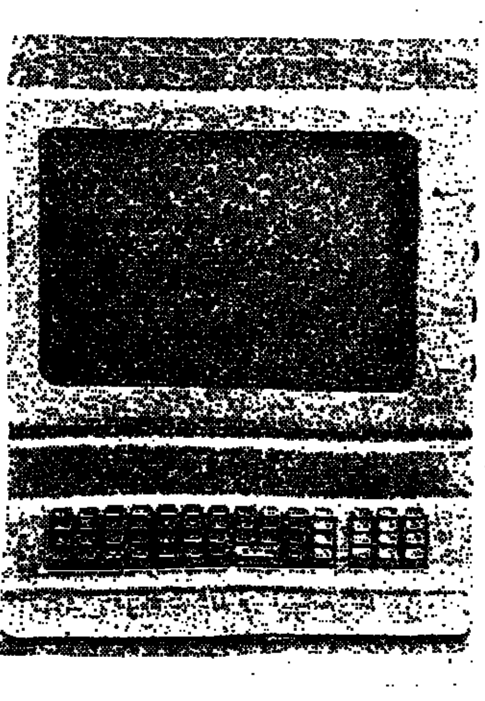

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Continental Can Company, Inc.

(Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the State of New York, United States of America)

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised		Issued and fully paid 21st Novembe 1974
US $50,000,000	in 50,000,000 shares of Common Stock of US $1 par value each	US $29,392,53

US$15,000,000 in 150,000 shares of $4.25 Cumulative Preferred Stock of no par va are authorised of which 150,000 shares with a stated value of US$100 each issued. US$3,000,000 in 3,000,000 shares of Junior Preferred Stock of US$1 value each are authorised but unissued. 77,299 shares of Common Stock and 94,7 shares of $4.25 Cumulative Preferred Stock of the above issued capital were h in treasury by Continental Can Company, Inc. at 21st November 1974.

The Council of The Stock Exchange in London has admitted to the Official List all 29,392,530 shares of Common Stock of Continental Can Company, Inc. in iss at 21st November 1974. Particulars relating to Continental Can Company, Inc. available in the statistical services of Extel Statistical Services Limited and Moodi Services Limited, and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usu business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to a including 31st December 1974 from:-

Kleinwort, Benson Limited
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London EC3P 3DB

Goldman Sachs International Cor
40 Basinghall Street
London EC2V 5DE

Fielding, Newson-Smith & Co.
Garrard House
31 Gresham Street
London EC2V 7DX

هكذا من الأصل

k markets

rvous bout ahead of trade figures

continued slide in the f the pound, reflecting that United States oil es have been obliged to payments from sterling lars, and the City's in- nervousness ahead of disclosure of the United n trade figures for er, brought fresh losses stock market yesterday. edged market hit fresh nd equities soon fell their previous 16 year its. At the close, the *FT* as 6.7 off at 150.4, a level on June 16, 1954.

were very depressed. ger end of the market at all-time "lows", hav- en beneath the immedi- st-Budget levels. The s of sterling, given mpetus by speculation of bad trade figures today, was the main worry.

All sections of the market participated in yesterday's decline. "Shorts", after opening ¼ point lower, eventually showed losses of up to ⅝ point. But dealers said that prices closed a shade off the bottom.

"Longs" fell steadily, closing at the bottom. Losses of ¾ point were widespread. "Mediums" and undated stocks were ½ point down. But dealers said that the volume of selling was not heavy.

On the equity market, turnover remained relatively low, with recorded bargains totalling only 5,915 against 55,401 on Tuesday. But there were signs of increased selling at midday, and the City was depressed by indications that it was the continental holders who were "ditching" United Kingdom stocks.

Oil shares suffered further and severe losses on confirmation that Saudi Arabia has insisted that this month's oil payments be made entirely in United States dollars. An overnight rise on Wall Street proved no help to the oil majors in London. BP closed 5 off at 196p, Burmah 6p off at 94p, Shell 4p off at 126p.

On the troubled industrial share pitches, a victory for the miners' militants wage claimers against the TUC brought further nervous selling. A weak feature was Hawker Siddeley, finally 12p down at 122p, with selling on the increase in late deals. The City is worried by the implications of Government attitudes towards the group's decision to cancel or suspend the HS-146 project.

BLMC shares remained unchanged at 6½p, but other motor trade issues had an uncomfortable session. GKN, a major supplier to the motor manufacturers, closed 3p off at 94p, and Tube Investments lost 6p, to 120p.

ICI (116p), Beecham (110p) and Unilever (160p) all closed with minor losses. Plessey weakened to 47p while GEC (46p) were 6p off after a rise in profits which still left the total well below market expectations.

Latest Dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Bulmer & Lumb (20p) Int	1.68	1.42	1/2	—	3.13
Burco Dean (25p) Fin	2.58	2.18	21/2	4.24	3.75
Cattie's (Hldgs) (10p) Int	0.54	0.36†	—	—	1.0†
Caravans Int (20p) Fin	Nil	4.5	—	1.04	7.0
Coated Metals (10p) Int	1.5	5.5	3/1	—	11.02
CompAir (25p) Fin	2.6	2.25	—	4.09	3.67
Cont & Ind Tst (25p) Int	2.38	2.0	4/2	—	5.35
D Doncaster (25p) Int	1.74	1.31	28/1	—	3.43
Gen Electric (25p) Int	2.23	1.42	1/3	—	4.15
Hardy (Furnishers) (25p) Int	2.3	1.65	24/1	—	4.13
Jacksons BE (25p) Int	1.56	1.5	—	—	3.93
Lloyds & Scottish (20p) Fin	2.6	2.29	23/1	4.48	4.09
Magnet Joinery (25p) Int	1.26	1.12	3/3	—	3.78
Norwest Holst (25p) Int	1.3	1.25	28/2	—	3.44
Seafield Gentex (25p) Fin	3.12	2.5	—	5.0	3.75
Wace (20p) Int	0.59	0.85	20/1	—	1.39

†Adjusted for scrip

Eurobond Prices (Midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Bid	Offer
Airlease 8¾ 1988	74	77
American Motors 9 1987	80	82
Anglo-American 7¾ 1987	67	70
Ashland 8 1987	84	85
Austraswiss 8 1987	87	88
BICC 7¾ 1987	60	63
Bluebell 7¾ 1987	68	72
Bristol 8¼ 1979	87	89
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	78	81
Burlington 7¾ 1987	85½	87½
Cadbury 7¾ 1990	60	63
Carrier 8 1987	83	84
Colombia 8¼ 1988	89	91
Cons Food 7½ 1991	83½	85½
Copenhagen County Auth 7¾ 1987	77	78½
Coventry 8¾ 1981	87	89
Coventry 8¼ 1980	86	88
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	85	86
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	87½	88½
Dana 8 1987	82½	83½
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	78½	79½
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¾ 1991	75	76
Dundee 9¼ 1985	88	90
Escom 9¼ 1989	85	87
EIB 8¼ 1988	87½	89½
Eurofima 8¼ 1989	87½	89½
First Chicago 7 1980	90½	91½
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	78	82
Fisons 8¼ 1987	69	72
GATX 8¼ 1987	84½	85½
General Cables 8¼ 1987	81	82
Guardian Royal 8 1987	68	71
GHH 7¾ 1988	80	81
Hambros 7¾ 1987	69	72
Hammersly 8 1987	74	76
Hilton 7¾ 1987	55	60
ICI 7¾ 1992	67	70
International Util 8¼ 1982	90	91
Kleinwort 8¼ 1987	69	72
Lancashire 9½ 1981	90	93
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	69	72
Manchester 8¼ 1981	85	87
Mexico 8¼ 1991	78	81
Michelin 7½ 1988	78½	79½
Mitsubishi 9 1989	88	90
Motorola 8 1987	86½	87½
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	69	72
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	78	81
Norges Komm 7½ 1990	80½	81½
N A Rockwell 7¾ 1979	93½	94½
N A Rockwell 8¼ 1987	83	84
Nottingham 8¾ 1979	88	90
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	83	84
Pennwalt 8 1987	83½	84½
Quebec Hydro 8¼ 1989	91½	92½
Quebec (Province) 7½ 1988	83½	85½
Queensland 8¼ 1987	83	85
Ralston 7½ 1987	85½	86½
RHM 8 1988	69	72
SAS 8 1987	80½	81½
Scanraff 7½ 1990	85	86
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	90½	91½
Shell 7½ 1987	85½	86½
Singapore 7¾ 1987	81	84
Slough 8 1988	48	52
South Africa 8 1987	70	73
SIR 7¾ 1987	84½	85½
Standard Oil 8½ 1980	99½	100½
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	93	94
Standard Oil 8½ 1988	95½	96½
Sybron 8 1987	83	84
Tenneco 7½ 1979	93½	94½
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	79	80
Textron 7¾ 1987	79	80
Town & City 8 1988	35	40
Transocean Gulf 7½ 1987	86	87
Union Oil 7 1979	92½	93½
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	83½	84½
UDT 8¾ 1988	50	55
Utah 7½ 1979	93½	94½
Utah 8 1987	83½	84½
Venezuela 8¼ 1987	90	92
Volvo 8 1987	80½	81½
Wellcome 8¼ 1987	65	68
Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987	71	74

NON-$ BONDS

	Bid	Offer
BASF (FF) 7¾ 1987	70	72
Bass (FF) 7¾ 1987	64½	66½
Bat Int Fin (FF) 7½ 1987	67½	69½
Bruscan (DM) 8¾ 1988	85½	86½
BLMC (FF) 7½ 1987	55	58
Charter (FF) 7¾ 1987	56	59
Charter (DM) 6½ 1968/83	72	75
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969/84	75	76
Denmark (DM) 9¼ 1989	96½	97½
Denmark (FF) 7¾ 1988	71	73
EIB (FF) 7¾ 1988	68½	70½
Escom (DM) 7 1973/88	65	67
Estel (DM) 7¾ 1988	86½	87½
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972/87	79½	80½
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	86½	87½
Lafarge (FF) 7¾ 1987	70	72
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	79½	80½
Occidental (DM) 6½ 1960/75	96	97
Suedafrica (DM) 8¼ 1970/85	83	84
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7½ 1988	83½	84½
Trans Euro Pipeline (DM) 8 1993	79	80
Voest-Alpine (DM) 8¾ 1988	92	93

$ CONVERTIBLES

	Bid	Offer
AMF 5 1987	50	52
Alaska Int 6 1987	37	39
Amer Express 4¾ 1987	68	70
Amer Motors 6 1992	51	—
Amer Medical 5¼ 1992	53	55
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	67	69
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	82	84
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	75	77
Borden 5 1992	76	78
Borden 6¾ 1991	87	89
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	60	62
Carnation 4 1987	64½	66½
Cummins 6¾ 1986	71	73
Damon 5¾ 1987	45	47
Dart 4¾ 1987	75	77
E Asia Navigation 6¾ 1989	42	44
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	66½	68½
Eaton 5 1987	60	62
Ford 5 1988	63	65
Ford 6 1986	73	75
Fedders 5 1992	29	31
Gillette 4¾ 1987	61	63
Gould 5 1987	60	62
General Electric 4¼ 1987	71	73
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	105	107
Harris 5 1992	47	49
Honeywell 6 1986	65	67
Hongkong Land Com 7¾ 1988	72	74
ITT 4½ 1987	53	55
ITT Sheraton 6½ 1989	71½	73½
J Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	116	118
J. P Morgan 4¾ 1987	101	103
Mohasco 5 1987	50	52
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	71	73
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	75	77
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	66	68
Revlon 4¾ 1987	77	79
Ramada 6¾ 1986	41	43
Rank Org 4¾ 1993	36	38
Sime Darby 5¾ 1988	46	48
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	72	74
Slater Walker 5¾ 1987	47	49
Southland 5 1987	54	—
Squibb 4¾ 1987	72	74
United Overseas Bank 6¾ 1988	56	58
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1988	69	71
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	75	77
Xerox Corp 5 1988	70	72

DM = Deutschmark issue. FF = French Franc issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London

Compair second half recovery

After being 11 per cent down at the interim, profits at Compair, the compressed air equipment group, went ahead by 17½ per cent in the second period. As a result, the year's pre-tax figure is 4½ per cent up at £6.12m, while sales went ahead 25 per cent to £66m. Profits would have been £301,000 better, too, but for a change in the basis of stock valuation by the American subsidiary, Kellog-American. This measure however, also reduced the group tax charge by £155,000.

Compair says that demand has slackened in some markets but overall business continues "satisfactory". The group remains "financially strong". A final dividend of 2.61p a share gross is proposed, making a total for the year of 4.1p, against 3.68p.

COMPANY MEETING

NORTH ATLANTIC SECURITIES CORPORATION

The Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on December 11, 1974, in London.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Directors.

Gross revenue for the year was £706,652 which is an increase of £138,445 over the previous year.

After deducting management expenses, debenture interest and taxation there remains £370,074 available for ordinary shareholders which is equivalent to 2.12p per share compared with 1.74p per share last year. An interim dividend of 0.7p per share was paid in May and the Directors now recommend a final dividend of 1.1p per share, making a total of 1.8p per share for the year. A total dividend of 1.6p per share was paid in respect of last year.

During the course of the year it was decided to reduce further the level of the U.K. portfolio and thereby to create larger cash resources. Partially as a result of this policy the overseas proportion of the invested funds has increased to 58.4 per cent (51 per cent).

Estimates of revenue for the current year indicate that there will be little increase, if any, from the U.K. portfolio. It is hoped that dividends from U.S.A. investments will continue to show improvement. The interest on the uninvested funds will depend on the movement of short-term interest rates and the timing of any re-investment of the cash resources. The Directors anticipate that it will be possible to maintain the dividend at the increased rate of 1.8p per share.

BICC

ew BICC Organisational Structure

e BICC Board announces an important stage in the develop- of its top organisational structure.

om 1st January 1975 Group operations will be carried out ough four GROUP Companies, three of them new and now ng formed—BICC Cables Limited, BICC Industrial Products ited, and BICC International Limited, and one of them sting—Balfour Beatty & Co. Limited.

ese four Group Companies will operate in accordance with policy determined by the Board of the Parent Company; l the Chief Executive's Committee of BICC will continue to elop corporate strategy for Parent Board approval and nitor its execution once approved. The membership of the ent Board is not altered by these changes although the ponsibilities of some individual Directors are altered.

C. H. Broughton Pipkin, one of the two Deputy-Chairmen BICC Limited, continues as Chief Executive. In his absence, J. A. McCleery will deputise for him as Chairman of the ief Executive's Committee.

H. G. De Ville, a Director of BICC Limited, will, as Director, sonnel and Management Services, continue to be responsible the Chief Executive, and will be on the Boards of all four up Companies.

ch U.K. Group Company will be responsible for managing umber of OPERATING Companies. Each GROUP Company l have as its Chairman and Managing Director a Director of C Ltd.; and each OPERATING Company will be responsible ough a new-style Executive Director, who will be a member the Group Company Board but not of the Parent Board. The panies concerned are as follows:—

ABLES LIMITED (Chairman and Managing Director Mr G. Thornton) comprising the following Operating panies:—

C Connollys Limited	Executive Director	G. F. Travis
CC General Cables Limited	" "	P. H. Walton
CC Metals Limited	" "	J. Conning
CC Power Cables Limited	" "	J. E. Ellard
CC Research and Engineering Limited	" "	J. Banks
CC Telecommunication Cables Limited	" "	G. A. Dodd

W. L. B. Shankland, a Director of BICC Ltd., will be Deputy irman of BICC Cables Ltd.; and Mr A. E. Wernly, also a ector of BICC Ltd., will be Director Marketing, with the Home es and Export Divisions now forming part of BICC Cables Ltd. l responsible through him. Mr Wernly will also be on the rds of the two other U.K. Group Companies.

C INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS LIMITED (Chairman and anaging Director Mr. D. I. S. Hinton) comprising the following perating Companies:—

ICC Components Limited	Executive Director	D. L. Boult
elcon Limited	" "	O. W. Jones
homas Bolton & Sons Limited	" "	L. C. W. Turner

ICC Industrial Products Limited will also include Rotunda imited and BICC-Burndy Limited in which latter Company ICC has a 50% interest.

facilitate this re-grouping of the present U.K. Metals and les activities Mr. E. Bowyer, at present Managing Director, . Metals Group, is relinquishing his executive duties on 31.12.74 r 43 years' service, but, the Board are pleased to state, will ain on the Board of BICC as a non-Executive Director.

LFOUR BEATTY & CO. LIMITED (Chairman and Managing irector Mr. D. B. Rooney) comprising the following Operating ompanies:—

alfour Beatty Construction Limited	Executive Director	D. A. Holland
alfour Beatty Engineering Limited	" "	K. M. Odell
alfour Beatty Power Construction Limited	" "	G. W. Cole
alfour Kilpatrick Limited	" "	T. Appleton

Mr. W. I. O'Hara and Mr. P. J. Sherlock will also be on the Board of Balfour Beatty.

C INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (Chairman and Managing Director Mr. J. A. McCleery) will be responsible for looking after the affairs of the Overseas Companies of the BICC Group. The Board will comprise, in addition to Mr. McCleery: Mr. W. J. G. Emery, Mr H. L. Jefferies, and Mr H. G. De Ville, all Directors of BICC Ltd.; Mr. J. Shearer and Mr. L. A. Farren; and, as non-Executive Directors, Mr. T. A. Lindsay (Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Phillips Cables Ltd. of Canada) and Mr L. R. Potter (Managing Director of Metal Manufactures Ltd. of Australia).

These changes will involve a considerable degree of delegation of authority and will provide Senior Managers with experience in operating substantial companies so both developing and testing members of the Management for the most senior positions in the BICC Group.

The new structure will also improve the Group's ability to meet competition by increasing the authority and thus the speed of decision of local management throughout the United Kingdom, and at the same time by freeing the Parent Board from detail will improve its ability to determine policy and plans for the future growth and development of the Group as a whole.

"Sound progress... even in a difficult year"

	1973	1974
NET SUMS ASSURED	£114 million	£117 million
GROUP PREMIUM INCOME	£12 million	£14 million
GROUP FUNDS	£36 million	£46 million

These figures include the results of Lifeguard Assurance Limited, Saveguard Assurance Limited and, since acquisition, those of Investment Annuity Life Assurance Limited. Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1974 which includes Sir Anthony Grover's statement to shareholders can be obtained from:

Swan Court, Petersfield, Hampshire GU32 3AF

Lifeguard GROUP

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2

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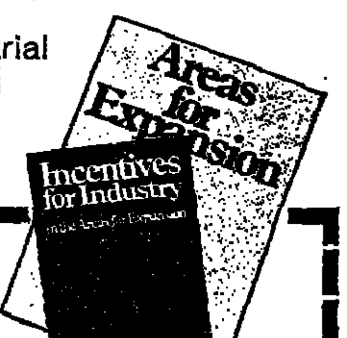

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South West. Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)

London & South East. London, tel: 01-212 6343

Eastern Region. London, tel: 01-212 0289

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TIM 12/12G

The Areas for Expansion

Hardy on the upswing following poor start

By Fred Wilson

Hire-purchase restrictions, the three-day week and controls on profit margins combined substantially to lower profits of Hardy & Co (Furnishers), the Newcastle-upon-Tyne-based group, in the first quarter. Although the board took measures to meet the situation the first half to August 10 records sizable falls in both profits and turnover. Brighter news is that trading has now improved and peformance in the second half is expected to equal that of the same period of last year.

Group trading profits after depreciation and interest payable plummeted from £1.55m to £228,000 but, after bringing in £786,000 from reserves for deferred profit and unearned charges, the taxable profit emerges with a 34 per cent fall from £1.5m to £1m. Turnover in the 28-week period declined from £14.8m to £12.5m, and earnings per ordinary and "A" ordinary share from 3.4p to 2.2p. The interim dividend is up from 165p to 2.3p. The board says the total dividend should be no less than last year's 4.13p, and adequately covered.

Meanwhile stocks at August 10 totalled £2.79m against £2.89m and debtors on hire-purchase agreements and amounts due from customers £14.76m (£16m). The bank overdraft has been cut from £2.67m a year ago to £1.57m.

Gallaher forecast up by £1m

A late upward revision of its profit forecast for this year from £32m to £33m has been made by Gallaher, the United Kingdom tobacco group which is a subsidiary of American Brands. This cuts the expected shortfall on last year from £2.5m to £1.5m.

This higher target emerges from the formal document relating to Brands' offer for the Gallaher minority and has come about both from later information now available and because of a price increase on Gallaher's tobacco products which took effect on November 27.

Under the scheme the 20 per cent of Gallaher shares not already owned by Brands will be cancelled in consideration for a cash payment of 160p for each ordinary and 60p for every preference.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	12 %
FNFC	13 %
*Hill Samuel	●12½%
C. Hoare & Co ..	★12 %
Lloyds Bank ..	12 %
Midland Bank ..	12 %
Nat Westminster	12 %
Shenley Trust ..	12½%
20th Cent Bank	12 %
Williams & Glyn's	12 %

* Members of Accepting Houses Committee.

● Demands deposits, £10,000 and over. 11½%

★ 7-day deposits in excess of £10,000 up to £25,000 10½% over £25,000 10¾%.

Rio Algom calls off Brinco bid

An interesting situation has now arisen with the decision of Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation's 51 per cent-owned Canadian subsidiary, Rio Algom Mines, to call off its proposed merger with Brinco. This follows the decline in the Rio Algom share price in line with the other Canadian mining issues under the burden of recent changes in both federal and provincial royalty legislation—*in some cases removing the raison d'etre* for continuing operations.

When the deal was first mooted, Rio Algom declared it would not pay more than $7.30 for each Brinco share on a share exchange basis. In addition it stipulated it would not offer more than three shares for every 10—a condition which could not be met with its shares now trading below $20.

At the same time, the offer made by Brinco to buy in its own shares for $7.07 cash remains open until March 31. This followed upon the nationalization of the Churchill Falls (Labrador) hydro electric complex for $160m cash. So many share holders have elected to take up this option that RTZ has seen its stake in the reduced Brinco equity rise from 40 to 59 per cent.

It is likely that RTZ will aim to increase Canadian participation in Brinco up to perhaps the 50 per cent which could be achieved by Brinco making acquisitions for paper.

Mr D. F. Lyons resigns

"For personal reasons" Mr D. F. Lyons has resigned from the boards of D. F. Lyons & Co except from the boards of Edward Wood & Co. As executive chairman of Edward Wood, Mr Lyons (and associates) aims at a growth policy with a view to eventual requotation. He has severed all connexions with D. F. Lyons & Co.

Burco Dean lower, but profit trend favourable

Although second half profits at Burco Dean, the domestic and industrial equipment and appliance group, showed a 52 per cent improvement on the poor first-half results, the full year's pre-tax profits come to £1.03m, against last year's record £1.36m.

The improved performance is being maintained and internal group forecasts are favourable. In view of economic uncertainties, forecasting for the full year is not possible, but the order book is satisfactory.

Turnover for the year is ahead from £10.7m to £11.7m, and although net profits are down from £751,000 to £493,000, the dividend is raised from 3.75p to 4.24p. Earnings a share are 7.7p against 11.76p.

The depressed first half profit of £409,000, against £666,000, is attributed by the board to teething during the launch of the new range of Eastham Kitchen Furniture.

The second half saw a review of trading policies and operating costs in both the domestic and industrial divisions, which enabled a push forward to be made with greater confidence.

CAST defends bid terms

While the market has already given one opinion of the proposed merger of Selection Trust and Consolidated African Selection Trust by marking down the value of ST shares to the extent that the bid is now worth only 73p, compared with the notional 82p on Monday evening, Mr Chester Beatty made it clear yesterday that CAST really had little option but to become fully integrated with ST.

In addition to CAST facing a decline in its West African income, Mr Beatty pointed out at the annual meeting that CAST had a heavy financing burden for its share of the development of the £120m Agnew nickel mine, and for a further hefty tranche for the other "developing mine" at Brouillan in Quebec. He reiterated, in reply to questions that he thought the terms were fair to both parties, although some shareholders advocated an all-paper bid on the basis of one ST for every four CAST, rather than the present two-for-nine and 45p cash.

But ahead of the documents due in late January, there seems little reason to improve the terms as ST shareholders are being faced with a drop of around 80p in asset value, and a dilution in earnings admittedly offset by an increase in group borrowing powers of £22m. On balance, the proposals must be regarded the optimum that the stale bulls of CAST could really expect.

Copper at lowest level since February, 1973

Although closing above the day's lows **COPPER** prices fell sharply and cash wire bars (down £11.50 at £555) was at its lowest level since February, 1973. The three months position dropped £10.75 to £575 a metric ton.

During the morning trading included general chart and stop loss selling but a notable feature were heavy offerings by an influential quarter. This latest fall reflects the continued lack of consumer demand for marginal supplies in view of the generally pessimistic outlook for the international economy in 1975.

Recent moves by producers to curtail exports and, in some cases production, have been unable to counter-balance the fall in industrial demand.

Prices steadied somewhat in the afternoon on light covering induced by the early tone of the New York market, weaker sterling and a lack of follow through to the early selling.

Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £554.50-55.50 a metric ton; three months, £574.50-75.50. Sales, 3,650 tons. Cash cathodes, £548-550.00; three months, £565-66.00. Sales, 250 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £552-53.00; three months, £573-74.00. Settlement, £553.00. Sales, 11,200 tons. Cash cathodes, £541-2.00; three months, £559-61.00. Settlement, £542.00. Sales, 575 tons.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 179.0p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 418.0); three months, 184.9p (424.2c); six months, 191.0p (432.2c); one-year, 204.0p (451.0c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 180-80.5p; three months, 185.5-85.7p; seven months, 191.5-92.5p. Sales, 135 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 179-79.5p; three months, 184.84.5p; seven months, 190-91.0p. Settlement, 179.5p. Sales, 46 lots.

TIN.—Standard tin (cash) fell by £17.50 and three months by £20.00. High-grade (cash) was also £17.50 lower and three months £25.00 down. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,025-35 a metric ton; three months, £2,990-95. Sales, 275 tons. High grade, Cash, £3,025-35; three months, £2,990-3,000. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,050-52; three months, £2,985-90. Settlement, £3,052. Sales, 250 tons.

Commodities

High grade, cash, £3,030-35; three months, £2,985-95. Settlement, £3,032. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, $M950 a picul.

LEAD closed quiet, steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £227-28.00 a metric ton; three months, £215-15.50. Sales, 450 tons. Morning.—Cash, £227-27.50; three months, £214.50-15.00. Settlement, £227.50. Sales, 2,175 tons.

ZINC steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £354.50-55.00 a metric ton; three months, £352.75-53.00. Sales, 1,700 tons. Morning.—Cash, £355.50-56.00; three months, £352.50-53.00. Settlement, £356.00. Sales, 1,550 tons. Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM slipped by 75p to £73-£75 ($169-174) a troy ounce.

PALLADIUM.—Ex-warehouse United Kingdom, £52.00-£54.00 a troy ounce.

QUICKSILVER was cut $5 to $210-$220 a flask of 76 lb.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were inactive.—Spot: 26.25-27.75p. Cif's: Jan. 28.00-28.10p; Feb. 27.75-28.40p.

RUBBER closed slightly easier.—Jan. 26.50-29.00p per kilo; Feb. 27.00-29.00p; Jan/March, 27.45-60p; April/June, 29.05-25p; July/Sept, 29.20-29.25p; Oct/Dec, 29.35-50p; Jan/March, 29.60-30.10p; April/June, 29.90-30.50p; July/Sept, 30.30-30.40p. Sales: 65 15-tonne lots.

WOOL.—Greasy futures steady. Dec, 159.0-60.0p per kilo; March, 157.0-60.0p; May, 161.5-62.0p; July, 164.5-64.5p; Oct, 165.5-66.0p; Dec, 167.0-68.0p; March, 167.0-70.0p; May, 169.0-71.5p. Sales, 13 lots.

JUTE quiet. Bangladesh white "C" grade, Dec/Jan, £258.00 nominal; "D" grade Dec/Jan, £253.00 nominal a long ton.

CALCUTTA JUTE MARKET easy.—Indian Dec/Jan, Rs455; Dundee Daisee Dec/Jan, Rs595 a bale of 400lb.

MEAT (Smithfield).—BEEF: Scotch Killed Sides (XKKCF), 35.0-39.0p a lb; English Hindquarters Heavy (XKKCF), 36.0-38.0p; English Forequarters, 15.5-17.5p; Ulster Hindquarters (XKKCF), 36.0-38.0p; Ulster Forequarters, 15.0-17.0p; Eire Hindquarters (XKKCF), 35.0-38.0p; Eire Forequarters, 16.0-18.0p. VEAL: English Fats, 30.0-35.0p; *English Fats, 38.0p; Scotch Bobbies, 2.0-4.0p; Dutch Hinds and Ends, 44.0-47.0p. LAMB: English Smalls, 25.0-28.0p; *English Smalls, 29.0p; English Medium, 24.0-27.0p; English Heavy, 22.0-27.0p; Scotch Medium, 24.0-27.0p; Scotch Heavy, 22.0-27.0p; Scotch Heavy, 22.0-27.0p; Scotch Hill, 24.0-29.0p; Imported Frozen: NZD's, 28.7-29.0p; NZL's, 26.0-26.5p; NZH's, 23.0-25.0p; NZ YLs, 27.0-28.0p. EWES, 4.0-11.0p. PORK: English, under 100lb, 24.0-30.0p; 100-120lb, 22.0-29.0p; 120-160lb, 24.0-28.0p; 160-180lb, 23.0-25.0p; 180lb and over, 22.0-24.0p.

*Special quotations—very high quality produce in limited supply.

POULTRY (Grade A).—Smithfield.—Fresh: Chickens 2-3lb, 17.5-19.0p per lb; Chickens 3-4lb, 17.5-20.0p; Chickens 4-5.5, 18.0-21.0p; Chickens 5-6lb, 22.0-24.0p; Capons over 6lb, 26.0-28.0p; Hens under 4lb, 7.0-10.0p; Hens 4-6lb, 10.0-16.0p; Hens over 6lb, 13.0-15.0p; Ducklings 4-5lb, 21.0-23.0p; Ducklings over 5lb, 23-24p; Turkeys—hens 5-13lb, 26.0-33.0p; Turkeys—hens 13-16lb, 26.0-31.0p; Turkeys—hens over 16lb, 25.0-31.0; Turkeys—cocks 20-25lb, 22.0-27.0p; Turkeys—cocks over 25lb 24.0-29.0p.

Oven-ready—Chickens up to 2½lb, 21.0-22.0p; Chickens 2½-3lb, 21.0-22.5p; Chickens 3-3½lb, 21.0-22.5p; Chickens 3½-4lb, 21.0-22.5p; Chickens over 4lb, 21.0-23.0p; Capons over 6lb, 28.0-29.0p; Hens up to 4lb, 15.0-18.0p; Hens over 4lb, 16.0-17.0p; Turkeys 4-7lb, 26.5-27.0p; Turkeys 7-12lb, 26.5-27.0p; Turkeys 12-19lb, 26.5-27.0p; Turkeys 19-25lb, 25.5-28.0p; Turkeys over 25lb, 26.0-28.0p.

COFFEE.—Robusta futures quietly steady. Jan, £458.0-59.0 a long ton; March, £462.0-65.0; May, £466.0-67.0; July, £469.0-69.5; Sept, £472.0-72.5; Nov, £475.5-76.0; Jan, £477.0-78.0. Sales, 512 lots, including two options.

ARABICA contract dull. Dec, $69.30-69.50 per 50 kilos; Feb, $69.90-70.10; April, $68.00-68.50; June, $68.10-69.00; Aug, $68.10-69.00; Oct, $65.00-69.00; Dec, $68.00-69.00. Sales, 5 lots.

COCOA futures met new short selling, long liquidation which touched off isolated stop loss orders. Jobber short covering produced a belated rally but the overall tone was barely steady. At the close losses ranged between £9 and £11 a metric ton. Dec, £704.0-5.0; March, £701.0-1.5; May, £640.5-1.5; July, £613.0-5.0; Sept, £582.0-3.0. Sales, 3,065 lots, including 11 options. ICO prices, daily, 65.28 cents per lb; 15-day average, 66.55c; 22-day, 70.12c.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian Western Red Spring No 1 13½ per cent, Dec £108.40 trans-shipment east coast. United States Dark Northern Spring No 2 14 per cent Dec, £106.70; Jan, £107.60; Feb £107.25 trans-shipment east coast; Feb, £104.85 direct shipment Tilbury. United States Hard Winter No 2 Ordinary, Jan, £102.15; Feb, £103.55 March, £104.80 trans-shipment east coast; Feb, £100.25 direct shipment Tilbury. BARLEY.—EEC Feed, Dec £69.00; Jan, £70.50 west coast. A long ton, cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin. BARLEY, steady—Jan, £62.50; March, £64.90; May, £67.75. WHEAT, steady.—Jan, £62.80; March, £65.65; May, £68.30. All a long ton.

MARK LANE.—A fair undercurrent of speculative and consumer inquiry was reported for home produced cereals yesterday, but actual business remained light: London paid £67.50 per long ton for Dec deliveries of Hagberg milling wheat and £65 for similar deliveries of denaturable quality.

Avonmouth paid £65 for Jan denaturable wheat, while March traded into Essex at £66 per long ton. The following are average sellers' quotations in sterling per long ton for delivery. London area. WHEAT milling (Hagberg) Dec, £68; Jan, £69; Feb, £70.50 denaturable quality Dec, £67; Jan, £63. Barley feed Dec, £65.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.—Soft milling WHEAT.—Banbury, £65.00. Feeding BARLEY.—Banbury, £59.80; Chichester, £60.75. Ormskirk, £60.30.

Bulmer & Lumb

Interim pre-tax profit at Bulmer & Lumb (Holdings), the worsted spinning group, are up from £252,000 to £266,000, but the board says that trading conditions are becoming increasingly difficult. However, it adds that the company is well placed to meet this situation and to take any advantage of an improvement in demand.

On net profit up from £114,000 to £126,000, the board is raising the dividend from 1.42p to 1.68p gross.

Hilton Hotels sale

Hilton Hotels Corporation has agreed in principle to sell a 50 per cent stake in six of its hotels to Prudential Insurance of America. The price is about $83.3m (£16.7m), Reuter reports from Los Angeles.

The EEC rej sugar offers

At yesterday's sugar te 200,000 tonnes the EEC offers for 180,000 tonnes awarded no contracts be import subsidies request too high. A Brussels source said the rejection "differences of opinions participants over the rule tender".

The sugar will be up again next week under the ing tender system.

Meanwhile, the French house (the Caisse de Liq said yesterday that it wil following settlement pr outstanding open position Paris International Whi Market.

Near January, 7,514 tonne; March, 7,439; Ma August, 7,352; October November, 6,275; Decemb January, 1976, 5,620 an 1976, 5,550 francs.

The Caisse said it w these prices for liquida position of Commodity Association and their pr customers. The prices w by the president of the Pa mercial Tribune at the h the injunction brought ag market's Technical Comm immediate application o 22 of the rules.

In London the daily p cut £20 to £460 a long spite of some trade bu port which cleared th futures closed with losse to £20 a ton. The distant however, were more buo closed £5.50 lower to £3

The closing tone was eas £456.00 limit down sel £471.50 limit down sel £390.00 limit down sel £324.00-26.00; Dec, £28 March, £265.00-60.00; May, 60.00. Sales, 3,660 lots. I 35.05 cents per lb; 17-day 34.00c.

Wall Street

New York, Dec 11.—At noon today, on the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones Industrial Avarage was 7.58 points up at 601.45. Investors were apparently anticipating favourable news from President Ford in his economic speech tonight.

New York, Dec 18.—**COCOA** futures advanced 2.57 to 3.35 cents across the board, closing at or near the highs for the day. Sales were 1,425 lots with much of today's buying reflecting spill over demand following the pronounced gains of the London market.—Dec, 74.65c; March, 66.95c; May, 61.95c; July, 59.90c; Sept, 58.15c; Dec, 56.75c nominal; March, 53.65c nominal; May, nil. Spots: Ghana 87c nominal; Bahia 81c.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract remained subdued during the latter part of the afternoon, closing unchanged to 0.80 cent down.—Dec, 57.25-40c; March, 57.90-8½c; May, 58.60c; July, 59.25-40c; Sept, 60.25-40c; Nov, unquoted.

COTTON.—Futures closed about 0.50 to 0.35 cent up for the session, slightly off the best levels. Volume was estimated at 1,350 contracts. March, 41.00c; May, 41.20-25c; July, 41.75-80c; Oct, 43.60-70c; Dec, 44.50c; March, 44.90-5.10c; May, 45.30-50c.

SUGAR.—Traders are awaiting the outcome of tomorrow's EEC buying tender, with the size of the offerings and subsidy expected to provide further clues to the realistic price of sugar in this country. Jan, 45.60c nominal; March, 45.90c asked; May, 44.06c asked; July, 40.84c asked; Sept, 37.50c asked; Oct, 34.90c asked; March, 25.94-6.05c; May, 24.40c. Spot, 45.00c, off 1.50c.

COPPER futures closed steady 10 points down on 984 lots.—Dec, 56.90c; Jan, 57.30c; Feb, 58.00c; March, 58.70c; May, 59.90c; July, 61.10c; Sept, 62.30c; Dec, 64.10c; Jan, 64.70c.

SILVER.—Futures closed 2.50 to 2.50 cents higher in a fair turnover of 9,114 lots. Dec, 415.50c; Jan, 417.80c; Feb, 421.90c; March, 426.00c; May, 433.80c; July, 441.00c; Sept, 447.60c; Dec, 457.00c; Jan, 460.00c; March, 466.00c. Handy and Harmon of Canada, Can $4.099, (previous Can $4.037).

WOOL.—Greasy wool futures closed mixed with bid prices about 0.30 cent up to 0.50 cent down on the day. Nine lots sold. Crossbred futures were unsold, with bids ranging from unchanged to about 0.70 cent up. GREASE WOOL.—Spot, 110.0c nominal. Dec, 110.0-11.0c; March, 113.0-4.0c; May, 115.0c bid; July, 119.0c; Oct, 119.0c bid; Dec, 122.0c bid; March, 122.5c bid; May, nil. CROSSBRED.—Spot, 550c nominal. Dec, 57.0-67.0c; March, 63.0-7.0c; May, 65.0-73.0c; July, 68.0172.0c; Oct, 68.0c bid; Dec, 68.0c; March, 68.5c; May, nil.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Oil spanned both sides of the previous close before ending with the spot month up 0.20 cent and other positions down as much as 0.40 cent. Meal ended with gains of 50 cents to $2.50. SOYABEANS.—Jan, 734½-36½c; March, 750-51c; May, 764c; July, 771c; Aug, 765c; Sept, 738c; Nov, 706.07c; Jan, 715c. SOYABEAN MEAL, Dec, $153.50; Jan, $162.00-3.00; March, $169.00-8.50; May, $174.00-5.00; July, $178.00-7.00; Aug, $179.80; Sept, $183.00-4.00. SOYABEAN OIL, Dec, 35.15-25c; Jan, 34.50-60c; March, 33.45-55c; May, 32.85-90c; July, 32.40-25c; Aug, 31.50c; Sept, 31.00-09c.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed mixed three cents higher to three lower. Dec, 464-464½c; March, 484-483c; May, 483½-484c; July, 447-448c; Sept, 453-454c; Dec, 462c. MAIZE closed firm, 1½ cents to four higher. Dec, 356-358c; March, 363¼-364c; May, 366½-367½c; July, 366½-367c; Sept, 349c; Dec, 309c; March, 314½c. OATS closed mixed, 1½ cents higher to ½ lower. Dec, 182-181½c; March, 177¼-177½c; May, 176½c; July, 173c asked. Sept, 167c; Dec, 169½c asked.

	Dec 10	Dec 9
Allied Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Supermkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Can.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Cyan.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. El. Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Nat. Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Smelt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Standard	[illegible]	5
Am. Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amf. Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl. Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock & Wcox	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Am.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beat. Fds.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell & Howell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beth. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burl. Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charter N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Serv.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.B.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comb Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comw. Edison	22	[illegible]
Con. Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont. Can.	24	23
Cont. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.P.C. Intnl.	[illegible]	32
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	39	[illegible]
Del Monte	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Distil. Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chem.	55	51
Dresser Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
East. Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso G.	[illegible]	10
Equitable Life	11	10½
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst. Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst. Nt. Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst. Penn Corp	14	[illegible]
Ford	32	[illegible]
G.A.F. Corp.	7	[illegible]
Gamble Skogmo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen. Dynam.	18	17
Gen. Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Dec 10	Dec 9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt. Atl. & Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	10
Grumman Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Wn. Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
I.B.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. Harv.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. Tel. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alum.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennecott	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kraftco Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kresge S.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	9
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manf. Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marathon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marcor Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. Mng.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Distill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk West	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occ. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Otis Elev.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens Ill.	[illegible]	29
Pac. Gas El.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan. Am.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pet Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dod.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Mor.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phill. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
P.P.G. Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proc. Gamble	[illegible]	90
Pub. Ser. E. & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman	39	[illegible]
Rapid American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Repub. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	26

	Dec 10	Dec 9
Schering Plough	[illegible]	52
Schlumberger	[illegible]	102⅞
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roe.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	42
Shell Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	3	3
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Rly.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Rand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squibb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std. Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std. Oil Cal.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std. Oil Ind	65	[illegible]
Std. Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stude Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbeam Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundstrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	14	[illegible]
T.W.A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
T.R.W. Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U.A.L. Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unilever Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unilever N.V.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unionamerica	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Bancorp	[illegible]	6
Union Carb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un. Oil Cal	34	[illegible]
Un. Pacific Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Aircraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Merch & Man	[illegible]	13
U.S. Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
U.S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Comm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	25	24
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
West'n Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westghs El.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhaeuser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	13
White Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan	[illegible]	19
Alg. Steel	23	[illegible]
Asbestos	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. Sup. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. Inv. Fd.	3.95	3.92
Cominco	23	[illegible]
Cons. Bat.	24	[illegible]
Distiller	[illegible]	31
Falconbridge	24	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker Can.	4.00	4.05
Hud. Bay Min.	[illegible]	13
Hud. Bay Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
I.A.C. Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. Oil	20	[illegible]
Int. Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.-Fergsn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Power Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust	21	[illegible]
Steel Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tex. Can.	25	[illegible]
Trans. Mnt. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker H.	35	35
W.C.T.	18¼b	18¼

● Ex Div. a Asked. e Ex Distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.3240 ($2.3302); three months, $2.2968 ($2.3050); Canadian dollar, 101.38c (101.36c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was down 2.87 to 394.55. The futures index was down 4.61 to 366.99.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 593.87 (579.94); transportation, 140.67 (138.39); utilities, 67.55 (63.86); 65 stocks, 193.97 (189.75).

New York Stock Exchange index, 35.53 (34.70); industrials, 38.42 (37.48); transportation, 25.95 (25.64); utilities, 26.32 (25.79); financial, 39.62 (38.98).

Foreign Exchange

Sterling falls by 70 points

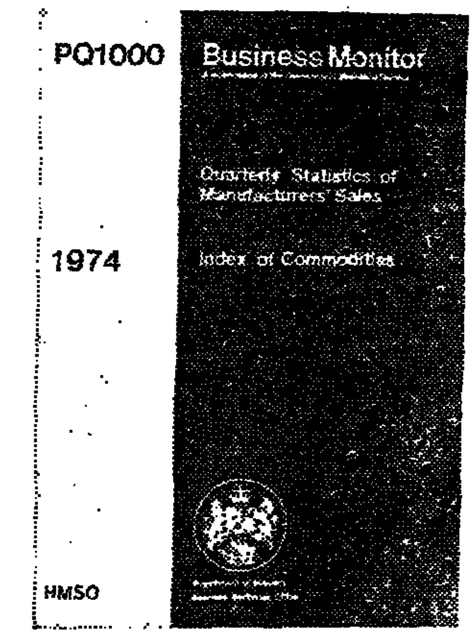
Confirmation that Saudi Arabia "desires" to receive its oil payments in dollars sent the pound tumbling to new all-time "lows" on foreign exchanges yesterday.

Its effective devaluation against the world's major currencies widened to a worst-ever 21.4 per cent from Tuesday night's cent as oil companies a large holders sold the po sizable scale.

Increased demand for t for oil settlements left st $2.3170, with a net los points.

Dealers said they stron pected Bank of England for the pound, and repo New York said official was apparently "aggressi creasing the uncertaint rounding the pound were tions of November's trade to be announced today—w to between £550-£600m. B estimates were treated w tion by many currency d

Department of Industry Business Statistics Office



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Business Monitor
Index of Commodities.

CONSOLIDATED AFRICAN SELECTION TRUST

PROPOSED MERGER WITH SELECTION TRUST

Mr. A. Chester Beatty's Address to Shareholders

The 50th Annual General Meeting of Consolidated African Selection Trust Limited was held on December 11 in London.

Addressing the Meeting, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, the Chairman, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, as you will have seen in the press yesterday morning the boards of Selection Trust and CAST have recommended to the respective shareholders that the two companies should amalgamate. It is envisaged that the merger should be effected by means of a scheme of arrangement under section 206 of the Companies Act 1948 on the basis of two Selection Trust shares plus forty-five pence in cash for every nine CAST shares. Full details of the proposal will be prepared and put before the shareholders of both companies as soon as possible.

CAST'S CHANGED ROLE

In my last two statements to you, I referred to the changed role of CAST following majority Government participation in the mines in Ghana and in Sierra Leone and repeated that as mines are, by their nature, wasting assets we must expect a decline in our dividend income from West Africa within the next few years. I also reminded you that, in anticipation of such a change, we entered into an exploration agreement with Selection Trust in 1963. In the intervening years we have spent large sums on exploration. As a result CAST has acquired substantial minority interests in the South Bay mine in Canada, in the small mine being brought into production at Spargoville, in the major nickel prospect at Agnew in Western Australia and in the recently discovered copper-zinc-silver deposit near Brouillan Township in northwestern Quebec, certainly the most significant development in the joint exploration activities of Selection Trust and CAST since the discovery of Agnew in 1971.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

While I must emphasize that the final decision has not yet been taken to bring Agnew into production and that more work has to be done to confirm the size and commercial significance of the Brouillan deposit, we have been studying the financial implications for both Selection Trust and CAST and both boards concluded that the two companies combined would be in a stronger position to finance participations in the projects for the benefit of all the shareholders. You will be aware that it is an enormously costly business to bring a new mine into production and our circumstances in CAST would not allow us to follow our relatively large participation.

As Chairman of both companies I was myself strongly in favour of a merger because it provides the best means of ensuring that the CAST shareholders have an appropriate continuing interest in the deposits and mines towards which CAST has contributed a considerable sum in risk capital.

But of course we had to ensure that the arrangement for combining the companies was handled scrupulously fairly.

Accordingly I am glad to say that two eminent merchant banks, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited for CAST and Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited for Selection Trust, were able to evolve terms for a merger which each banker has recommended as being fair to all shareholders and which, subsequently, the boards of CAST and Selection Trust accepted and are recommending to the respective shareholders of the two companies.

As recorded in the report of the directors, CAST was formed just fifty years ago and with your approval we shall today score a century of dividends. CAST will remain in existence as a separate company and will, I am confident, continue to contribute substantially to the income of the Group.

In my annual statement I usually comment on the Company's activities but as you will shortly be receiving details of the proposed merger I will not do so today. I shall, of course, be glad to try to answer any question on the report and accounts and the review of interests which are in front of you.

CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE

We are beset on all sides by prophecies of gloom and doom, economic and social, and with world-wide inflation. While it is dangerous to pretend that problems do not exist, I feel that a surfeit of such forecasts is a sure recipe for over-reaction into deep pessimism. We are in the mining business—metals and minerals are the essentials of industrial society a fact of which we are all too well aware at this moment. With a steady nerve and realistic appreciation of the difficulties, and with technical staff both in the fields of mining exploration and development in whom I have complete confidence, I believe that the combined companies are well placed for a very bright future in the years to come.

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Business appointments

Mr C Joyce made Baker Perkins finance director

Mr Colin Joyce becomes group finance director of Baker Perkins Holdings on the retirement of Mr William Sampson. Mr C. Taylor has been appointed a director of Baker Perkins.

Mr Gordon Sambrook has been made managing director of the British Steel Corporation personnel, social and regional policy division. He succeeds Mr Kenneth Robinson, who becomes chairman, London Transport Executive on January 1.

Mr Ernest Dolloway is to be general manager of Lansing Bagnall AB, based in Stockholm.

Mr A. C. Bambridge has been appointed managing director of Colman Foods. He succeeds Mr M. H. How, who will continue as deputy managing director of Reckitt & Colman food division until his retirement next June. Mr Bambridge is succeeded as director of food marketing by Mr N. G. Clarke. Mr E. J. Abbs, commercial director for Colman Foods, has now taken an additional responsibility for divisional planning.

Mr H. S. Swallow, deputy chairman of Courage, has been elected chairman of the Brewers' Society. Mr R. A. McNeile, managing director of Arthur Guinness Son & Co, has been elected vice-chairman.

Since the announcement of the restructuring of the Tecalemit Group and the appointment of Mr John Bennett as sole group managing director, the following appointments of managing directors of the four new divisions have been made: fluid transfer and filtration, Mr Frank Jefferies; lubrication systems, Mr Peter Seldon; garage and industrial servicing systems, Mr Roy Scanes; combustion engineering, Mr Brian Lowcock.

Mr M. Holdsworth has been made finance director of Hampson Industries. He remains secretary of the group.

Mr Michael Hindmarch has been appointed financial controller of Reliant Motor.

Mr William Kirby joins the board of Hawthorn Baker.

Mr D. C. Reeves has been made a director of Deritend Stamping.

Mr Charles Thomas becomes a director of Geers Gross.

Mr I. P. Whittington has been appointed to succeed Mr C. D. F. Allan as general manager of the Ottoman Bank in London.

Mr Stuart Henderson, a director of SGB Group and chairman of SGB Plant Hire, has been appointed chairman of Contractors Services Group. Mr N. L. Clifford-Jones, managing director of SGB Group, and Mr M. De La Hunty, an SGB Group executive, have also been appointed to the board of CSG.

Mr Thomas Lynn of Chemical Bank (UK) has been named vice-president and will return to New York early next year, where he will have responsibility for the bank's relationships with United States subsidiaries of British, Irish and French corporations.

Mr Eric Doorbar is to become managing director of Spicer-Cowan.

Mr F. B. Bolton, chairman of the Bolton Steam Shipping Company, has been reelected president of the British Shipping Federation.

Mr M. Holdsworth, secretary of Hampson Industries, has been appointed finance director. He remains secretary of the group.

Mr B. J. T. Colley has been appointed a director of J. H. Minet, Baxter & Co.

Mr D. Mitchell has been appointed a director of Calor Gas Holding Co.

Mr Reginald Nicholson, a former director of Rolls-Royce (1971) becomes managing director of Osborn-Mushet Tools.

Mr David Evans becomes managing director of Hamlin Electronics.

Mr Richard Barry is appointed executive director of Gannet Offshore Production Services.

Mr Eric Sjökvist has been appointed assistant managing director of GEC Machines.

Mr Robert Lawrence becomes a part-time member of the board of the National Freight Corporation.

Mr Richard J. Palmer has been elected vice-chairman of the British Food Export Council.

Mr Adrian Baker has been appointed managing director of Karl Eybl (UK).

THE GENERAL ELECTRI

COMPANY LIMITED

INTERIM REPORT

1. The unaudited results for the six months ended 30th September 1974 are:

	6 months to 30th September 1974 £'000	6 months to 30th September 1973 £'000	12 months to 31st March 1974 £'000
Sales (to Customers outside Group)	605,000	525,000	1,144,205
Profit	71,000	67,700	151,333
Taxation	36,900	35,200	77,775
Profit after Taxation	34,100	32,500	73,558
Minority Interests	900	900	2,158
Attributable to the Ordinary Shareholders	33,200	31,600	71,400
Earnings per share (assuming full conversion of Convertible Loan Stock)	5.81p	5.43p	12.48p
Interim Dividend—per share	1.5p	1.0p	—

2. The Profit includes:

	£'000	£'000	£'000
Profits of Associated Companies	7,100 Cr	5,500 Cr	13,394 Cr
Interest and Investment Income	9,400 Cr	3,800 Cr	11,005 Cr
Interest on Convertible Loan Stock	1,800 Dr	2,600 Dr	4,933 Dr
	14,700 Cr	6,700 Cr	19,466 Cr

3. The directors propose an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of per share, payable on 1st March 1975 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 20th December, 1974.

4.

	Turnover (including Inter-Group Sales) 6 months to 30th September 1974 £m	1973 £m	Contribution to Earnings 6 months to 30th September 1974 %	1973 %
Engineering	74	58	10	8
Industrial	83	76	17	15
Electronics, Telecommunications and Automation ..	178	159	29	31
Components and Cables	92	71	10	10
Consumer Products	86	64	5	15
Overseas	169	142	29	21
	682	570	100	100

5. Bank Balances and Deposits less Bank Overdrafts amounted to £147 million at 30th September (1973, £184 million). Since 30th September, £41 million has been paid in redemption and cancellation of 7¼ per cent Convertible Loan Stock.

6. Provided the present growth in output can be maintained, the Directors expect that the results for the year ending 31st March 1975 will be better than those of the previous year. Export orders for the six months amounted to £210 million (1973, £148 million), and total orders in hand at 30th September were appreciably higher than a year earlier.

ONE STANHOPE GATE, LONDON W1

ELL'S
COTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts nervous

هكذا من الأصل

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Dec 9. Dealings End Dec 23. § Contango Day, Dec 24. Settlement Day, Jan 7.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

FAST NEW ROADS &
MODERN DOCKS
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Cwmbran Development Corporation, Gwent House, Town Centre, Cwmbran, Gwent NP4 3XJ. Tel: Cwmbran 67777.
M4 FROM LONDON-M5 M50 FROM BIRMINGHAM & THE MIDLAN

ent Dollar Premium 89½% (86¾%).
Conversion Factor 0.6131.

IGN STOCKS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Bayer	£31⅛	−½	136	4.3	17.8
Commerzbank	955	..	27.8	2.9	27.0
Cp Fin Paris	£16	..	81.4	4.5	9.3
EBES	£20	..	172	4.4	..
Ericsson	£11¼	..	52.9	1.7	18.2
Finsider	31	..	..	..	..
Granges	£25	..	96.4	3.9	9.5
Hoechst	345	..	14.3	4.1	21.6
Montecatini E	55	−3	..	..	..
NEFO NV	£17	−½	73.2	4.3	24.1
Robeco fl 5	385	−1	20.5	5.3	35.3
Rolinco Subs fl 5	245	−7	3.2	1.3	47.4
Snia Viscosa	157	..	4.9	3.1	..
Thyssen-Huette	400	−5	16.6	4.2	14.3
Volkswagen	£22	−⅛	..	..	..

AR STOCKS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Brascan	£6⅛	−⅛	43.9	6.4	4.3
BP Canada	£6	..	..	..	..
Can Pac Ord	520	+2	35.6	3.9	13.2
El Paso	£7	−⅛	41.7	6.0	13.1
Exxon Corp	£43½	+½	..	..	..
Fluor	£14¼	−⅛	5.6	0.6	50.1
Hollinger	£10⅛	−⅛	..	..	..
Hud Bay Oil	£11⅞	−½	28.9	2.5	21.4
Husky Oil	£6⅛	−⅛	..	..	..
Int Hldgs	450	..	13.4	3.0	..
Int Nickel	£11⅞	..	58.3	4.1	10.3
IU Int	£6⅞	+⅛	35.7	5.4	6.8
Kaiser Alum	£9⅛	..	41.9	4.4	..
Massey-Ferg	£9⅛	−⅛	32.9	3.5	6.6
Pacific Petrol	£10	+½	..	..	..
Pan Canadian	510	−8	..	..	..
Steep Rock	61	..	..	..	..
Trans Can P	650	−15	..	..	..
US Steel	£25⅛	−⅛	..	..	..
White Pass	410	..	15.3	3.7	7.8
Zapata Corp	£16⅛	−⅛	16.7	1.0	9.4

INSURANCE

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
154½	20	Bowring	30	..	3.2	10.6	..
150	25	Brentnall Beard	35	..	4.1	11.7	3.7
222	62	Britannic	67	..	9.5	13.1	..
174	65	Com Union	72	−2	10.2	14.2	..
210	45	Eagle Star	47	−2	7.0	15.5	..
465	120	Economic	190	h ..	14.7	[illegible]	..
212	51	Equity & Law	51	−1	6.9	13.5	..
258	62	Gen Accident	65	−2	8.1	12.2	..
268	45	Guardian Royal	44	−1	11.0	14.1	..
157	50	Hafford Shead	50	..	7.5	14.9	4.2
225½	45	Heath C E	44	● −1	9.3b	11.1*	5.1
117½	46	Hogg Robinson	48	−1	6.1	13.2*	4.4
128	32	Howden A.	33	..	3.2	9.6	5.0
212	52	Legal & Gen	52	−1	4.0	7.8	..
150	33	Leslie & Godwin	35	−1	4.7	13.3*	5.2
193	49	London & Man	49	−1	6.3	12.9	..
222	62	Matthews W'son	65	..	10.3	15.9*	4.2
130½	65	Minet Hldgs	65	−½	4.4	6.7*	6.2
290	70	Orion	65	● −½	6.7	10.2	..
404	83	Pearl	83	−4	13.0	15.6	..
270	87	Phoenix	87	−6	11.1	12.7	..
175	65	Prov Life 'A'	65	..	9.3	14.3	..
175	68	Do A Br	68	..	9.3	13.7	..
163	64	Do B	68	..	9.3	13.7	..
163	68	Do B Br	68	..	9.3	13.7	..
290	53	Prudential	56	..	6.9	12.2	..
470	115	Refuge 'A'	115	..	17.6	15.3	..
222	53	Do B	53	..	8.8	16.6	..
402	130	Royal	125	..	18.7b	15.0	..
315	96	Sedg. Forbes	96	● −1	10.9	11.4	7.1
137	30	Stenhouse	30	−1	4.7	15.5	4.4
355	176	Sun Alliance	178	−8	22.4	12.9	..
144	31	Sun Life	33	−1	3.5b	10.7	..
212	80	Trade Indem'ty	80	−10	8.9	11.1	..

MINES

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %
385	210	Amal Colls	250	..	23.1	9.2
534	245	Anglo Am Corp	324	−14	15.4	4.7
40	11¾	Ang Am Gold	£22	−1	119	3.7
34½	17¾	Anglo Am Inv	£18⅞	−⅞	162	9.9
18	8	Anglo Transvl	£10	−⅛	47.1b	4.7
18	8	Do A	£10	−⅛	47.1b	4.7
210	83	Ayer Hitam	83	..	14.6	17.6
58	16	Beralt Tin	27	−3	..	..
160	47	Bishopsgate Pl	48	−1	5.9	12.3
30½	7¾	Blyvoors	£8⅛	−⅛	65.5	7.4
310	44	Botswana RST	46	..	..	..
360	85	Bracken Mines	245	−15	31.5	12.9
254	129	BH South	160	−4	7.3	4.6
27½	9	Buffelsfontein	£19	−1	112	5.9
44	4½	Cent Pros	4½	..	..	..
168	53	CAST	68	−3	5.0	7.4
256	51	Charter Cons	89	−2	8.9	10.0
309	142	Cons Gold Fields	206	−8	8.3	4.0

MARKET REPORTS

Discount market

Money markets were as jumpy as the rest of the City yesterday and nervous lenders were mostly determined not to stray into periods beyond one or two months as rates moved upward.

But for the discount houses, day-to-day money was plentiful and cheap. In fact, the Bank of England was again siphoning off a surplus, selling a moderate amount of Treasury bills directly to the houses.

Early rates in the 5½ per cent area progressively fell back

Recent Issues

[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES

[illegible]

LEIGH INTERESTS

For half-year to September 30, pre-tax profit £158,000 (£130,000); sales, £3.8m (£3m); interim dividend, 0.59p (0.52p); shareholders being given shares/cash option.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11¾%

[illegible]

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) December 11	Market rates (close) December 11
New York	$2.3160-3250	$2.3165-3175
Montreal	$2.2810-2900	$2.2820-2830
Amsterdam	5.89½-95½fl	5.93½-94½fl
Brussels	85.60-86.40f	85.60-80f
Copenhagen	13.38-44k	13.39-40k
Frankfurt	5.70-75m	5.70½-71½m
Lisbon	57.10-60e	57.15-35e
Madrid	130.90-131.50p	130.90-131.10p
Milan	1530-41lr	1530-32lr
Oslo	12.35-44k	12.36½-37½k
Paris	10.41-51f	10.49½-47½f
Stockholm	9.75-80k	9.75-76k
Tokyo	693-98y	694-96y
Vienna	40.60-41.00sch	40.60-80sch
Zurich	6.08½-13½f	6.09½-09½f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 up 0.1% to 21.4%.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	1.25-1.15c prem	3.45-3.35c prem
Montreal	1.15-1.05c prem	3.35-3.25c prem
Amsterdam	4½-3½c prem	11-10c prem
Brussels	40-20c prem	100-80c prem
Copenhagen	1½-3½ö disc	11½-9½ö disc
Frankfurt	3¼-2¼pf prem	10½-9½pf prem
Lisbon	30c prem 60c disc	60c prem 100c disc
Milan	7-11lr disc	19-23lr disc
Oslo	6-4ö prem	19-17ö prem
Paris	9½-12½c disc	19-22c disc
Stockholm	3-1ö prem-par	6-4ö prem
Vienna	25gro prem-par	60-30gro prem
Zurich	3½-2½c prem	9½-8½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $1.0147-50.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 8½-9; seven days, 9½-9¾; one month, 9⅝-9¾; three months, 9⅞-10⅛; six months, 9⅞-10⅛.

Gold fixed: am, $177.50 (an ounce); pm, $174.75.

Krugerrand (per coin): $199-204 (£86-88).

Sovereigns: (old), $60-61½ (£25¾-26½); (new), $62-63½ (£26¾-27½).

The Times Share Indices

The Times Share Indices for 11.12.74 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	60.53	15.03	30.02	62.53
Largest Corps.	60.64	14.96	26.60	62.78
Smaller Corps.	60.18	15.26	34.60	61.72
Capital Goods	57.37	15.56	33.97	60.95
Consumer Goods	73.36	13.74	28.41	75.08
Store Shares	54.86	15.00	19.37	56.73
Largest financial shares	76.80	11.78	—	76.37
Largest financial and industrial shares	63.72	14.35	—	65.75
Commodity shares	145.28	13.44	27.53	153.96
Gold Mining shares	519.78	6.25	8.65	540.15
Industrial debenture stocks	68.41	9.47*	—	68.42
Industrial preference stocks	40.84	16.99*	—	40.95
3½% War Loan	20⅝	17.38*	—	20½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	198.47 (15.08.72)	60.53 (11.12.74)
1974	136.15 (29.02.74)	60.53 (11.12.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	120.90 (14.12.73)
1972	198.47 (15.08.72)	174.48 (10.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	122.23 (05.03.71)
1970	145.77 (14.01.70)	110.75 (26.05.70)
1969	171.93 (31.01.69)	122.96 (25.07.69)

* Flat interest yield.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd.

[illegible]

High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
26.4	27.4	Do Accum	26.1	27.4	14.76
20.5	20.2	Vanguard (2)	19.7	20.2	7.26
61.5	22.8	Do Accum	22.1	22.8	7.26
37.2	31.7	Wickmoor	30.2	31.7	8.87
51.5	33.2	Do Accum	31.7	33.2	8.87
		Trident Funds. (Schlesinger Trust Managers Ltd.)			
		140 South St., Dorking		Dorking 86441	

[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Abbey Life Assurance Co Ltd.

[illegible]

High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		M & G Assurance.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ.		01-626 4588	
119.5	60.4	Equity Bond (4)	59.0	61.5	..
93.9	42.9	Do Bonus	41.2	42.9e	..
101.4	49.4	Int'l Bnd (4)	50.5	53.2	..
115.4	66.9	Fam Bnd 1976	97.5	..	..
139.9	66.9	Do 1977-80	77.1	..	..
77.1	72.7	Do 1981-86	72.1	..	..
44.5	29.4	Mirror Bonds	29.4	..	..
104.1	86.1	Pers Pen (5)	85.0	87.6	..
139.9	111.4	Prop Fnd (4)	105.2	125.7	..
		Nation Life Insurance.			
		Nation Hse, Teddington, Mdds.		01-977 5511	
156.5	134.1	Prop Bonds	155.3	163.5	..
58.5	54.4	Do Perf (1969)	55.1	..	..
122.0	112.7	Capital	117.1	123.3	..
		Norwich Union Insurance Group.			
		Surrey St, Norwich, NOR 88A		0603 22200	
95.0	93.7	Norwich Man (3)	94.7	99.7	..
95.0	99.1	Do Equity (3)	94.2	99.1	..
95.0	100.0	Do Prop (3)	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Do Fix Int (3)	95.0	100.0	..
154.2	60.9	Do Units (35)	60.9	..	..
		Pearl-Montagu Assurance			
		252 High Holborn, London, EC2.		01-588 6464	
109.6	96.9	Prop Units	91.3	97.3	..
		Phoenix Assurance,			
		4-5 King William St, EC4		01-626 9876	
106.9	59.1	Wealth Ass Bnd	57.0	60.1	..
55.2	36.1	Ebor Ass (32)	36.1	..	..
60.6	40.2	Ebor Endow (32)	38.2	40.2	..
		Property Equity & Life Ass Co.			
		119 Crawford St, London, W1.		01-486 0857	
178.2	142.7	R Silk Prop Bnd	142.7	..	..
115.0	100.0	Do Bal Ac Bnd	105.8	..	..
100.3	95.5	Do Series (2)	95.5	..	..
107.5	65.6	Do Managed	65.6	..	..
102.7	71.3	Do Equity Bnd	73.1	..	..
102.4	100.0	Do Flex Mon	102.4	..	..
		Property Growth Assurance,			
		111 Westminster Bridge Rd, SE1 7JF.		01-928 0381	
176.0	147.5	Prop Growth (29)	147.5	..	..
751.0	556.0	AG Bond (29)	556.0	..	..
136.5	122.5	Abb Nat PG (29)	126.5	..	..
54.8	49.1	Shenley Inv (29)	49.1	..	..
104.4	100.0	Do Equity	104.4	..	..
106.4	100.0	Do Money	106.4	..	..
139.0	112.0	Ret Annuity (29)	118.0	..	..
126.0	106.0	Immed Ann (33)	106.0	..	..
		Prudential Pensions Ltd.			
		Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH.		01-405 9222	
19.04	8.71	Equity	£ 8.45	8.71	..
10.93	10.01	Fixed Int	£ 9.56	10.01	..
19.60	12.82	Property	£ 16.34	16.55	..
		Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.			
		Tunbridge Wells, Kent		0892 22271	
170.1	136.6	Rel Prop Bnd	136.6	..	..
		Save & Prosper Group.			
		4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP.		01-554 8899	
99.8	80.8	Bal Bnd	76.7	80.8	..
97.3	64.2	Equity Bnd	61.5	64.8	..
29.2	13.6	Mini Bond (4)	12.9	13.6	..
124.3	109.0	Prop Fnd (30)	103.5	109.0	..
		Schroder Life Group.			
		18-24 Maltravers St, WC2		01-836 3693	
96.9	100.0	Fixed Interest	96.6	102.0	..
95.1	65.5	Flexible Fnd	62.3	65.5	..
244.7	91.0	Equity Fnd	91.0	..	..
106.4	90.6	Do 2nd Ser	86.4	90.6	..
110.1	100.0	PenFndCap	110.1	115.9	..
114.1	100.0	PenFndAccum	114.1	120.2	..
		Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance.			
		9 St Andrew Sq, Edinburgh.		031-225 1291	
266.6	165.7	Inv Policy	171.1	176.2	..
		Standard Life Assurance Co.			
		PO Box 62, 3 George St, Edinburgh.		031-225 7971	
118.3	45.1	Unit Endowm't	49.2	..	..
		Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd.			
		2-4 Cockspur St, SW1		01-930 5400	
164.1	73.9	Maple Leaf (3)	73.9	..	..
112.8	100.0	Personal Pens	112.1	..	..
		Target Life Assurance			
		Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks.		0296 5941	
97.3	100.0	Deposit Inc	97.3	102.5	..
96.6	98.2	Fixed Interest	94.1	99.7	..
100.1	85.5	Man Fnd Acc	80.7	85.5	..
97.0	81.2	Do Income	76.7	81.2	..
130.0	91.0	Prop Bnd Inv	89.0	101.0	..
96.0	95.5	Do Income	89.7	95.5	..
143.0	103.0	Do Accum	103.0	..	..
70.6	30.7	Ret Ann Pen Cap	29.9	31.9	..
73.1	32.9	Do Accum	31.0	33.2	..
		Trident Life,			
		Renslade Hse, Gloucester.		0452 36541	
95.5	83.5	Trident Man	79.3	83.5	..
95.9	93.5	Do Guar Man	92.8	97.8	..
103.6	100.0	Do Property	103.6	109.1	..
95.0	61.0	Do Equity	58.5	61.7	..
96.5	90.9	Do High Yield	86.2	90.9	..
98.9	100.0	Do Money	98.9	104.2	..
96.0	100.0	DoFiscalFnd	96.0	101.5	..
198.5	29.0	Do Bonds	27.0	29.0	..
88.34	82.10	Gilt Edged (f)	82.50	..	..
		Tyndall Assurance,			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol.		0272 32241	
145.4	89.0	Prop Fnd (19)	89.0	..	..
134.8	81.2	3 Way Fnd (19)	81.2	..	..
		Welfare Insurance,			
		The Leas, Folkestone, Kent.		0303 57333	
105.5	100.0	Capital Growth	105.5	..	..
102.7	73.5	Flexible Fnd	73.5	..	..
120.3	81.5	Inv Fnd	82.5	..	..
131.8	82.1	Prop Fnd	92.1	..	..
110.9	77.5	Money Maker	77.5	..	..

Offshore and International Funds

High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Barbican Managers (Jersey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey, C.I.		0534 37806	
100.4	60.3	Europ'n Ster	66.2	70.1	4.42
		Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd			
		Church St, St Helier, Jersey.		0534 37806	
46.9	37.7	Jer Guer O'seas	38.0	40.0	11.00
		Barclays Unicorn International (I.O.M.) Ltd.			
		1 Parliament St, Ramsey		0624 813651	
47.9	40.0	Isle of Man Tst	42.1	44.3	9.87
		Brandts & Grindlay (Jersey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 80, Broad St, St Helier.			
149.0	78.0	Brandt Jersey	73.0	78.0e	9.36
159.0	88.0	Do Accum	83.0	88.0e	8.17
		Brandts Ltd.			
		36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3.		01-626 6599	
78.38	53.23	O'seas Fnd	$ 53.90	..	..
		Calvin Bullock Ltd.			
		60 Bishopsgate, London, EC2.		01-283 5433	
785.0	535.0	Bullock Fnd	543.0	619.0e	2.80
812.0	456.0	Canadian Fnd	482.0	551.0e	2.23
279.0	217.0	Canadian Inv	231.0	266.0	2.75
203.0	140.0	Div Shares	143.0	164.0	2.93
705.0	449.0	NY Venture Fnd	517.0	591.0	..
		Charterhouse Japhet.			
		1 Paternoster Row, EC4.		01-248 3999	
41.40	24.30	Adiropa	DM 24.70	26.00	8.85
60.50	29.20	Adiverba	DM 43.40	45.60	7.68
38.80	25.50	Fondak	DM 26.70	28.10	7.83
32.30	18.90	Fondis	DM 19.20	20.30	8.87
125.50	40.00	Gen O'seas	Swfr 37.00	40.00	4.25
69.28	44.00	Hispano	$ 61.08	64.18	1.09
		Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 157, St Juliens Ct St Peters Port Guernsey			
94.5	91.0	Int Cap Man (20)	92.5	101.0	..
		Ebor Management (Jersey).			
		37 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey.		0534 20591	
208.7	120.0	Channel Cap	114.0	120.0	4.55
111.9	67.6	Channel Isles	65.8	69.2	7.09
		Eurosyndicat Group.			
		Agents: N. M. Rothschild and Sons,			
		New Ct, St Swithin's Lane EC4.		01-626 4356	
2.609	1.382	Eurunion Luxfr	1.344	1.398e	6.44
539.0	258.0	Fin Union Luxfr	248.0	258.0	6.98
		Hambros (Guernsey)			
		Hirzel Ct, St Peter Port, Guernsey.		0481 23686	
151.6	67.8	Channel Isles +	64.4	67.8e	7.12
54.0	22.0	Do Ear Fnd +	20.9	22.0	8.95
		Oliver Heath & Co.			
		31 Malew St, Castletown IOM		062-482 3748	
105.7	81.9	Brit Cont Tst	77.8	81.9	18.90
		4 Irish Place, Gibraltar		Telex GK 345	
144.0	110.0	Gib Inv Tst	105.0	122.8	5.70
135.5	93.5	Key City Inv	80.0	93.6	..
102.4	26.7	Warrant Fnd	25.4	26.7	..
		Kayanday Bermuda Management Ltd.			
		Atlas Hse, PO Box 1029, Hamilton, 5, Bermuda.			
1.56	1.15	Bishopsgate	$ 1.14	1.18	..
		Keystone Funds of Boston.			
		79 Lombard St, London, EC3.		01-623 1157	
266.0	137.0	Polaris	136.0	167.0	..
372.0	237.0	K'stone Growth	237.0	289.0	..
		Lamont Investment Management Ltd.			
		8 St Georges St. Douglas, IoM.		Douglas 4682	
25.0	17.6	Int Income (3)	16.6	17.7e	10.00
		Manx International Management.			
		30 Victoria St, Douglas, IoM		0624-4856	
27.5	13.0	Aust Min	16.9	18.0e	3.30
181.6	87.0	Gtr Pacific	89.8	94.6	..
53.9	16.7	Manx Mutual	17.4	18.6	3.20
46.3	34.5	Manx Int Inc	33.4	35.5	8.60
69.6	34.8	Pan Aust Ext	39.9	42.4	4.00
102.3	71.1	Sch Growth (27)	70.3	71.1	..
		M & G Group.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ.		01-626 4588	
130.0	58.0	Island Fnd +	55.6	58.0	8.60
153.6	72.6	Do Accum +	69.6	72.6	6.60
2.40	1.29	Atlantic Exp	$ 1.25	1.36	..
2.42	1.10	Aust & Gen	$ 1.22	1.26	..
		Old Court Fund Managers Ltd.			
		PO Box 58, St Julians Ct, Guernsey.		0481 26331	
54.2	36.6	Old Ct Eq (34)	36.2	38.3e	5.97
100.1	85.9	Old Ct Int (35)	86.6	92.7	..
93.1	84.1	Smaller Co's	79.4	84.1	5.84
		Slater Walker (Jersey)			
		2-6 Church St, St Helier, Jersey.		0534 37361	
237.7	143.8	Growth Inv	136.5	143.8	2.50
76.4	45.5	Int'l Fnd	44.4	46.7	2.50
105.5	100.0	Jersey Energy	105.2	110.7	1.00
		Stellar Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Victory Hse, Prospect Hill, Douglas, IoM.		23911	
70.7	28.4	Growth (10)	26.3	28.4	8.12
		Target Trust Managers (Cayman) Ltd.			
		PO Box 710, Grand Cayman, Cayman Is.			
2.16	0.43	Offshore	$ 0.43	0.45	..
		Tyndall Overseas Funds Managers Ltd.			
		PO Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda.			
1.58	0.91	Overseas	$ 0.90	0.95	6.00
1.80	1.12	Do Accum	$ 1.12	1.18	6.00
		Tyndall Managers (Jersey) Ltd.			
		43 La Motte St, St Helier, Jersey.		0534 37331	
13.95	5.65	Overseas Str	£ 5.35	5.65	6.00
15.40	7.00	Do Accum	£ 6.65	7.00	6.00

• Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous days price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Sub-divided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (7) Dec 17. (8) Dec 18. (9) Dec 17. (10) Jan 31. (14) Jan 3. (15) Dec 31. (16) Dec 17. (18) Dec 17. (19) Dec 30. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb. May. Aug. Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of Month.

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. . . whose diaries could read thus:

MON. flew ROTTERDAM. Inspected new or unloader. Quizzed makers' Head Designer.

TUE. at BASE. Dictated report. Read up Pollutio legislation. Fixed computer run on best size c . . . valve.

WED. flew GLASGOW. Sinter plant D.A.* meetinç Filmed coiler action on No. 3 mill. Chatted u group chief engineer.

THU. flew TEESSIDE. Presented Coal Preheate D.A.* – drove SHEFFIELD. Talked to Lat about laser cutting.

FRI. at BASE. Edited D.A.* reports. Consulted Lub expert at Imp. College. Fixed dates with ICI Harwell, Esso. Booked flight to Düsseldor. Weekly D.A.* meeting. (Paid team's bee and sandwiches.)

* D.A. stands for . . .

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READER IN LAW.—Applicants should have made a significant contribution to research in an area or areas of legal knowledge. 15 February, 1975.

SENIOR LECTURER IN MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING AND/OR BUSINESS ECONOMICS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—Applicants should have a higher degree. Preference will be given to those who have interests in the Managerial Accounting and/or Business Economics areas, and who have the ability to lecture and research on applied problems (e.g., planning, decision, control, or performance evaluation models, information economics as applied to accounting issues, market structure, pricing policies or economic regulation). 24 January 1975.

SENIOR LECTURER AND LECTURER IN OPERATIVE DENTISTRY.—Applicants must hold a degree in Dentistry registrable in the State of Queensland. Duties concerned with the teaching of preclinical and clinical operative dentistry. 10 January 1975.

SENIOR LECTURER IN LAW.—Applicants should hold a University degree in law, preferably with Honours and have made some contribution to the advancement of legal teaching, research or administration. 15 February 1975.

SENIOR LECTURER IN SOCIAL WORK.—Will participate in research and teaching programme with postgraduate students. Qualifications and experience in some area of social work and a higher degree required. 21 January 1975.

LECTURER IN PRACTICE MANAGEMENT — DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.—Applicants should be graduates in either Architecture with subsequent specialisation in organisation and management problems, or in Commerce, Business or Management Studies, with associated experience in design professions or building industry. As well as teaching, the successful applicant will be expected to play a central role in the organisation and management of the Department involving staff/student activities and allocation of resources according to agreed educational policies. 30 January 1975.

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS.—Applicants should have a higher degree and experience in industrial economics and be prepared to participate in the development of undergraduate and graduate teaching and research. Interest in the economics of information and/or technical change would be an added qualification. Further information from Professor D. M. Lamberton. 10 January 1975.

LECTURER IN FRENCH.—While preference may be given to candidates with interests and qualifications in one or more of the following areas: seventeenth and eighteenth century literature; civilization (including film); drama; semiotics, candidates with special interests in other fields will also be considered. The appointee must be capable of using fluently and correctly the French and English languages. Informal enquiries may be addressed to the Head of Department, Professor M. C. Spencer. 10 January 1975.

LECTURER IN LAW.—Applicants should hold a University degree in Law and have some teaching or professional experience. 15 February 1975.

LECTURER IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION. — Applicants should have a Ph.D. or equivalent. The appointee will be required to teach and research in the areas of curriculum studies and teaching and learning of movement skills. 31 December 1974.

SENIOR TUTOR IN BIOCHEMISTRY. — Applicants should have as minimum qualifications an honours science degree, but preferably should have a higher degree. Applicants should indicate their research interests. They will be required to do some lecturing and to direct some laboratory classes. 10 January 1975.

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(continued on page 27)

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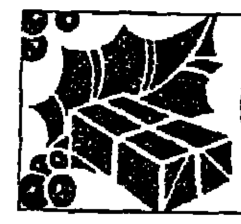

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The original recording of
'The Sammy Cahn Song Book'
This includes - Call Me Irresponsible
Five Minutes More - The Tender Trap
LRL1 5079 RCA

MODEL SPORTS
Why not give a hobby?
See the specialists in sports, games and hobbies.

18 Brunswick Centre,
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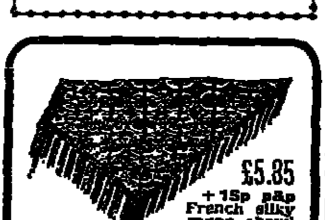
London, WC1. Tel. 01-837 2556
and at Whitgift Centre, Croydon



£5.85 + 15p p&p French silky rayon shawl in black, rust, brown, burgundy and many other colours. From Bombacha, 104 Fulham Road, S.W.3. (Call in or ring 01-584 5381 for details.)

BOMBACHA

The 12 months of Christmas

The Illustrated LONDON NEWS

An annual subscription brings 12 monthly issues plus the traditional Christmas Number

Send £5.60 for each order with your name and address and those to whom you wish *The Illustrated London News* to be sent, to: Subscription Manager, 23-29 Emerald Street, London WC1N 3QJ
We will send a greetings card with your gift.

JOYEUX NOEL!
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130 tantalising pages of exclusive modern furniture—1,000 decorating ideas.

Because it's Christmas we'll send one to a friend of yours:

Name/address/tel. ....

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Can I have one too?

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....

I need some help in Planning my
☐ living room ☐ dining room ☐ bedroom
can someone come along and draw up a free Plan?

The best time for me is: ....

post to 50 Baker St. (W.1.)

ROCHE-BOBOIS

For Everyone

SNUFF BOXES

Antique Chess Sets. Jade Jewellery, Antiquities, Mineral Specimens, Netsuke, semi-precious stone Eggs. Carvings and Jewellery. Antique Mah Jong sets, all at:

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ORIGINAL PRINTS, DRAWINGS, WATERCOLOURS

from the 15th to 20th Centuries by Constable, Durer, Lear, Tiepolo, Whistler, etc. from £9 to £900.

COLNAGHI'S
14 Old Bond St., London, W.1
491 7408

GIVE TWICE this Christmas and save money! You will help support The Multiple Sclerosis Society by giving your friends Harry Wheatcroft's Fragrant Collection of 12 hybrid tea roses. Available, with gift card, at £4.50 plus 35p p. & p. (normal cost £6.50) direct from M.S.S. (Cards) Ltd., P.O. Box 35, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3LQ.

ROLLER BLINDS—hand painted and decorated to your own requirements. Blind Alley, Camden Lock, Chalk Farm Road, Camden Town, London, NW1 8AF. 01-267 0846.

SHINING EXAMPLES of good lighting design by Terry at your friendly lighting shop.

HOLYLAND GIFTS, choose something different at Holyland Centre, 75 New Cavendish St., London, W1. (637 1140).

WHAT HAS 2 HANDS, a dial and is surrounded by wood. The answer appears in this week's Saturday Bazaar under Collectors Bureau.

ROSENTHAL GLASSWARE available from the new Rosenthal Studio Department, China Craft, Burlington Arcade, London, W.1.

PORCELAIN makes a pretty personal and particularly pleasing present. Pick a piece from Zelli's, 42 Burlington Arcade, W.1.

VICTORIAN.—Ladies small chairs, deep buttoned, in Dralon only £23. Chesterfield sofas in Dralon, from £155. Margaret Williams Antiques, 30 Surbiton Road, Kingston Surrey. 01-546 1670.

FRANK T. SABIN LTD. English prints and paintings, 18th and early 19th century. 4 New Bond St., London, W.1. 01-499 5553. 9.30-5.30, Monday-Friday.

FOR GIFTS OF DISTINCTION! Genuine English cut glass 50 per cent off decanters, wine glasses, goblets, etc., at 100 per cent trade prices. A valued gift for a valued person to be appreciated for many years to come. See our range together with our vast selection of reproduction furniture and Chesterfields (see Saturday Times Superstore Ad.). Open Monday-Thursday, 9.30-6. Friday late opening. Sunday 9-2 p.m. Centre Reproductions Ltd., 112-122 Tabernacle St., EC2.

PATCHWORK BEDSPREAD. Hexagonal 102 x 94ins. Newly made. £150. Rodway 379 3259.

RESIDENT Peter London Sound wishes everyone a swinging Xmas from the famous Montague Arms, Queens Rd., New Cross.

KEN LANE JEWELLERY makes the perfect Christmas present. 50 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3 and 50 Burlington Arcade, W.1.

WINES. Private cellar for sale containing many rare vintages, now no longer available. Selection of Burgundies, Bordeaux red & white; together with German Rhine wines and vintage port. Ideal for starting a new cellar or replenishing existing one. About 800 bottles, 250 ½ bottles. £2,600 o.n.o. List available from Wine Advertiser, 6 Bellview Terrace, Portsmouth, Hampshire. Tel.: Portsmouth (0705) 23741 or 01-730 1209 and evenings.

A PRESENT for a relaxing Xmas.—Canvas easy chairs in 4 colours. —Direct from Inova, 670 Fulham Rd., S.W.6. 01-736 1125.

For The Children

"THE FUN WITH MUSIC ORCHESTRA COLOURING BOOK"

Praised by leading musicians for children of all ages.
"thoroughly recommended as a valuable and entertaining introduction to a possible lifetime of musical enrichment" The Stage.
40 pages of accurate fun-filled drawings.
Now only 45p (+ 20p p. & p.) from Fun with Music
2 Queensmead, St. John's Wood Park, NW8 6RE

DADDY TAKE ME to Kids Togs. They have super clothes! Kids Togs, 400 Kings Rd., Chelsea. Tel.: 01-352 0347.

FAIRY TALE open-out books. Shakespeare card games. Victorian cut-out dolls and clothes. All Antique replicas. Unique. Prop Shop, 51 Old Church Street, Chelsea.

ROWS AND ROWS at Rowes of Bond Street of presents that Boys and Girls will like to wear this year.—120 New Bond St., London, W.1.

IDEAS FOR CHRISTMAS: 10 "scallywagon" articulated go-kart, £10.38 from Domidiom, 350B, Kings Rd., Chelsea and 9 Gun St., Reading.

For The Home

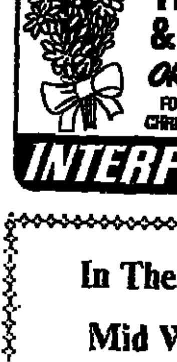
NICE IRMA'S.—For exotic cushions, bedspreads, wall hangings, embroideries, from India, Afghanistan, N. Africa. Small gifts from 10p.—46, Goodge Street, London, W.1. 580 6931.

SEND A FRIEND A TREE for Christmas. Healthy young trees delivered world-wide in time for spring planting. Details, Interarbor Ltd., Castle Hedingham, Essex CO9 3BR. (0787) 60909.

CHINESE SILKS. Wall Hangings, bedcovers, table cloths. Every one unique. 455 9955.

For Everyone

LOUIS XVI
Vitrine with Ormolu embellishments
Finished in Rosewood Veneer with Cutlery Top
GALERIES FRANCAISES
109 South End Croydon
01-688 0147



The Times Christmas Gift Guide COMPETITION

What comes round once a year, is full of tempting gift suggestions, and makes Christmas shopping a joy?

You don't have to be good at riddles to answer that one—but how good are you at creating riddles?

Test your skill, and win any one of these three super prizes for yourself for Christmas!

A WINE PACK ☐
1 bottle Pol Roger white foil Champagne.
1 bottle Volnay red Burgundy.
1 bottle El Cid Sherry.
1 bottle Croft fine old port.

Please tick here

B CIGAR PACK ☐
30 Corvanna Cigars in presentation box.

C SMOKED SALMON PACK ☐
Whole side of sliced Scotch smoked Salmon minimum weight 2lbs in sealed pack.

*Prizes supplied by
Unirose Ltd.,
186 Campden Hill Road,
London W8 7TH

HERE'S HOW:

FIRST study the Guide carefully, THEN answer the following three simple questions (the answers are all in the advertisements in today's Guide).

1. What are the words to be heard murmured behind a happy woman?
2. What will you find in Eric and Joy's Kitchen?
3. Where will you find Dickinson & Morris Ltd?

Next use your creative skill and compose a riddle (and give the answer) based on any one of the gifts on offer in today's Guide.

My riddle is: ....

....

....

....

....

Name ....

Address ....

....

[illegible] entries must [illegible] the Guide is published. Closing date for today's competition is [illegible]. Post the entry to THE TIMES CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE COMPETITION No. 1[illegible], The Times Classified Department, New Printing House Sq., Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

The names and addresses of the winners will be published in The Times. The decision of the judges is final. All entries will be judged on their merits.

The winners of the Christmas Gift Guide Competition Number 12 are:

Mr. G. Reynolds,	Mr. R. Fernando.	Mr. P. Davies.
Lymington,	London,	Salford,
Hants.	S.W.5.	Lancs.

For The Home

STERLING silver. When only the best will do, commission your tableware direct from our top London workshops. Catalogue 50p. The Silver Club (T), 8 Hatton Gdn., E.C.1. Showrooms: 57 Farringdon Rd., E.C.1.

LA CAFETIERE infusion coffee maker makes fresh natural coffee and the ideal gift (see Tuesday's Times). Chrome or gold finish. For nearest stockists phone 01-637 0921.

EXQUISITE VICTORIAN beadwork tea cosy and tray, £160; view Newbury.—0635 41176.

SKI JAN.—Best value prices. See Supertravel—back page.

LUXURY FITTED CARPETS for Christmas. Large selection of plain Wiltons, tufteds and cords. Haldon Carpets. 888 3514.

TIDY TOODY toothbrush holder/paste dispenser: pink, blue, £1, white £1.20. T. T., Paddock Wood, nr. Tonbridge, Kent.

HOME LIGHTING. For the finest range in the South, call The Lighting Centre, 69 London Road, Brighton 689185 and 146/7 Queens Road, Hastings 433780.

LARGE SILVER TRAY—London 1809, 124 oz. plain georgian design. Best offer over £500. Tel.: 01-229 0346 (eves).

For Him

CAUTION

Vetyver is a dry fragrance for men. The essence of Vettivert taken from dry grass is known to have rather an excitable effect on women. Vetyver comes as Eau de Toilette, cologne, pre-shave, after-shave, hairspray, soap and deodorant. Try them all. We promise you won't regret it. Available from stores and chemists.

SHIPS IN BOTTLES. *Hand crafted* 4-masted barques, £10 each.—Hampshire, 41 Vincent St., Yeovil, Somerset.

KAPP & PETERSON, makers of the world's finest pipes, are at the beautiful pipe centre at 3 Burlington Gdns., London W1X 1LE. 01-439 2363—opposite the entrance to Burlington Arcade. Over 3,000 pipes in stock from £2-£200.

BLADES—Ready made suits, shirts, ties and sweaters for the man in your life. 8 Burlington Gardens, W.1. 01-734 8911.

GIVE HIM A NEW Reputation for Christmas. Buy something from Hawkes, 1 Savile Row. You may not run to a suit but our shirts, shoes and ties have the Savile Row touch, too. Come and see.

Give the wonderful world of railways!

The ideal present. Year's subscription (12 issues) £3.60 from IPC Business Press Ltd., Oakfield House, Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

For Him

STANLEY HALL, 69 George St., W.1. Original gifts for men.

PURNELLS Encyclopedia of Sport. The ideal reference book for every sports enthusiast. Over 100 sports and 600 illustrations, £3.25.

Dining Out

AN EXOTIC CHRISTMAS at London's most authentic Indian restaurant, with live sitar music nightly. Book now for Christmas and New Year parties. "Tagore", 8 Brunswick Centre, Russell Sq., W.C.1. 837 9597.

CURRIED XMAS at one of London's finest Tandoori Restaurants. All booking for office parties, dinners, etc., taken now. Book now to avoid disappointment. Tandoor Mahal, 61 Warren St., W.1. or 381 Euston Road, N.W.1. Phone 387 2995.

CHRISTMAS FARE, have it in exotic way at London's most authentic Indian restaurant, live sitar music nightly. Parties catered for. "Tagore", 8 Brunswick Centre, Russell Sq. Phone 837 9597.

GOULASH STUBE, Austro-Hungarian restaurant, 265 Finchley Rd., 794 6787. Live Gypsy music. New Year's Eve party and dance.

HAVE YOUR MEAL, including fresh vegetables, cooked individually at Eric and Joy's Kitchen, 785 London Road, Thornton Heath: 01-684 5373.

THE ARMENIAN RESTAURANT for authentic Middle Eastern and Caucasian food.—404 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester 20. 061 434 5480.

A GOURMET'S PARADISE this Christmas at the Chequers Inn, Fingest, Bucks. 049 163 336.

Christmas Fare

"SCHLOSS RHEINGARTEN".—Super value Sparkling German medium dry, at only £1.30 . . . everywhere.

XMAS CHEER—champagne and claret cellar to clear at less than wholesale prices. Phone Mr Johnson, 01-640 3041.

YE OLDE ORIGINAL Melton Hunt Cake, the superb rich fruit cake famous for over 130 years. Packed in full colour carton and weighing 3lb. 10oz. obtainable at £3.60 post paid from Dickinson & Morris Ltd., Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. LE13 1NW.

PATES.—Large selection available Game, Pheasant with brandy, Provençale. Also a wide selection of cheeses. Free local delivery. Florian, 5 Lee Rd., Blackheath Village, London, S.E.3. 01-852 0994.

MINCE PIES. Plum Puds. Cooked Hams. Stuffed Turkeys. Pates. Smoked Salmon, Hampers.—Eastwood & Lloyd. 01-730 2455.

Books

THE BOOK you'd like to be given yourself "THE BEST OF MORECAMBE & WISE" £2.50. The Woburn Press.

CHURCHILL BOOKS presentation copies to family and friends, rare firsts, private collection, also Pyne's Royal Residences. 01-486 4646.

HOOK A BOOK for him and her at Hooks Bookshops, Westmoreland Place, Bromley; 57 High St., Maidstone; The Green, Westerham. Book of the day at Hooks: "Puffin Annual".

Books

GRAMOPHONE.—Europe's leading record magazine. A year's subscription, costing just £3 (£3.40 overseas) will carry your Good Wishes throughout 1975. Send a cheque, your name and address and that of your friend or relative to: Gramophone, 179 Kenton Rd., Harrow, Mx. HA3 0HA, and we will notify the recipient on your behalf.

A SUBSCRIPTION to Monthly Book Choice is the ideal solution to the problem of a Christmas Present. For full details write to Mrs Joan Jones, Bumpus, Haldane & Maxwell Ltd., Olney, Bucks. MK46 4RN.

ALLSORTS 6. — Ann Thwaite. Stories, poems, puzzles, word-games and riddles: £1.95.—Methuen Children's Books.

ROYAL TRAINS—a superb book from Railway Magazine. It's the perfect Christmas present for only 50p. Filled with pictures and fascinating facts. Order it from your newsagent now!

GARDENERS must read Brian Walkden's In Your Own Greenhouse. 30p.—Wale Garden Buildings Ltd., Gamlingay, Sandy, Beds.

For Her

ELEGANT evening Caftans for any occasion. Avail. from a Chelsea studio. From £12. 01-352 1185.

BUY HER a Bathroom Suite. We have bathroom suites in all colours (including avocado) for the woman who has everything. Phone John Birch and tell him what she wants on 01-226 7220 or call him at Aston Matthews Ltd., 143-147 Essex Rd., London, N.1.

Hostess Apron, full length, charcoal or blue gingham. Waist length £2.75, with bib £3.50. Upstairs Downstairs, 29 Tulketh Street, Southport PR8 1AG.

FUR HATS, e.g., Squirrel from £8. Mink from £15. Also many fur garments. Mink handbags £25. Rema Furs, 18 Hanover St., London, W.1. 01-629 9563.

THE PARROT CLUB.—A gift of membership will transform her shopping days. A pied-a-terre in Knightsbridge where she can meet friends in gracious surroundings, leave messages, deposit parcels, lunch at leisure, freshen up and step out revived. Subscription from £5.50 p.a. Particulars from the Secretary, 01-730 3411. The Basil Street Hotel, Knightsbridge, S.W.3.

TO TEAM WELL WITH HER existing Jewellery—Rings, Chokers, etc. From Don Cooper, 17 Walton St., S.W.3. 01-584 3656.

CULTURED PEARLS direct from importer, approx. 50 per cent cheaper. Free brochure from Tokyo Pearls, 11 Greville St., E.C.1. 405 2806.

EMELINE JEWELLERY, 43 Beauchamp Place, London, SW3 1NX. tel: 01-589 0552. Fashion jewellery, ivory, ebony, tortoiseshell, coral, mother of pearl, elephant hair, jade.

SIMONE MIRMAN for your Christmas Shopping. For hats, bonnets and berets, cocktail nonsense, scarves, knitted hat and scarf to match. All at SIMONE MIRMAN, 9 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1 01-235 2656.

THERE'S NO LOVELIER GIFT than a voucher for a course at Lucie Clayton's—Secretarial, Dressmaking or Grooming. 66 New Bond St., W.1. Tel. 01-629 0667.

SPICES & HERBS from the Age of Chaucer. An elegant package consisting of 6 vials of spices: Cubebs, Calyngal, Saunderys, Pouders Douce and Forte, Juniper Berries plus 6 pre-planted pots of unusual herbs, also a booklet of 60 authentic recipes adapted for the modern cook. Send £3.99 + 25p p. & p. to the Compleat Cook, 27, Porchester Rd., W.2.

In The Bleak Mid Winter frosty wind made moan

Make sure you don't suffer from a bleak winter because you missed your chance of advertising in

The Times Christmas Gift Guide

We're still taking bookings for this highly successful guide on

01-278 9231
or 01-837 3311

Phone now, we'll be glad to help you.

CHELSEA RARE BOOKS at 313 King's Road SW3 now have a new print gallery downstairs in addition to their usual range of books of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Mon.-Sat. 9 to 6, Sun. 11 to 4.

For Her

GIFTS TO TREASURE . . .

Rings, Lockets, Bangles, Bracelets, Earrings, Chokers, Elegant Fashion Watches. All manner of Chains. All perfect gifts in gold or silver from £[illegible] - £25,000. Also a choice selection of Victorian and Antique Jewellery.

ATKINSON
4a Sloane Street, SW1
Facing Harvey Nichols.
Open 6 days a week

SHORTBREAD MOULD. Buy your Scottish hand-carved thistle designed (6ins. dia.) shortbread mould for Christmas and New Year gifts. Recipe and instructions supplied. Price including p. & p. VAT at £2.50. J. & I. Crichton, Woodcarver, Braemar, Scotland.

MAKE BOOTY JEWELLERY your Christmas decoration. Visit Booty at 6a New Bond Street, London, W.1 and 14 Hi. Holborn, E.C.1 Telephone 01-[illegible] 6776.

Every woman loves to wear something French. Give her 'ma griffe' by Carven. From £2.60 to £24.94 (r.r.p.).

ma griffe

For Her

BEWITCHED

That's the French word for Sortilege. A sophisticated French fragrance that has powers to leave men spellbound. This warm floral bouquet is available as extrait, perfume, Parfume de Toilette, cologne, talc, soap and fluide hydrante.

SECRET

Eau Noble is a beautiful fragrance for women who love to be different. Its secret, rare ingredients give it rather a discreet charm. Wear it every day and see what it does for you. Available as Eau de Toilette only. Both of these fragrances by Le Galion are available at most good size chemists and leading department stores.

RUSSELL-FLINT signed Print. Moira Shearer. Offers over £150. Leicester (0533) 855428 (eves.).

MINK BARGAINS. Superior arc. mink stole, value £175, accept £85; and Tourmaline mink jacket, value £550, accept £175. Tel.: (after 5), Northwood 27846.

Christmas Holidays

CASABLANCA FOR CHRISTMAS from £84. Also choice of holidays in Algeria from £69, Tunisia from £69, and Egypt from £135. London Express Services Ltd., 185 Kensington High St., W.8. Tel. 937 5070/4670. ATOL 341B.

Christmas

NEW WAYS

wish all their C greetings and New Year.
We look forw Times readers world in 1975.

21 Swallow St W.1. 437
369 Edgware
402 52
(Airline

NEVIS. WEST IN for 2 wks. in th at beautiful £256 inc. Sc Brochure from Ramin Kush. ABC.

TRAVELAIR.—Inter -cost travel. 40 St., London W1 6016 7 and 43 Atol 109D.

TOP FLIGHT TRAV clients regards New Year. Still flights.—Phone

NAIROBI.—Xmas able Lennair for Albion Bldgs., 7966 (Airline

CHRISTMAS SHOP Shopping. Come special Xmas hol from £62. Orphe Queens House Le 734 2281 ATOL 611B.

XMAS ABROAD tions. Some seat Tenerife from over Xmas Leisure Holidays 25211 ABTA

MALTATOURS wish to all clients future. Have you Brochure?—Malta 8585.

CHRISTMAS. SPRIN lowest prices for Australia, Europ Centre. 01-580

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CONSORT
Pioneers of Cheap Travel
between
LONDON and SPAIN
Overland motorway express to
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£15.55 o/w
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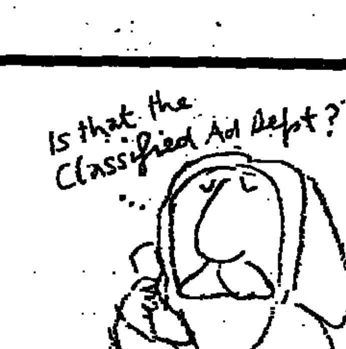
Courier escorted modern European coaches wit seats. Departures every week all year round. bookings, brochures, write, phone or call in an

CONSORT TRAVEL LTD
5 Warwick St., London, W.1
Tel.: 01-734 7492

Arpège de Lanvin,

two words to be heard murmured behind a happy woman.

Eau Arpège in bottle and in atomizer
Perfume Arpège in bottle and handbag atomizer
A Veil of Arpège
Soap Arpège



Is that the Classified Ad Dept?
Calman

Think of your customers this Christmas. Drop them an ad.

With today's public being increasingly cautious as to how and where they spend their money, it's more important than ever to create a feeling of goodwill between you and your customers. An excellent start for 1975 is for you to publish your New Year's Greetings in The Times Classified section.

Why in The Times Classified?

Firstly, The Times carries more classified advertisements than any other quality newspaper; secondly, The Times has a higher proportion of A B readers than any other national quality newspaper. Readers who are better placed to go on holidays, buy houses, cars and general items of interest to them—be they expensive or unusual. They are the readers many of whom, when you advertised in 1974, became your customers and they will appreciate and remember your New Year's greetings message.

Reach the people with the purchasing power to buy your goods and services by placing your New Year's Greetings in The Times Classified columns.

Advertise in The Times. Where it pays you to advertise.

Advertisement rates: £1.25 per line: or £7.90 for display per scc: (min size 3cc).

For further information and advertising details, ring 01-837 3311, Manchester 061-834 1234, Glasgow 041-248 5969.

ring

and DAF

h in size

ontinen:al car merger, t and Citroën, was con- e glare of publicity last due to take place in has attracted far less ay prove more signifi- s involved.

Sweden, and Daf, from o of Europe's smallest roducers and it was h should seek strength t stage came two years bought a third of Daf e truck division is not this stake is to be in- ee quarters from the nuary.

y will then be decided y board on which Volvo members and Daf one, y 2 (the previous day c holiday), Mr Bertil s been running Volvo's re divisions, arrives in ecome executive vice- f cars.

Daf will continue to Dutch management, the r will move from Eind- enburg, with Daf becom- the small-car division of ompany. That may have bearing on future Daf indeed the name Daf appear.

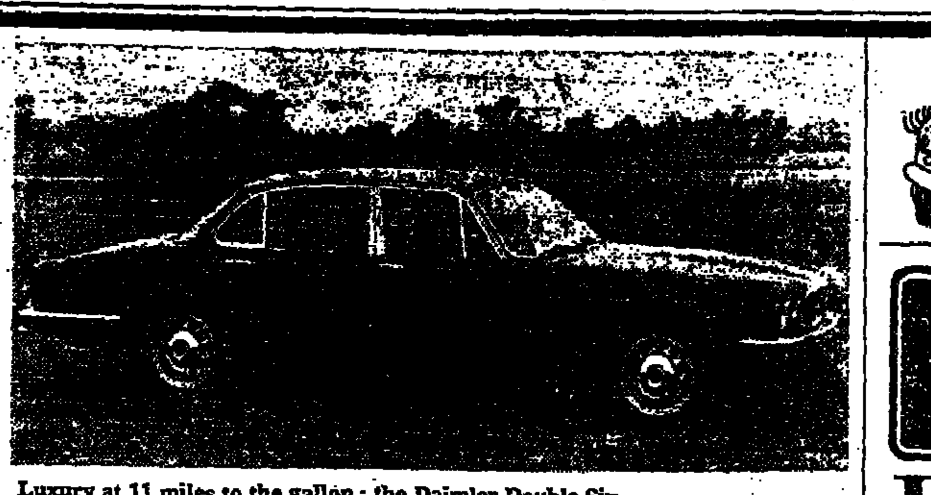
of Daf—the first car in 1959, the same year as been the development omatic small-car range company's unique belt- atic transmission. The eloped from the original linder air-cooled car to series, which uses 1100 ult engines.

step would be a still d a "Daf 77", using a hell than the 66 and e Renault 16 engine, has consideration for some he first decisions for the af management will be roceed with such a car in.

a bigger model is strong. the gap between the Daf two-litre and give the pany much wider market econdly, it need not be- pensive to make than the and could command a t; currency movements up Daf prices abroad so rofit margins must have rdly, despite the well- vantages of small cars— , manoeuvrability and so ly motorist tends to want Britain's best-selling model a, not the Mini.

a, the present Daf range ionalized with the dropping ler bodied 33, leaving two ring the same bodyshell. just undergone changes: on one belt instead of two same De Dion rear suspen- 66, and has been renamed revised version should be ritain next April or May.

e of Volvo/Daf will be of interest to the British ntil this year, Britain was overseas market for Dafs, while Volvo sells more cars here than in any country after the United States and Sweden.



Luxury at 11 miles to the gallon : the Daimler Double-Six.

The 55 mph Americans

A 55 mph maximum speed limit has been in force in the United States for nearly a year. It applies to all vehicles, regardless of size, and to every kind of road, inter-state expressways included, on which it is often accompanied by a 40 mph minimum speed limit (Stuart Marshal writes).

British motorists may be surprised to learn that it is universally popular. During a recent visit to Florida, I could find only one driver who was openly critical. He regularly drove long distances and complained that the 55 mph limit made his kind of journey tedious in the extreme. No doubt he is right; but most journeys of more than 200-300 miles are now made by air.

Nearly everyone abides by the law; perhaps one d river in 50 on the expressway risks a $25 ticket (about £11) by allowing his speed to creep up to 65 mph. If you are caught doing more than 70 mph, you have to appear in court and will be fined anything from $50 upwards.

There seems little doubt that the 55 mph restriction will be renewed when the legislation expires next June. A recent Gallup Poll showed that 72 per cent of all motorists were in favour of making it permanent. The idea of the limit is to save fuel, but it is also claimed to have cut road deaths by 7,000 in the first six months, and injuries by 200,000.

One of the surprises about Florida was the relaxed and courteous way in which people drove. Motoring is a routine and totally uncompetitive activity. Drivers simply do not flash lights or sound horns in protest at real or imagined misdemeanours. As soon as dusk approaches, everyone switches on dipped headlights; motor cycles must have them on all the time—a sensible safety idea in a land of huge cars and bright sunshine.

American motorists are obsessed with the need to save petrol. The enormous 7,535cc Ford Thunderbird I drove during my two-week stay had a "fuel economy" sign on the fascia that lit up if I did more than tickle the accelerator. Petrol is still incredibly cheap; 10 gallons costs about £2.25. The US gallon is slightly less than our own, but I reckon that the petrol cost a mile of my 12 mpg Thunderbird was about the same as a Mini in Britain.

Because of over-stocking, dealers are slashing prices to sell cars. A 1974 model Chevrolet Nova, new and unregistered, was offered at $3,927 (just under £1,600) complete with air-conditioning, automatic transmission, V8 engine and power brakes and steering.

My Thunderbird, larger than a Rolls-Royce Corniche, just as comprehensively equipped and equally difficult for rear passengers to enter and leave, would cost about £3,800. The engine would not start until driver and front passenger fastened their seat belts; if you tried to carry an unbelted person in the middle, a buzzer squealed incessantly; and the only way to release the parking brake was to put the transmission into drive or reverse. A magnificent car in many ways, but doomed to disappear, I suspect, as the American makers "think small".

Road test: Daimler Double-Six

Badge engineering—the practice of selling almost identical cars under different names—may have become a dirty word but it still works well at the luxury end of the market with one in four Jaguar buyers opting for the Daimler name on the radiator grille and being prepared to pay an extra £120 for that and other minor styling and trim differences.

The Double-Six is the Daimler counter-part of the XJ12, which means superlative performance—0 to 60 mph in just 7½ seconds and a top speed of 146 mph—with ultra smooth, quiet running. For me, luxury motoring must begin with an almost silent ride. That, and the automatic transmission fitted as standard equipment, makes the Double-Six not only an ideal cruising car but a most relaxing vehicle for town work as well. If there is some wind whistle at speed and if the steel radials bump/thump a little on rough surfaces, it is a tribute to the silence of the engine that you even notice such things.

Fuel consumption, unhappily, is another matter. My average in mixed driving was only 11.6 mpg and although that would be improved a little on a long motorway run it must be a sensitive subject in an energy crisis. Double-Six owners may well be able to afford even 75p for a gallon but from society's point of view that may not be the point. I gather that Jaguar engineers are looking hard for improvements.

Meanwhile, there is much to be said for the less thirsty six-cylinder engine. It is nearly as smooth and quiet, and if performance is no longer in racing car class, most drivers should find it brisk enough. In fact, six-cylinder cars accounted for most of Jaguar's 10 per cent increase in production over the past year, and sixes now make up two out of three Jaguar and Daimler saloon sales.

But back to the Double-Six. It almost goes without saying that roadholding, handling and brakes are first class, and if the steering can be criticized for lack of feel, that must remain a matter of taste. Most of the minor controls are now on steering column stalks, though the light switch tends to be obscured by the steering wheel and the choke is not only out of sight under the fascia but almost out of reach. The optional air-conditioning system works very well, as it should for £400.

The long-wheelbase bodyshell, now standard, removes any complaint about rear leg room but at 16ft 2½in long the car can be cumbersome to park. And, surprisingly, it will only seat four in comfort, as a third back passenger finds himself astride the transmission tunnel. All that having been said, the Double-Six remains outstanding value at £5,612.

Peter Waymark

dcasting

emember The General's Day? William Trevor, admirable television st, turns from age to youth for Eleanor, his study of a teenage schoolgirl ress in Play for Today (BBC1 9.25). Man Alive presents from South Africa traits of apartheid, one smuggled and one official (BBC2 10.15). In complete you could sample the amazing grace, the Rev John Newton notwithstanding, am Cowper's life at Olney with Mrs Unwin and his tame hare (BBC2 8.45). ere is a new revue with newcomers in the cast to be sampled (BBC2 9.0).—L.B

Swyn y Ser. 12.55, Pebble Mill. 1.45, .00-2.50, Billingham l Folklore Festival. Wabbit. 3.05, The aga.* 4.00, Play 25, Deputy Dawg. anory. 4.45, Blue 0, John Craven's . 5.20, Jeannie. 5.40, ndabout. s. 6.00, Nationwide.* iorrow's World : ol Economy. of the Pops. Much Monkey Business, with Norman Rossington, Pat Heywood. stermind. vs. v: Eleanor, by William Trevor, with Colin uglas, Doreen Mantle, line Quirke. lweek. ws. Unsettled Peace. Weather. nd white.

riations (BBC 1) LES.—12.25-12.55 pm. s close down. 5.20-5.40. lwyn. 6.00-6.55, Wales ionwide. 6.55-7.20, Hed- -8.30, Nos lau. 11.15- ws. SCOTLAND.—12.25- Transmitters close down. Reporting Scotland. . 11.15-11.17, Scottish imary. NORTHERN IRE- 2.25-12.55 pm, Transmit- down. 6.00-6.55, Scene . Nationwide. 12.10 am, Ireland News Headlines. . Report.

hames. 1.25 pm, Fable. mes. 2.30, Women Only. hames. 3.55, Banding 4.25, Thames. 5.20. .25, Crossroads. 5.50. 01, Report West. 6.15. ites. 6.30, The Protectors. a: Rory Calhoun and Piper Dawn at Socorro. 8.30. . 10.30, Two into One. rive-in. 11.30, Griff. 12.30 her. MRU/WALES: As HTV .25 pm, Miri Mawr. 4.35. y. 4.50-5.20, Around the 80 Days. 6.01-6.15, Y .30-7.00, Sports Arena. .00, A Summer's Day. HTV s HTV except: 6.15-6.30 t West.

ward

hames. 1.20 pm, Westward leadlines. 1.30, Thames. TV. 5.20, Woody Wood- .50, News. 6.00, Westward 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Film: hrough, with David Brian. ovejoy.* 8.30, Thames. Westward Report. 11.30, d News. 11.33, Edgar Wal- e to One.* 12.30 am. Faith

r

Thames. 1.23 pm. Ulster Headlines. 1.30, Thames. ason King. 3.55, Thames. Time Tunnel. 5.20, ATV. JTV Reports. 6.35, ATV. Film: Abbott and Costello le Killer.* 8.30, Thames. Preludes. 11.00, What's It of ? 11.20-11.50, The Pro-

BBC2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School. 6.40 pm, Measurement in Education. 7.05, Open University:* EEC—The Impact of the Court.

7.30 Newsday.
7.55 The Early Life of Stephen Hind: part 2.
8.45 William Cowper Lived Here: P. J. Kavanagh at Olney.
9.00 Sing the Lady Out of Bed: revue, with Peter Lambert, Willie Ross.
9.30 Nana Mouskouri, The Athenians.
10.15 Man Alive. South Africa: Two Points of View.
11.40 News.
12.10-12.15 am, Robert Hardy reads Inviting a Friend to Supper, by Ben Jonson.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Chuckleheads.* 1.30, Thames. 3.00, Jokers Wild. 3.25, About Britain. 3.55, Crossroads. 4.15, Cartoon. 4.20, Tarzan. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, The Protectors. 7.05, McCloud. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Granada Profile, Doug Hoyle, MP. 11.00, Thames. 11.20-12.45 am, Film: The Break, with Tony Britton, William Lucas.*

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased). 3.55, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Orson Welles Great Mysteries. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, The Dales of Yorkshire. 11.00-11.45, Professional Wrestling.

Border

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, Jason King. 3.55, Thames. 4.25, Rainbow Country. 4.50, Junior Library. 5.05, Cartoons. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, The Border News. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Mr and Mrs. 8.30, Thames. 11.00, Professional Wrestling. 11.45, Border News.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, Jason King. 3.55, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.08, Snap Question. 6.35, ATV. 7.10, Film: He Ran All the Way, with John Garfield, Shelley Winters.* 8.30, Thames. 11.00, Master Chefs. 11.15, A Kind of Living. 11.45, Prayers.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, Women Only. 3.00, Thames. 4.25, Tarzan. 5.20, The Geordie Scene. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Orson Welles Great Mysteries. 8.30, Thames. 11.00, The Odd Couple. 11.30, News. 11.35, The Waiting Season.

Thames

10.35-11.00 am, Elizabeth: The Queen Who Shaped an Age. 12.00, Pipkins. 12.15 pm, Captain Cook's Travels. 12.30, Paint Along with Nancy. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, General Hospital. 2.30, Good Afternoon. 3.00, The Saint. 3.55, About Britain. 4.25, The Time Tunnel. 5.20, The Flintstones.

5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 Bridget Loves Bernie.
7.30 The Six Million Dollar Man.
8.30 This Week: Dealing with the Terrorists—Roy Jenkins.
9.00 Father Brown.
10.00 News.
10.30 Drive-in.
11.00 What the Papers Say.
11.15 People and Politics: Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel.

12.15 am, Learning to Live . . .

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, Housecall. 3.00, Thames. 4.25, The Yellow House. 4.50, The Rovers. 5.20, Fable. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Castaway. 7.00, Film: Congratulations It's a Boy, with Bill Bixby. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Late Call. 10.35, New Faces. 11.35-12.30 am, Man in a Suitcase.

Radio

1

5.00 am, News. Jeff Cooper.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.00 pm, David Hamilton. 5.00, Dave Lee Travis. 7.02, A Question of Pun. 7.30, Folk 74.† 8.02, Folkweave.† 9.02, Those Were the Days.† 10.00, John Peel.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Night Ride.† 2.00, News.

† Stereo.

2

5.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing Bulletin.) 9.02, Pete Murray.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 1.45 pm, Ricochet.† 2.02, Jean Challis.† 4.15, Waggoners' Walk. 4.30, Joe Henderson.† 6.02, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, John Dunn. 12.00-2.02 am, Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Haydn, Mozart, Boccherini.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Smetana, Dvorak.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Schubert.† 9.45, Composer and Pianist, Niels Viggo Bentzon.† 10.20, Malcolm Arnold, Roger Quilter, Ibert, arr Copland, Rossini, Brahms, Milhaud.† 11.35, Salzburg Festival 1974: part 1. Schubert, Mozart.† 12.15 pm, Serendipity: Village Bands. 12.25, Serendipity: Village Bands. Concert: part 2, Haydn.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Manchester Midday Concert: Debussy, Schumann. 2.00, Mefistofele: Opera by Boito. Act 1.† 2.50, Reading. 2.55, Mefistofele: Acts 2, 3, 4 and Epilogue.† 4.20, Strauss, Berg and Schoenberg.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound, continued. 6.30, Music and the Spirit. 7.10, The Lawbreakers. 7.30, The Traveller: poetry and music.† 8.00, Festival Hall Concert: part 1, Prokofiev, Bartok.† 9.00, The Psychology of the Prophets, considered by Gerhard Adler. 9.20, Concert: part 2, Dvorak.† 10.15, Dinosaurs, by John Antrobus.† 10.45, Fauré.† 11.55-12.00, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Travel News. 6.55, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.25, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.50, Travel News. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.25, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, If You Think You've Got Problems! 11.50, Hall of Fame: Billy Cotton. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Word! 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: A Chance to Breathe. 3.50, Jack de Manio. 4.35, Story Time: Fatu-Hiva—Back to Nature. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Dr Finlay's Casebook. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Any Answers? 8.00, Country Kate: dramatized feature. 8.45, Analysis: Need the World Starve? 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: Chari. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore forecast.

BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music, 94.9 VHF, 206 M.

London Broadcasting, 24-hour news and information station, 97.3 VHF, 417 M.

Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news and features station, 95.8 VHF, 539 M.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, Marcus Welby, MD. 3.55, Thames. 4.25, Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 5.20, 45°. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Cartoon. 7.05, Hawkins. 8.30, Thames. 10.35, Boney. 11.30, Gardening. 12.00-12.15 am, What the Papers Say.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Women Only. 3.00, Jason King. 3.55, Thames. 5.20, Sinbad Junior. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.30, The Partridge Family. 7.00, No, Honestly. 7.30, Thames. 10.30, Hec Ramsey. 12.15 am, Southern News. 12.25, Weather. Guideline.

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Women Only. 3.00, Bygones. 3.30, Love American Style. 3.55, Thames. 4.25, Romper Room. 4.50, Woobinda. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.20, Arena. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Miss Anglia. 7.30, Thames. 11.00, Boney. 11.55, The Living Word.

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STUART TOWER, W.9. Newly furnished flats, 1 dble. bedroom, 1 recept., k. & b., mod. block, lift, porterage, available now. Min. lease 3 months, £43 p.w. Chestertons (01) 289 1001.

KENSINGTON, W.8. Furnished flat. 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Lifts, porterage, c.h., c.h.w., garden, parking, store-room available. Free to July, 1975. £55 p.w. 01-235 3751. Mon.-Thurs., 10.30-5 p.m., 01-602 4220 after 6.30 and at weekends.

EXTENSIVE RANGE flats/houses wanted and to let. Long/short term.—L.A.L., 937 7884.

REGENTS PARK, s.c. luxuriously furnished flat, c.h., large lounge/dining room, 1 double, 1 single bedroom, k. and b., up to 27th January. £40 p.w. Phone 722 5779.

GREENWICH—half of elegant antique furnished Regency house nr. park. 2 double bedrooms, drawing room, dining room, K. & B., C.H. Owner abroad. £30 p.w. Available beginning February. 858 7891.

HOLLAND PARK, W.11. Super little furnished flat. Bedroom, living room, k. & b. Overlooking garden square. Available for 3-6 months. £28 p.w. Housedale. 948 2325 or 485 7965.

W14. Quiet flat for 1, comfortably furnished, near buses and tubes. 603 9131 after 5.

W11. Luxury 2 room flat, c.h., £35 p.w. 727 6089.

LONG/SHORT LETS in 1st class luxury furnished suites, Kensington. Colour TV, etc. £70-£160 p.w. incl. K.P., 370 4044.

TOWN HOUSE, Windsor, frequent trains to Paddington & Waterloo, close M4 & M3. 3/4 beds, lounge, kitchen/diner. £35 p.w. Tel. Burnham (06286) 3782.

W11. Extremely well-furn. house avail. now for 1 year. 4 beds, dble. recept., k. & 2b., oil-fired C.H., garage & patio. £80 p.w. p.no. Hampton & Sons. 01-493 8222.

SLOANE SQUARE, Luxury flat for 2. £30 p.w. 604 2030.

LARGE FURNISHED room in Maisonette, S.W.6. £13 p.w. 01-731 3677.

UNFURN. N.W.8.—5 r., k., b. £4 p.w. £3,950 f. & f. — 385 4396.—F.I.L.

MANCHESTER STREET, W.1. — Very attractive 2 bedroomed, 1 recept., k. & b. flat. £65 p.w.—Garel 235 0848.

BELGRAVIA PENTHOUSE. — 4 beds., 3 baths., 40ft. recept., dining room, studio, large roof terrace. £190 p.w.—Garel 235 0906.

IDEAL FOR OVERSEAS VISITORS. —Flats and rooms; short term; some serviced; in Chelsea, Kensington, etc.—London Flats. 373 5002.

KENSINGTON, W.10.—Superb flat: 3 bedrooms, beautifully furnished, antiques, etc. Full c.h. Short or long let (min. 3 weeks). Sorry no children. £65 p.w.—960 1206 (evenings).

REDCLIFFE SQUARE, S.W.10. Tastefully furnished 2 bed. garden flat. A fantastic offer for a mature couple. £27 p.w. Hunter & Co., 629 1067.

RENTALS

ST JOHNS WOOD available New Year. Large sunny studio flat, beautifully furnished. £33 p.w. 286 6640/5286.

REGENTS PARK. Lux. garden flat in period house facing park. Dbl. bed., 24ft. split-level lounge, kitchen/dinette, mod. bathroom. Beautiful antique furniture, oil paintings. Regular gardener. £45 p.w. Short let considered. Tel. 262 6980.

ENNISMORE GARDENS, Knightsbridge, 2 good flats available in small block. Elegant street. With 3 beds., 2 bath., double reception. Available immediately. Landway Securities, 235 0026.

QUEENSGATE, S.W.7. A roomy flat to suit 4 or 5 sharers. Hall, huge drawing room, 2 double bedrooms, k. and b., £45 p.w. Ruck & Ruck. 584 3721.

UPPER BERKELEY ST. Very good 1st floor 1 bed., recept, k. and b., c.h., c.h.w., £50 p.w. Phillips Kay & Lewis, 629 8811.

MAYFAIR.—Maisonette, self contained on 2nd, 3rd floors, comprising living room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom/w.c.: furnished tenancy for 1 year, rent £48 p.w. incl. until March, 1975, thereafter £50 p.w. incl.—Box 2353 D, The Times.

KENSINGTON.—1 bed., recept., k. & b., beautifully furn. flat with c.h., gas and electricity incl., £45 p.w. 3-6 months.—Mullett Booker & Co., 403 6191.

MARBLE ARCH. Corner of Marble Arch, overlooking Hyde Park.—Beautiful modern apartment. 2/3 bed., 1/2 recept., k. and b. available immediately, long/short let. —Landway Securities, 235 0026.

NEW CAVENDISH ST., W.1.—3 beds., 2 recept., lift, porter; £65 p.w.—Tel. ODP 724 0798.

S.W.3, Hasker Street.—Luxuriously furnished house with antiques: 2 dbl., 1 single bedrooms, 3 recepts, 2 baths, fully equipped kitchen: c.h., patio: available 5 months. £100 p.w.—Boyd & Boyd (01) 581 6863.

PARSONS GREEN, S.W.6. 3 bedroom maisonette. Spac. & well furn. C.H. Recommended. £45. ATF, 229 9966.

HOLLAND PARK, W.11.—2 bed. flat with large recept. Excellent value for mature tenants. £34. ATF, 229 0033.

KENSINGTON, W.10.—2 bed. flat in 'coming up' area. Sanderson papers, etc. Smart new conv. Suit couple, 1 child. £40. ATF, 229 0033.

CHESTER ROW, S.W.1.—Bachelor apart. in heart of Belgravia, ideal for 1 person seeking long let in top district. Only £30. ATF, 229 0033.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE APARTMENTS for luxury flats and houses in central London. 24hr. answer service. 01-581 2337.

W.14.—Serviced flat for any let, 1 double bed., recept., kit. and bath, c.h. £35 p.w.—Jonathan David & Co., 434 1874.

N.W.6.—Spacious 1st floor flat, 2 double, 2 single, recept., kit. and bath. £65 p.w. Available short or long let.—Jonathan David & Co., 434 1874.

HOLIDAY HOUSES/FLATS. Large selection, all modern, some serviced. All areas London. From 1 week plus. View Mon.—Quintess, 584 4372.

WIMBLEDON. Luxury furnished garden flat. Twin-bedded. Doctors only. Vacant 10 January. £65 p.c.m incl. 385 7161.

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EXAMS IN '75 ? Talbot Rice for all levels/subjects. 584 1619.

A & O LEVEL EXAMS. Oxbridge Marsden Tutors.—01-385 6050.

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PIANO TUITION. Young concert pianist, B. Mus. (pupil of Serkin), enthusiastic teacher. All ages and levels. 791 2073.

PREGNANCY ADVISORY SERVICE. Tests £2. Call or send for details. K.A.S., 275a Kensington High St., W.8. Tel 01-602 6859.

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DATELINE COMPUTER DATING.— Meet your perfect partner by calling 01-937 0102 (24 hrs.) or write Dateline (T), 23 Abingdon Road, W.8. Also Club/Holidays—new Bistro.

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BRIDGE TUITION.—G. C. H. Fox, 42 South Audley St., W.1. 499 2844.

PRE-UNIVERSITY.—Make lectures easier—get top temp. jobs in vacs. Intensive 12-week secretarial courses start every week.— Phone Miss D. Timson at 493 3401, Speedwriting, Avon House, 360 Oxford Street, W.1.

RICHMOND ADULT COLLEGE. De Leone Drama Course auditions for Jan. Kings Lodge, Kew Green, Richmond.

LONDON SCHOOL OF BRIDGE. 38 King's Road, S.W.3. 589 7201.

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EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST AND FAR EAST Going Overseas on business? We are interested. Telephone 01-672 8103. ATP Ltd.

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FOR SALE AND WANTED

ANTIQUE PAINTINGS (any condition) and objets d'art, wanted. Please compare our offers before selling.—Alex Antiques, 5 Blenheim St., W.1. 629 0701.

DORNFORD YATES. — Books wanted, new or secondhand copies of most books. Please write stating title and price (and telephone number).—Box 2266 D, The Times.

PIANOS. We three Knights from Mrs Gordon are! Yes, I've three superb examples of this fine instrument, reconditioned to the highest possible standards, from only £495 each.—Call 01-328 4000 for the next verse!

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DE LUXE contents of a house for sale almost new. No dealers. Tel. 328 4048.

A NEW EXPERIENCE in stereo. Visit Dixons of 64 New Bond Street, London W1, and hear the new generation of Sonab omnidirectional speakers that give you stereo everywhere in the room. Or phone Mr. Wagner on 01-629 1711.

PERSIAN LAMB full-length fur coat, size 16-18, £225, valued £550.—King's Langley 67461.

CAUCASIAN SUMAC (woven) superb antique carpet, 11ft. by 8ft., very good condition, £525. —01-242 4771 (day) or 455 2526 (eve.)

TURKOMAN, AFGHAN & BELOUTCH prayer rugs. Patchwork & Kelim at Yak, 30 North End Rd., London, W.14. 01-603 6017.

HARPSICHORD. Morley. 2 manual. 2 x 8ft., 1 x 4ft., Buss and Lute stops, slide coupler. Good instrument, well maintained by musician. £1,100 o.n.o.—01-748 8334 eves.

BURKE'S PEERAGE and Baronetage 105th (1970) edition, 2nd impression (with supplement), Spring '75. N.B. 106th edition not due for 10 years £34.00 cash with order until 1st Jan., thereafter £38.00. Orders and catalogue: 56 Walton St., S.W.3. 01-584 1106.

GOLD : 1974 Winston Churchill medallions, set of 3, solid gold, accept £510.—01-748 1385 (day) or 04865 2571 (eves).

WANTED. — Scarlet mess kit with waistcoat for 6ft. 3in. officer with 44in chest.—Reply Box 0409 M, The Times.

SPINET HARPSICHORD. — Robert Goble model, 2 pedals. African walnut. Offers.—D. Lascelles, 22 Hammelton Road, Bromley, Kent.

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(continued on page 28)

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... Watch therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come.—St. Matthew 24: 42.

BIRTHS

BERRY.—On [illegible] December, at University College Hospital, to [illegible] and Peter—a daughter [illegible].

BROWN.—On 10th December, at Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow, to Brenda (née Sewell) and [illegible]—a daughter (Zilla [illegible]).

DRING.—On December 9th to Judith (née Jordan) and Colin—a son (Christopher Richard), a brother for David and Caroline.

ETRIDGE.—On Dec. 9th, to Alison (née Thomas) and [illegible]—a son (Oliver Anthony), [illegible] Hall, Lowdham, Nottingham.

HARDY.—On December 10th, [illegible], at Mill Road Maternity Hospital, Cambridge, to [illegible] Sally and Luke—a [illegible].

KEVERNE.—On 10th December, at [illegible] Maternity Hospital, Barnet, to Susan (née Gallimore) and [illegible]—a boy.

LATHAM.—On 10th December, at [illegible], to Margaret (née [illegible]) and David Latham—a daughter (Harriet).

LISTER-KAYE.—To John and Sorrel (née Bentinck) of Guisachan, [illegible], Inverness-shire, on December 10th at Raigmore Hospital, Inverness—a son, John [illegible] Noel.

PAYNE.—On 11 December at Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup, to [illegible] (née Lee) and Howard—a son (James Howard).

THOMPSON.—On November 27 at [illegible] Hospital, to Jane [illegible] and Alan—a daughter [illegible].

WATKINS.—[illegible]

WOLLEN.—On Dec. 10th, to June and Simon—a son (William Robert), a welcome little brother.

BIRTHDAYS

HICKES, G. G. R. Happy Birthday. Well done. Thank the Lord for the [illegible].—Peter.

[illegible] **WORTHINGTON** is 21 today. Happy Birthday!

MARRIAGES

CULLOTTA : JONES.—On December 7th, 1974, at Kensington Register Office, Giovanni Cullotta, of [illegible], Italy, to Susan Anne, only daughter of Comdr. B. S. Jones, O.B.E., R.N., and Mrs Jones, [illegible] Court, Hereford.

KITCHIN SMITH : ADAMS.—On [illegible] December, 1974, at The Church of St Francis, West Wickham, Christopher, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M. Kitchin Smith of East Sheen and Susan, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. G. Adams, of West Wickham.

McCOMBIE : COUBROUGH.—On 7th December, 1974, at All Saints Church, Annesley, John Stuart [illegible], only son of Wing Commander and Mrs I. L. McCombie of Petts Wood, Kent, to Jean Mary Roolli, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Coubrough, of Linby, Notts.

DEATHS

ALEXANDER.—On 11th December, 1974, peacefully, Lady Mary Beatrice Alexander, Lady of the Bedchamber to H.M. The Queen, 1937-1947, widow of Sir Ulick Alexander, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E. Funeral service at the Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Longbridge Deverill, Warminster, Wilts., tomorrow, Friday, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to the Church by 2.0 p.m.

DEATHS

BALDWIN.—On December 10th, at [illegible], Edge, Stroud, Glos., Mabel Rosaline Baldwin, M.A., aged [illegible] years, headmistress of Ludlow High School, 1923-1955. Funeral service at Gloucester Crematorium, Monday, December 16th, at 12 noon. No flowers or letters by her request.

BOWHAY, GLADYS MAY.—On December 10th, peacefully at her home, 12 Wellington Court, S.W.1. Service at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Monday, December 16th, at 11.45 a.m. and then privately at Golders Green Crematorium. No flowers, please, at her request.

COOKE, Lira Mackenzie.—On 10th December, 1974, peacefully, dear wife of the late Edmund Alfway Cooke. Service at Blacon Crematorium, Monday, 16th December, at 2.30 p.m. No letters, please.

CRAXFORD.—On December 9, Mary beloved wife of Joe and mother of Robert, suddenly at home. Funeral private.

FISHER.—On 9th December, suddenly, Commander John Patrick Fisher, dearly loved husband of Pat and father of Michael, Peter and Bridget, son of the late Brigadier A. F. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, of Winterslow. Funeral at All Saints' Church, Winterslow, at 3.15 p.m. on Friday, December 13th. Family flowers only and, please, no letters.

GALLOWAY.—On December 10th, in hospital at Northampton, James Walker (Hamish), dear husband of Daphne and father of Margaret, of The Old Kennels, Stapleford, Sussex.

GIBBS.—On 11th December, 1974, Gladys Mary King of [illegible] Roseland, St. Mawes, Cornwall. Beloved mother of Foose, Merrie, Nick and Jamie and stepmother of Geoff and Mull and dear Gran of Robin, Jane, Mike, Lynn, Deb, [illegible], Dick, Ginny, Simon, Mark and Sue and dear Great Gran of Nicola, Roderick, Edward, Charles, Sarah and Ruardhri. Funeral service at St. Just-in-Roseland Church on Friday, December 13th, at 10.15 a.m. Followed by cremation, private. No flowers or letters by request. Donations, if desired, to Help the Aged Fund, c/o Lloyds Bank, St. Mawes.

GLENDINNING.—On Dec. 9th peacefully at Home Farm Cottage, Mannings Heath, Horsham, after a very long illness, bravely borne, Dorothy (Dee), widow of Major H. L. Glendinning, D.S.O., Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. Dearly loved mother and grandmother of Anne and Jane, Jonathan, Charles, Katrina, Melissa and Amanda. Funeral private. No letters or flowers, please. Donations, if desired, to Multiple Sclerosis Research.

GORDON.—On December 10, 1974, Norman Ethel, beloved husband of [illegible] and father of Sally, Richard and Robin of Glassdrumman, Annalong Co. Down. Funeral from home on December 12th at 2.30 p.m. to Annalong Presbyterian Church. Family flowers only, donations if desired to Combat Cancer, care of The Manager, Northern Bank Ltd., Kilkeel, Co. Down.

GOTHE.—On Dec. 10th, 1974, at his home, Holly Lodge, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, Dr. Werner Gothe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in his 79th year, formerly of Middlesex Hospital, London, much loved father, father-in-law, grandfather, and great-grandfather. Funeral service at Cambridge Crematorium on Mon., 16th Dec., at 2.00 p.m. Flowers may be sent to W. Eaden Lilley's Private Chapel, Mill Lane, Cambridge.

HART-SYNNOT.—On December 9th, 1974, Anthony R. P. A. Hart-Synnot, vicar of St. Stephen's Church, St. Albans. Funeral service St. Stephen's Church on Saturday, December 14th, at 11 a.m. Donations to Crisis at Christmas, 32 Moore Street, London, S.W.3. Inquiries to G. Seymour & Son Ltd., 26 Marlborough Road, St. Albans.

HENN.—On 10 Dec., 1974, suddenly, Thomas Rice, of 32 Millington Rd., Cambridge, aged 75 years, beloved husband of Enid and father of Rosalind. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church on Monday, 16 Dec., at 11.15 a.m.

HOWARD, MICHAEL SPENCER, of Boughrood Castle, Llyswen, Brecs., suddenly at home on 10th December, 1974.

LAW.—On December 11th, at 84 Offington Lane, Worthing, Sir Charles Ewan Law, aged 90 years, formerly Chief Justice of Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia, widower of Madeleine and a dear father, grandfather and great-grandfather, loving and devoted husband of Gloria. Funeral at Worthing Crematorium on Wednesday, December 18th, at 2.30 p.m. Cut flowers only, please, to 84 Offington Lane. Inquiries to Jordan & Cook Ltd., Worthing 32702.

LEFEEVRE, ROLF, Actor, on 9th Dec., suddenly and peacefully at home. Funeral, 2.40 p.m. at Lambeth Crematorium, Blackshaw Rd., Tooting, S.W.17. No flowers, please, but donations, King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill.

MANN.—On December 10th, 1974, peacefully at home, Elizabeth Mann, widow of Dr. L. W. Mann, of Ardmore, Prince of Wales Road, Dorchester. Funeral, close friends only. Family flowers.

MASTER-CURTIS.—In Exeter Hospital on December 11th, after a long battle so very bravely fought, Robert (Major R.M. Retired), aged 54, devoted husband of Diana and adored father of Robert Edward (Mike), Ella (Henny) and Charles Edward (Charlie Boy). Funeral at St. Gregory's Parish Church, Seaton, 2 p.m. on Saturday, December 14th. No letters and no flowers, please, at his own request.

MITCHELL.—On Dec. 7th, 1974, suddenly at his home, 21 Pollard Road, Morden, Surrey, George Christopher, aged 68 years. Solicitor for Godfrey Davis and Baldwin, of Morden, Surrey, formerly of London. Funeral at Merton and Sutton Cemetery, Garth Road, Lower Morden, on Tuesday, Dec. 17th, at 11 a.m. Enquiries and flowers to Frederick W. Paine, 3 Coombe Lane, Raynes Park, S.W.20. Tel.: 01-946 1974.

MORRIS.—On December 10th, 1974, peacefully, at home, Frank Peter Morris, of Winchelsea, Sussex. Beloved husband of Cissy and darling father of Michael, Frank and Johnnie. Funeral, Hastings Crematorium, Sussex, Friday, 12 noon, where flowers may be sent.

PARKINSON.—On December 10th, 1974, peacefully in London, after a long illness, Dame Nancy Parkinson, D.C.M.G., C.B.E., for many years with The British Council, deeply loved by her family and many friends; service Golders Green Crematorium, Monday, December 16th, at 1.0 p.m. Enquiries to Kenyons, 01-723 3277.

DEATHS

RILEY.—On Dec. 10th, peacefully, in King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst, Rupert St George, of Primrose Cottage, Bosham, beloved husband of Barbara and loving father of Bridget, Martin and Ann Louise. Family flowers only, funeral private.

ROSEVEARE.—On December 9, 1974, peacefully at St. Christopher's Hospice, S.E.26, Frances Alice, beloved wife of the late Richard Victor Harley Roseveare, dearly loved mother and grandmother, daughter of Mrs M. G. Fraser and the late A. C. Fraser. Funeral private.

SCOTT.—On December 7th Ivy Scott, M.B.E., of Flat 1, 29 Lingfield Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. Service at Putney Vale Crematorium on Monday, 16th December at 3.30 p.m. Flowers to W. J. Mellhuish and Son Ltd., 118 Upper Tooting Rd., S.W.17.

STOKOE.—On Dec. 10, 1974, in hospital, Ethel Margaret, of Crowborough, Sussex, sister of Alice Gwendolen Stokoe, O.B.E., who died 3rd Sept., 1974. Funeral service at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, Friday, 13th Dec., at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only, please.

TAVENER.—Richard Ivor Beaumont, of 14 Vicarage Road, Brewood, Staffs., peacefully after a long illness, on December 6th, at R.A.F. Cosford Hospital.

VICKERS.—On Dec. 8th, Kenneth Harry of 7 Harbour St., Whitstable. Much loved father of Andrea. Funeral Friday, Dec. 13th Thanet Crematorium, Margate, 12 noon.

WALTERS.—On December 10th, suddenly at his home, Mill House, Sutton End, Pulborough, Thomas Melmoth Walters. Family funeral only.

WILLIAMS.—On December 10th, 1974, peacefully, Lilian Margaret (Margot) Williams, of Hazelbridge Cottage, Chiddingfold. Funeral service at Chiddingfold Church on Friday, 13th December, at 2.15 p.m. Flowers to Pimm's Funerals, Guildford.

WILSON.—On 10th December, 1974, Isabel Marion, in the Charing Cross Hospital, widow of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. S. Wilson, C.B.E., R.E., retired, one time Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, mother of Michael and Maria and devoted grandmother of Stephen and Jane Ann. R.I.P. Requiem Mass, Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, W.8, 11.30 a.m., Tuesday, 17th December, 1974. Flowers to John Hussey Ltd., 2 Berkeley Gardens, Kensington Church Street, W.8, or donations to Our Lady of Victories.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HARRISON, GABRIEL.—A memorial service will be held in memory of Mr Gabriel Harrison at 6.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 18th December, at the Central Synagogue, Gt. Portland St., London W1.

IN MEMORIAM

BRAVO TERRITORIALS. In memory of 2,000 men of Wessex, who sailed in the Caledonian, 60 years since—Quorum pars minima fui—S.

42 CDO R.M.—In grateful memory of those who fell at Limbang on 12th December, 1962.—Dick and Dorothy Morris.

du CROS, MAUDE. Remembering with love Mummie. Dec. 12th, 1958.—Renée. Life moves on, but memory stays.

MAYER, JOHN, C.B.E. December 12th, 1967. In very dearest remembrance.—Maude and Susan.

PREVOST.—In memory of my husband, Charles Prevost, who died in Auckland on 12th December, 1966.—Suna.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

JAMES BOND, midnight matinee, in aid of Cancer Research Campaign, Odeon, Leicester Sq., Saturday, December 21st. Tickets from £1.75 from Lady Erroll of Hale, 25 Wellington Sq., S.W.3. Telephone 01-229 2251 day, or 01-428 2487 eves.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY darling from Rich, Ralph and Sebastian.

NORTH YORKSHIRE gives the most for your gallon.

ANOREXIA NERVOSA.—Compulsive fasting, stuffing.—01-748 4737.

MONNINGTON otherwise Edwards. Henry Lawrence Monnington otherwise Harry Lawrence Edwards late of 20 Queen Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, died at Wolverhampton on 1st June, 1974 (Estate about £4,200). The Mother of the named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

FREE—4 months by the sea. Writer and wife needing to return to London Home counties, Jan.-April will lend luxury Cornish cottage in return for similar accommodation, London area. Write Box 0414 M The Times.

R.W.R.—A year, my love remains. M.W.M.

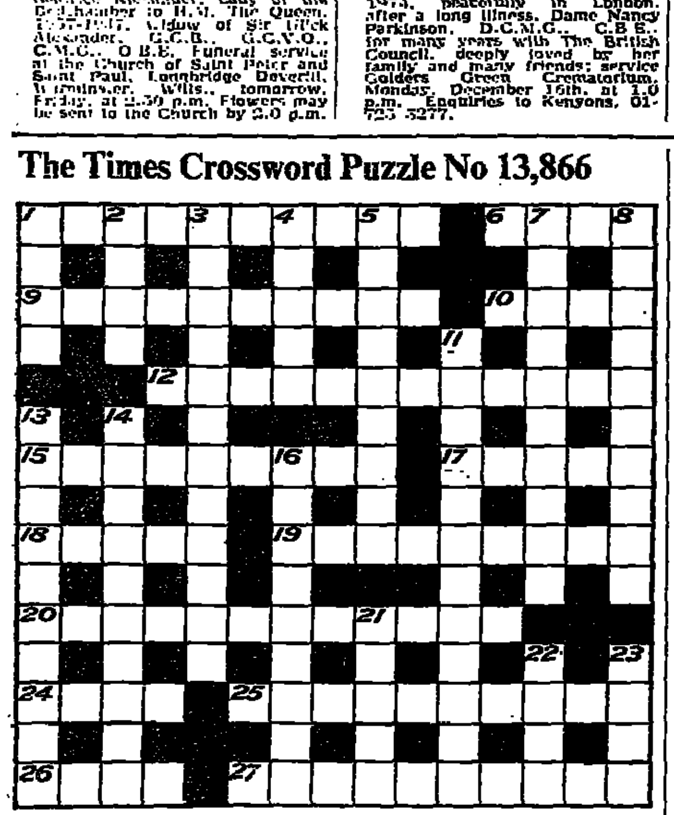
PRE-UNIVERSITY.—See Pre-University under Services.

DON'T HORSES need holidays too? The Home of Rest for Horses provides rest and recuperation for hard worked horses. Roomy boxes, good grazing and a resident veterinary surgeon are part of the service which depends entirely on voluntary donations. Please help by sending whatever you can to: The Secretary, The Home of Rest for Horses, Speen Farm, Aylesbury, Bucks. Tel. Hampden Row 464.

NON-PROFIT MAKING Humanitarian Organisation seeks office accommodation London (W.1 area) or suburbs, comprising not less than 8 rooms and reception area. Replies in strict confidence to Box 2928 D, The Times.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING? See Personal Services.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,866



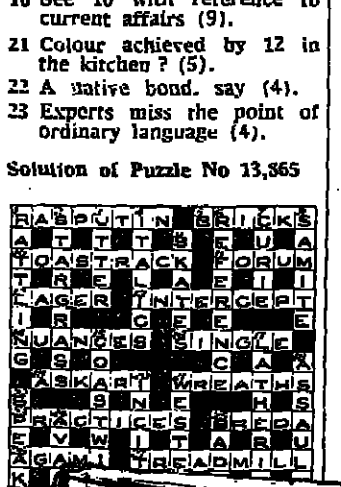
ACROSS

1 Autumn account debts are just not true! (10).
6 Heads back to the place (4).
9 Detached residence with "main services" (10).
10 Type embraced by Tolly in 16 (4).
12 They cause diners, rather than bread, to pop up (5-7).
15 Explosive device in Threadneedle Street? (3-6).
17 There's nothing in a broken reed to wear out (5).
18 A scholar takes it back to the violin-maker (5).
19 Father, bolshy about rent return, isn't playing a lone hand (9).
20 Speedy mail-packet? (8-4).
24 Copy vote for the summit (4).
25 In the which nudists perform as a group, say (10).
26 Is taking this up a 50-50 chance for a matador? (4).
27 P.T. as in McGinty's, perhaps (10).

DOWN

1 Double over the enclosure (4).
2 Records for fuel (4).
3 Prodigiously great and possibly romantic also (12).
4 Bacon's false notions some find adorable (5).
5 This little bear's heavenly (4, 5).
7 Award judges all at sea when dividing the spoils of war? (5, 3).
8 Rises above insensible state alms, we hear (10).
11 James to prepare snaps with difficulty for the book (6, 6).
13 Moulding an embryo flier, with one of Cupid's (3-3-4).
14 A news yarn's involved in replies from listeners (3, 7).
16 See 10 with reference to current affairs (9).
21 Colour achieved by 12 in the kitchen? (5).
22 A native bond, say (4).
23 Experts miss the point of ordinary language (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,865



NOT AN EASY PROBLEM

The world wide welfare work of the British Sailors' Society depends on your continued support.

BRITISH SAILORS SOCIETY

Please help by sending donations to
Hon. Treasurer
The Rt. Hon. Lord Coleraine P.C.,
BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY,
680 Commercial Road, London, E.14.
Telephone: 01-987 4191

هكذا من الأصل

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 25 and 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WRITE YOURSELF A LITTLE HAPPINESS . . .

It's really quite easy . . . take your cheque book . . . inscribe the initials N.S.M.H.C. thereon . . . and follow it with what you feel is a modest Christmas donation to help this country's Mentally Handicapped kiddies . . . post it to:

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Pembridge Hall, 17 Pembridge Square, London, W.2 then reflect . . . your action will help to give our children a chance in life . . . doesn't that make you happy?
Let's all have a happy Christmas.

BOOST BRITAIN!
FOUR ATTRACTIVE GIRLS

Backed by National Airlines, Air France, British Airways, and British Tourist Authority, will be touring U.S.A. coast to coast in February 1975, on sales and promotion tour. Sponsors invited from hotels, restaurants and leisure industries for a unique opportunity to promote their businesses and Britain.

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85, Lower Sloane Street, London S.W.1. Tel. 730 9144
Telex 918744

HELP STOP THE WASTE OF YOUNG LIVES

Leukaemia kills more children between 1 and 14 than any other disease. To make our research progress succeed, we need help urgently. Please give generously to:

LEUKAEMIA RESEARCH FUND
61 Great Ormond St.,
London, WC1N 3JJ.

ANTIQUARIUS
Antique Market
IN KING'S RD.
will be open to 7 p.m.
Mon.-Sat. till Christmas.

CANCER RESEARCH

Please help the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in its fight against cancer. Your donation or "In Memoriam" gift will help to bring nearer the day when cancer is defeated. Please send now to:
THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
Dept. T.2, P.O. Box 123,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION
SPONSORS RESEARCH

into the causes, prevention and treatment of diseases of the heart and circulation. Please help by sending a donation.
British Heart Foundation
Dept. T
57, Gloucester Place,
London W1H 4DH.

THE SOUTH LONDON MISSION invites the aged, lonely and incapacitated to share Christmas at Bermondsey Central Hall—providing Christmas Dinners, Parties, Parcels and Friendship. Please share our privilege by sending your help to The Superintendent, Rev. Eric Dobson, Central Hall, Bermondsey Street, London SE1 3UJ.

TRAIL FINDERS represent all the leading overland holiday and expedition organisers and publish a 24 page colour newspaper packed with information. Ring, write or call today for your free copy. Trail Finders Ltd., 46/48 Earls Court Rd., London, W.8. Phone 937 9631.

A CONTRIBUTION to a Charity is a Lasting Memorial. A contribution to the Cancer Research Campaign in memory of a friend or relation is of lasting value and will help us to meet our target—to conquer cancer in the '70s. Cancer Research Campaign (Dept. TXM1), Freepost, London SW1Y 5DT.

SILVER BARS FOR £3.95. See Sales and Wants.

HEAD MATRON required boys' prep. school Broadstairs. See Women's General Appts.

CAIRNGORMS FOR CHRISTMAS. See Christmas Away.

MUSICIAN seeks sponsorship to pursue studies.—624 6448.

JOIN The Middle Class Association. Write to John Gorst, M.P. for details, at 55 Connaught Sq., London, W.2.

IBM ELECTRIC typewriters.—See Business Services.

I.S.F. offer free advice on overseas employment.—See Gen. Vacs.

CARPETS, ex-Exhibition.—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

TOP FLIGHT TRAVELS. Best value. Gtd Depts. See Holidays & Villas.

KRUGERRANDS.—See our advertisement under Articles for Sale. David Owen Edmunds. (Gold & Diamonds Division.)

FAMILY OF 4 seeks Paris flat in exchange for 4 bedroom London Town House. December 27th-January 10th. 229 7562.

HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL, Knightsbridge. Old pupils and friends are invited to the Carol Service on Friday, 13th December, at 11.30 a.m., in St. Saviours Church, Walton Place, S.W.3, and to the Nativity Play in the Hall afterwards.

INVEST IN SILVER. See Sales & Wants Column.

EXAMS IN '75? See Talbot Rice, under Services.

IF YOU BELIEVE that independent and direct grant schools should not be abolished, the ISIS Association needs your support—urgently. Write to ISIS, 47 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0EQ.

TOP EDITOR. Woman editor required part-time. See Gen./Sec. Appts.

THE CHARTERHOUSE RHEUMATISM CLINIC needs your support. Help us to fight Arthritis with a donation to the Dowager Countess of Halifax, 60 Weymouth Street, London W1N 4DX.

BURKE'S PEERAGE now available. See For Sale and Wanted.

ALICE. Happy Birthday and Best Wishes always. Golden threads. P.

BEING UNABLE to send cards, Brigadier Douglas and Peggy Loch send Christmas Greetings to their friends.

PEARSON formerly **HAYES.** Florence Winifred Pearson, formerly Florence Winifred Hayes, spinster, late of 22 Southlands Road, Bromley, Kent, died at Bromley on 3rd December, 1973. (Estate about £14,000). The mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

PERSONAL CAR registrations for sale.—See Motor Cars.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS HERE

CARE TAKEN

S. FRANCE.—Married couple required to caretake a non-resident hotel for 6 months. Small knowledge of French. Salary negotiable. Some experience needed.

This advertisement received about 50 replies when booked on our successful series plan (3 consecutive days plus a 4th day free). Naturally, the advertiser was very pleased and selected an eminently suitable couple for the post. We would be most happy to assist you in finding excellent staff through our columns, so

Ring

01-837 3311

and let The Times help you.

GUILDFORD CATHEDRAL

THE NEW CATHEDRAL HALL for which an Appeal was launched in 1973, is now complete and in use. However, we still need a further amount of £40,000 to pay off our indebtedness to the Banks. We appeal once again to all those who love the Cathedral to help us finish the job. Contributions should be sent to the

TREASURER, MR. H. N. L. WHITEL,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT,
NORFOLK HOUSE,
187 High Street, GUILDFORD,
SURREY.

The British Diabetic Association
aims

To help diabetics
To inform the public about Diabetes.
To find a cure for this disease.
Are you a diabetic or do you know someone who is
Write for more information to: Hazel Bristow, BRITISH DIABETIC ASSOCIATION (Dept. T1), 3 6 Alfred Place, London, WC1E 7EE. Tel. 01-636 7355.

HELP BUILD a future life for the Deaf with a generous Christmas Gift to support the work of the British Deaf Association. Please send to the Treasurer, BDA, 38, Victoria Place, Carlisle CA1 1HU.

ARABIC PRINTING, marketing. See Business Services.

A & O EXAMS. Oxbridge—See Marsden Tutors under Services.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

MR. CECIL AND DAME RUTH KING regret that they were unable to say goodbye to all their friends before moving to The Pavilion, Greenfield Park, Dublin 4. Telephone 695870. They send them all their warmest wishes for the coming Christmas and New Year.

MISS H. V. STUART sends Christmas greetings to her friends and pupils, as she cannot send cards owing to blindness.

MARGARET GORE-BROWNE sends best wishes for Christmas to all her friends and relatives. She is sending no cards this year.

NUTTY.—Late of 53 Queen's Gate, cannot cope with Christmas cards this year but sends all old friends best wishes for a joyous time and happy 1975.

UK HOLIDAYS

SCOTLAND / LAKE DISTRICT.—Xmas New Year, 18s-35s. Few seats available. £37.50inc. Fun & Leisure Club, 177 Kensington High St., London, W.8. 01-937 6415 9780.

APPLEDORE, KENT. Cosy cottage sleeps 2, unexpectedly available now until mid March. Tel.: 023 383 2[illegible]1.

NEW YEAR IN SCOTLAND. Skiing, parties, celebrations. Weekend Ski Club. 730 0451.

CHRISTMAS SKIING IN SCOTLAND. Christmas holidays still available. £35 for 5 days or £55 for 6 days. Also departures every weekend from only £18. Weekend World (Leisure) Ltd., 38 George St., London, W.1. Tel.: 01-935 [illegible].

CHRISTMAS/NEW YEAR Skiing in Scotland, mixed party, 18-35; 4 days of fun and excitement. Ski-Away 01-579 4026 (24hrs).

ALBANY HOTEL, Barkston Gardens, S.W.5, welcomes you. Recently modernized. Nr. West London Air Terminal. 01-370 6116.

INSTANT FLAT. London on weekly terms. From £65 p.w. Luxury serviced. Mr. Page, 01-373 3433.

WELSH COTTAGE, sleeps 5, warm, comfortable. Available now. Fishing. £22 p.w. 061-472 2373.

PEACEFUL Christmas. A warm comfortable house in Lake District, all mod. cons. Tel. Hawkshead 216.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON. georgian central house, free 20th Dec.-4th Jan. 01-607 4989.

CHRISTMAS AWAY

CAIRNGORMS FOR CHRISTMAS. Join friendly mixed party. Weekend Ski Club. 730 0451.

PERTHSHIRE. nr. skiing, self catering country cottage to rent from 28th Dec Sleeps 2/3 Blairgowrie 2678.

BRIGHTON SEAFRONT (Tel. 26528). Rent my fully furn. equipped 2 room, k. and b., c.h., modern Balcony Flat over lux. hotel offering all facilities Christmas fun if desired. Xmas period or longer. Refs.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

Would readers please note that the letters ATOL followed by a number do not refer to a box number but to a Civil Aviation Authority licence number.

SOVEREIGN HOLIDAYS Worldwide, guaranteed by British Airways. Brochures and reservations from Warwick West (A.B.T.A. member), 01-402 7514.

LANGUAGE COURSES in France and Germany at Easter 22 March-6 April. Details Euro-Academy 01-681 2905: 77a George Street, Croydon, Surrey.

GREECE, EUROPE or Worldwide Winter scheduled economy flights through Eurocheck Travel, 01-542 2431 (Airline Agents).

HOLIDAYS IN GREECE and Greek Islands including villas. Also apartment in Minorca. Phone Hellenic Holidays. 01-937 8209.

ENCOUNTER OVERLAND. 14 wk. Trans Africa expeditions leaving London Feb., March, Apr., '75. £485 incl. Come to a film evening—for details call Encounter Overland, 280 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.5. 01-370 6845.

WHY PAY MORE? Economy flights and inclusive holidays most destinations. Also hotel bookings throughout U.K. and abroad. Phone 01-734 0786/5291. Travelcare (Dulwich Travel ABTA).

MENTON. Private large flat (sleeps 4); skiing 1 hr. beach 50 yds.—01-235 4062 or 01-458 2710.

NEW YORK return air fare £252, incl. 21 days unlimited flying in USA. Tues. Sat. from London. Nilestar 01-930 1895. Airline Agts.

MARBELLA.—Fly/drive, villa/apartment/hotel, from £46. Golf Villa Holidays, 01-349 0563/4. ATOL 272B.

AFRICA OVERLAND with SIAFU. Next departure Dec. 17. London/Nairobi. Christmas in Morocco—Sahara, jungle, game parks. See our film!—SIAFU, 18 Dawes Road, S.W.6. 01-381 1588.

ALGARVE VILLAS.—For the perfect villa holiday ring us on 01-836 9028, 148 Strand, London, W.C.2. ATOL 670B.

GOLF IN ALGARVE is unbeatable. Telephone 01-584 6211.

AMSTERDAM, PARIS, BRUSSELS or Bruges. Individual holidays, Time Off Ltd., 2a Chester Close, London, S.W.1. 01-235 8070.

WINTER VILLA HOLS. Algarve from £51 p.p. inc. car. Also Spain. P.&P. 01-493 8725. ATOL 164B.

RING US LAST for rockbottom travel. T.W.T. 01-487 3608 Airline Agents.

GREECE. Guaranteed departures. Winter holidays from £39, Summer holidays from £56, Valexander Tours. Tel. 995 1122. ATOL 278.B.

AUSTRALIA and New Zealand with Canadian Pacific Airlines. Fly the interesting new route via Canada.—Phone now for excursion/one-way fares on 01-930 5664 or call at Canadian Pacific Airlines, 62 Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

ALGARVE.—Private Villas with pools and staff. 75% Yes 75% off summer prices! Phone Rosalind Clarke 01-584 6211.

OWNERS SAVE £££s, flights to Malaga and other Spanish airports, Portugal and Malta. Phone P.T.S. 01-629 7197. ATOL 164B.

NAIROBI, BANGKOK.—Regular Tourist flights from London. Paris, Amst., Fran., Brus., Munc., Cop., Rome, Milan. All enquiries to East African Holidays Ltd., Suite 311, 93 Regent St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-437 9955. (Telex 25950). Airline Agents.

EUROPE, Africa, Australasia, Far East at a price you can afford. Venture Centre (AG), 177 Kensington High St., W.8. 01-937 6062/0073 (Airline Agents).

KENYA.—3-week camping safaris, game reserves and coast. £285 incl. flights. Jan. and Feb. departures. Trail Finders Ltd., 46/47 Earls Court Rd., London, W.8. 01-937 9631.

SKIING CANCELLATION, Andorra, 15-22nd Dec. Double room, good hotel. £56 p.p. inc. 622 4078.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

LEARN ABOUT AMERICA AT GRASSROOT LEVEL

You can do this by being a camp counsellor teaching children sports, arts and crafts etc., for 9 weeks in an American summer camp. You receive a free return jet flight, free board and lodging, [illegible] pocket money and 2 weeks free time to travel. For further information write NOW on postcards only to Camp America, Dept. AQ, 37 Queens Gate, London, SW7 or call 01-589 3223.

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from £66. A last chance to join Christmas Special 19-26 Dec. Don't delay ask for details today!

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839 6055 ATOL 312B ABTA

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Want to ski, have a good time and stay [illegible]? Our [illegible] in this charming Italian resort in the shadow of Mont Blanc start from £45 p.p. bed & breakfast with [illegible]. Amazing value and great fun. Join the [illegible] by ringing C.P.T. 01-828 5055. ATOL 369BC.

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NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, LUSAKA, LAGOS, J'BURG, ACCRA
SINGAPORE, TOKYO, SYDNEY, AUCKLAND, ROME, EUROPE.
Largest selection, lowest fares, Guaranteed scheduled departures.
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Tel.: 01-437 6788 9617
Open Saturday
Airline Agent

WARNING

Book your economical travel with a reputable travel agent. New York [illegible] L.A. £155 R.T. J'burg from £192 R.T. Australia from £195 O.W. Inclusive holidays other world-wide destinations. Holidays in Greece from £55.

NOMAD TRAVEL
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ATOL 274B

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DUTY FREE ANDORRA
FROM ONLY £44

New Year vacancies from £55, BEA flights, half board, fun hotel, great snow (6,000 ft), cheap ski packs, even cheaper drinks, Med. sunshine.

FREEDOM HOLIDAYS
43 Earls Court Rd.,
London, W8
01-937 5306 ATOL 432B
The Andorra specialists

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ABTA IATA ATOL 233BD.
SPECIALISTS IN GREEK HOLIDAYS.

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Spend a week this winter at a first-class hotel in southern Morocco [illegible] incl. scheduled flights. Or go to Madeira, Marbella or the Algarve.
Brochure from:
SUPERTRAVEL,
22 Hans Place,
London, SW1.
01-584 1057.
ABTA member. ATOL 322B

MALTA, island of happy smiles and sunshine. Holidays in self-catering flats, villas or hotels.—L.A.J. Travel Ltd., 2 Hillview Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester. Phone (0452) 64540 and 66419. Send now for our new brochure.

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KENYA SPECIALISTS. Also low cost travel to South West Africa, India, Pak., Australia, N.Z., and Ethiopia, Sudan. I.A.T., 250 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2. 01-839 5092 3 4. (ATOL 487D.)

CUBA.—Beautiful Carribean island. Our brochure will seduce you for your '75 holiday. £359, 17 days full board and schedule flight. VIP. 01-499 1221. ABTA ATOL 280 BC.

RING NOW FOR BEST PRICES.—Australia, N.Z., S. Africa, U.S.A. Far East. Tel.: 01-278 1633 or 837 5035. Schedair, 56 Coram St., Russell Square, London, W.C.1. (Airline Agents.)

SKIING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE 13-20 in France from 22 March-6 April. An accompanied Ski Language Holiday. Details Euro-Academy, 01-681 2905, 77a George Street, Croydon, Surrey.

MORE MILES per £. Flights to Africa, Australia, N.Z., Far-Middle East and Europe.—EAJ (Airline Agents), 30a Sackville St., W.1. 01-734 6598.

CANARY ISLANDS—HELLO SUN! Flats/hotels, flights all year, booking now for Ne wYear.—Mainsale Travel, 100 Mare St., E.8. 01-985 5653 (ATOL 203 B).

MALTA. Under £50 for a week at a top class hotel. Leaving Gatwick on 14th December.—Maltatours, 01-582 8585 (ATOL 113B).

PRIVATE AFRICA overland expedition to Johannesburg. Leaving March, in Safari Bedford truck. 348 7563 after 6.0

MOROCCO.—Winter sun, fun and freedom. Small, young mixed parties. 2 or 3 weeks from £66. Next depts. 15, 20, 27 Dec. Tentrek, Chislehurst, Kent. 01-467 3473.

CHALET SKIING PARTIES in Dolomites, Zermatt and Verbier, 2 wks. from £79. Small World, 01-240 3333. ATOL 488B.

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INDIA, Indonesia, Australia, complete overland trip. Fare £190. Katmandu in 76 days. Call or write Asian Greyhound, King's Road, Windsor. Tel. 69123.

MADRID, BARCELONA, ATHENS. Daily flights from London 3 nights to 1 month. B. & B. from £54.—Freedom Holidays, 01-937 5306. ATOL 432B.

CHRISTMAS IN MARBELLA, departing 22nd Dec. Scheduled flights from £109.—Contact Gamma Travel, 65 Grosvenor St., London, W.1. 01-492 1708. ATOL 539B.

SKI VERBIER and stay in our Chalet Printemps located near to nursery slopes. Full board, free wine, informal congenial company. British Caledonian flights. Fully inclusive fortnights from £97. A few Christmas bookings still available. Ring Mrs. Ellis, 01-405 3849, Challigan Travel. ATOL 369BC (Assoc. of C.P.T.)

SKI VERBIER. Join our chalet parties; Few places Xmas and New Year. Bargain low season prices. Jan. 5th-12th, £57, Jan. 5th-19th, £79. Tel.: Chris Kenyon, Bayford (099286) 327. (Assoc. of C.P.T. ATOL 369BC.)

SUNMED HOLIDAYS. 1975 brochure available Friday, 13th. 157 Kensington High St., W.8. Tel. 01-937 5607.

SAAS FEE. A few places left for mixed chalet party, 8th-22nd February. Phone 837 1234, ext. 470.

COPENHAGEN.—Incl. weekends. Sched. flights Heathrow, £49. Trans Euro, 76 Berwick St., W.1. 734 7658 ABTA ATOL 541BC.

ISRAEL KIBBUTZ schemes volunteers. S.a.e. Project 67, 21 Little Russell St., WC1. 242 3306.

MARBELLA.—Hotel Sportclub from £81; Hotel Los Monteros from £117. Departures every day.—Contact Gamma Travel, 65 Grosvenor St., London, W.1. 01-492 1708. ATOL 539 B.

EGYPT. February, Aswan, Luxor, Cairo, 15 days, £200. Small select group. Few places available. Tel.: Mr. Van den Hurk, 01-628 6060. Express Boyd Travel ABTA.

TENERIFFE for Christmas and the New Year at Medano "on the sunny side", with flights from Gatwick. 14 nights inclusive, only £167.50. Instant Travel, 01-549 0275 (ATOL 153B). ABTA 36905.

SKI JAN.—Best value prices. See Supertravel ad. above.

SKI VAL D'ISERE, 18 Jan. Chalet Party. 041284 3371 (eves.).

SKI TO DOOR.—De luxe flat, La Plagne, south balcony, sleeps 6; £75 p.w.; Jan.-Mar.—Wentworth 2358.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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LOWEST RELIABLE DISCOUNT SCHEDULED AIRFARES

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SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA and New Zealand for best value in fares and a comprehensive service Contact Gold Stream Travel Ltd., 25 Denmark Street, London, W.C.2. Tel. 01-836 [illegible] (24-hrs.). Telex 261417. ABTA members.

SKI ISCHGL AUSTRIA February 2nd, 2 weeks mixed party. 01-222 7585. Office.

FASHION AND BEAUTY

JANET REGER underwear and lingerie at Bottom Drawer, 35 Southwick Street, London. W2 1JQ. Tel 01-402 3801. Open Monday-Saturday, 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m. Write for catalogue, 50p.

THE SUEDE and leather people have moved in with Sir Mark at 55a Kings Road, Chelsea. Really high quality, really low price. Ladies and gents fur, sheepskin, suede and leather garments.

EXQUISITE in silk by Janet Reger.

SPORT AND RECREATION

SALMON FISHING. River Usk, excellent underfished, 1 mile beat of superb salmon trout fishing, both banks, 3 rod, let by day, per week, 6 days remaining. 01-994 8673 (eves.).

TIES & BADGES manufactured to Club, Company, School design.—Alec Brook, Dept D, 27 Blandford St., W 1. 486 2021 2 3.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

BASSET HOUND PUPPIES—Excellent pedigree, fully innoculated, Tricolour, very affectionate, ready now for suitable and loving home. 01-748 0561.

AFFECTIONATE Young [illegible] Cockatoo wants family home £45. Tel. Turgis Green (025 684) 730.

BEAGLE PUPPIES—KC Reg. by Ch. Dialynne Gamble. Ready now, £25. Tel. Amberley (Glos) [illegible].

BRIARD PUPPIES.—Affectionate French sheepdog, good with children. Pet show dog; top pedigree. Approx. £30. 0[illegible] 272 574.

DINING OUT

THE COURT RESTAURANT. Excellent luncheons, licensed.—115 Newgate St., E.C.1. 01-600 1134.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

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WANTED TO PURCHASE. Bound copies of "The Motor" or "Autocar" years 1920 to 1940 inclusive. Kindly write with details of price and condition, to Box 0481 M, The Times.

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Saturday Lunch

Quiche Lorraine

Escalopine of Veal with Marsala Sauce
Saute Potatoes
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Wines
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Baked Avocado Pear with Seafood Filling

Turtle Soup

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Goujon of Sole and Tartare S

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